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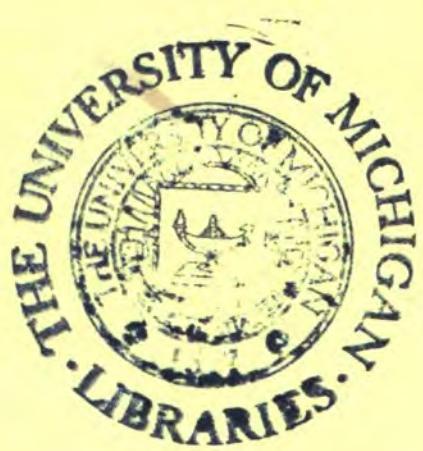
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HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF

NEW ENGLAND.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BY

A. J. COOLIDGE AND J. B. MANSFIELD.



BOSTON:
AUSTIN J. COOLIDGE,
89 COURT STREET.
1860.

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NOTE.

The portion of the History and Description of New England relating to New Hampshire is placed in this form, to meet the wishes of those who prefer the work in separate States. As the Granite State is second on the roll of New England commonwealths, and second to none in the enterprise of her sons, and in their achievements at home and abroad, in the arts of peace and war, her story will bear to be told alone, as well as in the company of States whose glory and strength had a common origin.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER V.

	PAGE
OUTLINES OF HISTORY OF THE STATE	376

CHAPTER VI.

ABORIGINAL TRIBES	401
-----------------------------	-----

CHAPTER VII.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS	405
---------------------------------------	-----

APPENDIX.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, WITH NAMES OF ELECTORS FROM 1788 TO PRESENT TIME	704
NEWSPAPERS IN THE STATE	706
SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS FROM 1789 TO PRESENT TIME	706
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT FROM 1680 TO 1776	707
GUBERNATORIAL VOTE, ETC., FROM 1784 TO PRESENT TIME	708
ADDITIONAL POST-OFFICES	709
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS	710
INDEX	711

(iii)

CHAPTER V.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—OUTLINES OF ITS HISTORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE is situated between the parallels of 42° 41' and 45° 11' north latitude, and between the meridians of 70° 40' and 72° 28' of longitude, west from Greenwich; or between 4° 34' and 6° 22' east from Washington. It is bounded on the north by Canada East; on the east by the State of Maine and the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by the State of Massachusetts; and on the west by the State of Vermont, being separated from it by the Connecticut river, the western bank of which forms the dividing line. It contains an area of 9,280 square miles, or 5,939,200 acres, 100,000 of which are covered with water. For the sake of compactness, four distinct divisions will be made of this chapter: 1. The discovery of New Hampshire, and the efforts of Mason and Gorges at settlement; the long controversy regarding the Mason claim; the first survey; the settlement of the boundary line; and the controversy with New York regarding Vermont. 2. The arrival of Wheelwright; a glance at the period from the union with Massachusetts in 1641 to the final separation in 1741; the settlement of the Scottish emigrants. 3. The wars with the Indians and with the French from 1675 to the conquest of Canada in 1760. 4. The American Revolution; subsequent history, and statistics.

1. THE DISCOVERY—EFFORTS AT SETTLEMENT—MASON CONTROVERSY—FIRST SURVEY—SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARY—CONFLICT WITH NEW YORK.

Though, for some years previous to 1603, European vessels had coasted along the shore of New Hampshire, nothing definite was known regarding its rivers, its harbors, or its coast, until the arrival of Captain Martin Pring, sent out for exploration, under the patronage of some merchants of Bristol, England, on the 10th of April in that year, with two ships, the *Speedwell* and *Discoverer*, with which he entered the harbor of Portsmouth and explored the Piscataqua for three or four leagues. Prominent members of the Plymouth Council were

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Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who became its president, and Captain John Mason,¹ who was appointed its secretary. To these indefatigable and persevering men New Hampshire is indebted, however little, for the first efforts made to reclaim it from its primeval condition, and to people its uninhabited regions. In 1621, Mason succeeded in obtaining from the council a grant of a tract extending from Naumkeag, now Salem, to the mouth of the Merrimack, which was named the district of Mariana. Another grant was made the next year to Gorges and Mason conjointly,—so that it would appear that these adventurous men had resolved to unite their fortunes,—which comprised all the lands between the rivers Merrimack and Kennebec, extending back to the great lakes and the St. Lawrence river. This was called Laconia. In the spring of 1623, under the name of the “Company of Laconia,” Gorges and Mason, with several merchants, whom they had induced to adventure with them, equipped and sent over an expedition, consisting of David Thompson, and William and Edward Hilton, fishmongers of London, “with a number of other people, in two divisions,” one division of which, under Thompson, settled at Little Harbor (on the Rye side), at the mouth of the Piscataqua; while the other, under the Hiltons, settled on Dover neck, the extreme south point of the town, which they called Northam. Prosperity, however, refused to smile on the efforts of the company of Laconia; and, for many years, these towns, the earliest settled in New Hampshire, hardly advanced from their embryo state, and were little more than stations for fishing.

In 1629, the province of Laconia was divided by Mason and Gorges, the former obtaining a grant in his own name of the territory lying between the Merrimack and the Piscataqua, extending sixty miles into the interior, which he called New Hampshire, in remembrance of Hampshire in England, where he had his residence. This tract was divided, in 1631, into two grants, called the Upper and Lower Plantations, patents having been taken out from the Plymouth Company for the former,—which included Dover,—by the west of England merchants, who appointed Thomas Wiggin as their agent; and for the latter,—which included Portsmouth,—by the London merchants, with whom Gorges and Mason were partners, and over which, subsequently, Walter Neal was appointed governor. Agriculture, however, was neglected in the pursuit of objects immediately remunerative; consequently, these

¹ Captain Mason was a London merchant, but became a sea-captain. He was afterwards made governor of Newfoundland, where he acquired considerable knowledge of America, which led him, on his return to England, into a close attachment to those who were engaged in its discovery. He was also governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire.—*Belknap*, p. 4.

adventurers made but slow progress in improvement, eventually became disheartened, and many of them abandoned the place entirely, leaving Gorges and Mason as the sole proprietors of Portsmouth, and Lords Say and Brooke, two Puritan noblemen, as large proprietors in the Dover plantation.

In 1634, Mason and Gorges, whose brilliant visions of wealth and fame still sustained them, attempted to revive their plantation, and sent over "a fresh supply of servants, and materials for building," appointing Francis Williams as their governor. A short time after this, (1635,) the Plymouth Company surrendered their charter to the crown, it having been complained of as a monopoly ; and though Gorges used every species of argument to defend it from the allegation, all was of no avail. Prior to this event, Mason and Gorges secured to themselves a portion of the territory thus escheated to the crown,— Mason's grant comprising both his former patents, which were further increased by a purchase from Gorges of a tract on the northeast side of the Piscataqua, three miles in breadth from its mouth to its farthest head, including a saw-mill at the falls of Newichawannock.¹ Our brightest visions often fail of realization, and it was thus with Mason. Just at a period when the darling schemes which he had nurtured were assuming something of a tangible shape, he was removed by death, and his American estate, which was valued in the inventory at £10,000 sterling, was left by will to his relatives. After his death, his widow and executrix sent over Francis Norton as her "general attorney," to whom she committed the whole management of her late husband's estate. The expenses so far exceeded the income that she was unable to meet the demands, and was obliged to relinquish the care of the settlement. Many of the settlers removed from the plantation, while those who remained kept possession of the buildings and improvements, claiming them as their own. Thus, that which had but a few years before promised so much, and had cost Mason his fortune, was lost to the heirs. These events happened between 1638 and 1644. The heirs, however, had no idea of giving up so valuable an estate without an effort, and a series of suits were instituted, which reached through a number of years.

In 1652, Joseph Mason arrived in this country from England, with full powers from the executrix to adjust and superintend the interests of her deceased husband. He found the lands occupied by those who were nowise disposed to surrender them ; and, the temper of the government then in existence being adverse to his claim, he gave up the estate as lost, unless the home government should interpose.

¹ Belknap, vol. I. pp. 14, 15.

In 1660, Robert Tufton, a grandson of Captain John Mason, had his surname changed to Mason, and laid before King Charles a petition for the recovery of the vast possessions of his ancestor, in which he preferred charges of usurpation against Massachusetts.¹ The king took favorable notice of it, and referred it to his attorney-general, Sir Geoffrey Palmer, who reported that "Robert Mason, grandson and heir to Captain John Mason, had a good and legal title to the province of New Hampshire."² Nothing further was done about the matter, and in 1675, when the colony was laboring under severe distresses from the war with Philip, Mason again petitioned the king to have his property restored, who referred the petition to Sir William Jones, the attorney-general; and he, like his predecessor, gave a favorable opinion of the claim. In June, 1676, Edward Randolph, a kinsman of Mason, arrived at Boston, with a letter from the Privy Council, requiring Massachusetts to send over agents, within six months, to answer to the complaints of usurpation made against them by the heirs of Mason and Gorges; and William Stoughton and Peter Bulkley were appointed, in September, to act in that capacity. Accordingly, a hearing was had, in 1677, before the Lords Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, who decided that Massachusetts had no right of jurisdiction over New Hampshire; and though they did not give an opinion as to Mason's claim to the soil, they denied his right of government over the territory. It was decided also that Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter, and Hampton³ were without the bounds of Massachusetts. The attorney-general also reversed his previous opinion,—stating that no court in England had cognizance of the case, and that it could only be tried in the section of country in which the lands were situated.

In 1679, the union with Massachusetts was dissolved, and a new order of government instituted in New Hampshire. In 1680, Mason came over from England, with a mandamus authorizing him to take a seat in the council of the new government. He endeavored to persuade or coerce the inhabitants into an acknowledgment of his claims, asserting his right to the province, and assuming the title of "lord proprietor." His transactions, and those of his agents, gave such offence to the inhabitants that they appealed for protection to the council, who were not backward in granting it. Mason failing to attend to their orders, a warrant was issued for his arrest; but he managed to escape to England. During the administration of Edward Cranfield,⁴ who was largely

¹ To make this part of the chapter intelligible, it may be as well to state, that on the 14th of April, 1641, a union was formed by New Hampshire with Massachusetts.

² MS. in Massachusetts Superior Court files.

³ See post, p. 381.

⁴ See post, p. 383.

interested in the claim, the most stringent measures were used to force the people into making purchases of Mason; but they were found obstinate and unyielding. To dismiss the subject in a very few words, the contest between the inhabitants and the Masonian claimants continued to increase in intensity,—the former being at one time in the ascendant, and at another time the latter. In 1688, Mason died, and the property descended to his two sons, who sold their claim, in 1691, to Samuel Allen of London. The case lingered on till 1707, when the British ministry, taking into consideration the loyalty of the people, which they were rather desirous of encouraging, as well as the distresses under which they labored in consequence of Queen Anne's war, suspended a final decision on Allen's claim; and before the appeal could be heard, he died, putting an end to the suit, which his heirs, being minors, did not renew.¹ In 1746, however, the surviving heir of Mason, availing himself of some legal defect in the sale to Allen, revived the claim, and disposed of his title to the soil of New Hampshire to a company of twelve gentlemen in Portsmouth, who, in order to silence the apprehensions of the people, filed a quitclaim in the recorder's office to all the towns previously granted and settled, and also made new grants on reasonable terms. Thus the prejudice which was at first excited against them gradually died out. By this purchase were settled the long-vexed claims which had been pursued with such unwavering pertinacity by the Masonian heirs, and resisted with equal zeal by the people of New Hampshire.

In 1719, the first plan of the province was drawn, in compliance with an order from the crown, which, however, did not define its boundaries, only suggesting that it might extend as far westerly as Massachusetts,² and on the east to the middle of Piscataqua river, as far up as the tide flows in the Newichawannock branch, and then northwesterly; but whether it should be two or more points westward of north was left for further consideration. In 1740, the long controversy respecting the boundary line between this province and Massachusetts was terminated by the decision of the crown; and in 1741, in conformity to the royal determination of the boundaries, surveyors were appointed and commissioned by Governor Belcher to "run out and mark the lines." The work was accomplished during the months of February and March, the boundaries decided by the king giving to New Hampshire a territory of fifty miles in length by fourteen in breadth more than she had claimed; and, if the eastern boundary of the province of New York was twenty miles east of Hudson river, it gave to her the whole terri-

¹ Belknap, vol. I., p. 166.

² Penhallow's MSS.

tory of the present state of Vermont, sufficient to make her a large and powerful province.¹ From this decision sprung a controversy with New York, which was a cause of ceaseless litigation, and frequently of hostile encounters, for a period of ten years, the details of which, more properly belonging to Vermont, will be found at length in the leading chapter to that state.

**II. THE ARRIVAL OF WHEELWRIGHT — GLANCE AT THE PERIOD FROM THE UNION
WITH MASSACHUSETTS, IN 1641, TO THE FINAL SEPARATION IN 1741 — SET-
TLEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH EMIGRANTS.**

At the date of the elder Mason's death in 1635, two settlements had been established on the Piscataqua,—that at Portsmouth and the one at Dover. The former, in consequence of his decease, was left without any leader, at a time, too, when one was much needed. The Dover plantation also suffered under many disadvantages, and, in 1633, measures were taken for its resuscitation, several families from the west of England, some of them men of property, being brought hither to increase the colony. Here, it may almost be said, the first settlement of any extent was made. In 1638, Rev. John Wheelwright, an exile from Massachusetts, with several of his church, took up his residence in New Hampshire, where he had purchased a tract of territory thirty miles square, on the northern side of Merrimack river, which he called Exeter. Having formed themselves into a church, they also combined into a body politic, and chose rulers and assistants, both which were elected annually and sworn into office, the people being also sworn to obey them. The laws were made in a popular assembly, and formally assented to by the people. This was the first government in New Hampshire founded on purely democratic principles, and was the germ of that government which has continued, with but trifling alteration, for more than two hundred years. The plantation of Hampton, called by the Indians Winnicumet, was formed about the same time, and was peopled by immigrants from Norfolk, England,² to the number of fifty-six. Portsmouth and Dover, the two oldest settlements, following the example of Exeter, formed themselves, in 1649, into separate communities. The population of these four infant "republics" did not exceed one thousand.

On the 14th of April, 1641, a union was formed by New Hampshire

¹ New Hampshire claimed that her southern boundary should be a line commencing three miles north of the mouth of the Merrimack, and running due west.

² Hampton, at this time, was considered as belonging to Massachusetts.

with Massachusetts, and continued for nearly forty years, during which, their history is one. To consummate this union required very important concessions,—a concession of principle on the one side, and a humiliation of sectarian pride on the other. The original settlers of the New Hampshire colony were high-church Episcopalians, who at home had despised and persecuted the Puritans, and had hardly acquired an affection for them here, especially as they saw the Massachusetts government, with its expansive tendencies, breaking over its original confines, and threatening to cover them with the broad canopy of its civil and ecclesiastical authority. They persistently refused to submit to this jurisdiction, except on condition "that church membership should not be required as a qualification to be a freeman, or to sit as representative in the general court." The Puritans had too much foresight to permit this law to prevent an extension of their colonial power, and they dispensed with it in its application to New Hampshire. This was regarded as a most extraordinary concession for the times, and looked upon with a holy horror by the rigid Calvinists, who foreboded only schism, and other grievous evils, from such toleration.

Wheelwright, finding himself again under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, removed, in 1643, over the lines into the possessions of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and, with some of his adherents, founded the town of Wells, Me. Soon after, however, following the example of Underhill, he addressed a repentant letter to the Massachusetts government, which being favorably received, the sentence against him was revoked, and he returned and dwelt first in Hampton, and afterwards in Salisbury, Mass. until his death.

From 1640 to 1660, the upheaving in the old world,—that sent Charles I. from a throne to the scaffold, abolished the Star-Chamber, inaugurated "the Commonwealth," and restored monarchy,—in a great measure withdrew attention from the colonies. Apprehensions being entertained of the covetous designs of the Dutch, the encroachments of the French, and, possibly, of an Indian attack, a union was formed, for mutual protection, by the four New England colonies,—Connecticut, New Haven, New Plymouth, and Massachusetts (including New Hampshire),—which lasted for nearly half a century. During this period, explorations were encouraged by the landed proprietors. Surveying parties were sent into the wilderness, not only to prepare the way for its settlement, but to secure in advance the most valuable tracts of land.

In 1658 an era commenced, in which delusion blinded the eyes, and persecution rankled in the hearts, of the good people of New England. New Hampshire did not escape receiving two spots upon the pages of her

history,—the witchcraft mania, and the persecution of the Quakers. In the former, superstition so worked upon the imagination as to overpower common sense; and in the latter, religious fanaticism usurped the better part of man's nature, making him callous to the teachings of conscience or the best feelings of the heart. The trial of Goodwife Walford, in March, 1658, at Portsmouth, furnishes an instance of the curious evidence adduced in cases of witchcraft;¹ but though several cases were tried in this state, none of the accused suffered death. The penalties which the laws enforced upon the Quakers were of the most sanguinary character, comprising whipping, imprisonment, cutting off the ears, boring the tongue with a hot iron, and banishment, with the penalty of death if they returned. In 1662, three Quaker women were ordered to be stripped, tied to a cart, and publicly whipped, through eleven towns in New Hampshire, each receiving ten stripes in every town, and this in the depth of winter. This cruel order, however, was not enforced except in three of the towns, the women having been released in Salisbury, through the instrumentality of Walter Barefoot. No palliation for these extreme measures can be advanced; and they are the more reprehensible from the fact, that they were instituted by a people who had left England for the sake of their religious opinions.

In 1679, the union with Massachusetts was dissolved by the king, contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants, and a royal government instituted. This was brought about mainly through the instrumentality of Robert Mason, for the testing of whose claim to the territory of New Hampshire a new jurisdiction, and new modes of trial and appeal, were found necessary. With a view to conciliate the people, a president and councillors were chosen from among them, the president being John Cutts of Portsmouth. The king also permitted an assembly, "so long as he might find it convenient." This assembly met for the first time March 16, 1680, and enacted laws compiled from the Massachusetts code, which were rejected in England as "fanatical and absurd." As has been shown in another place, this government was strongly averse to the interests of Mason, who obtained, in 1682, the appointment of Edward Cranfield, a London official, as governor. To him Mason guaranteed, by a mortgage on the territory of the province, £150 per annum, and other valuable perquisites. As a consequence, he was deeply interested in the success of Mason's claim, and instituted a series of the most disgraceful proceedings. The assembly not acting in concert with his ideas, he dissolved it, and forthwith popular resentment rose high, and resulted in a rebellion, at the head of which was Edward Gove,

¹ See Adams's *Annals of Portsmouth*.

who was found guilty of high treason, and sent to England, but there pardoned. Cranfield directed the people to take out leases from Mason, which they refused to do; altered the value of money, changed the bounds of townships, established the fees of office, and prohibited vessels from Massachusetts entering the harbor of Portsmouth. He made himself further obnoxious by requiring Mr. Moodey, the minister of Portsmouth, to administer the "Lord's Supper" according to the Liturgy, which he refused to do, and henceforth incurred the governor's displeasure, and imprisonment. Numerous other acts of tyranny he endeavored to enforce; but he found the people less tractable than he had anticipated, and discovered that the women could use other implements than their tongues in resisting the oppression of his minions. At length, having become extremely odious to the province, complaints regarding his unlawful acts were made to the home government, which eventually decided that he had exceeded his instructions in three points. In 1685, he went to Jamaica and from thence to England, and was afterwards appointed collector of customs at Barbadoes. Walter Barefoot, the deputy governor, succeeded him,—who, like his predecessor, found untold difficulties in his government,—and retained the position till the organization of the new government over New England, May 25, 1686, of which Joseph Dudley was appointed president. In December, Dudley was superseded by Sir Edmund Andros, whose tyrannical administration was fitly ended by his imprisonment and subsequent removal, as a prisoner, to England, in 1690. Thus New Hampshire was left without a governor, and, March 12, a union was again formed with Massachusetts, which continued till 1692, when Samuel Allen, the purchaser of the Mason title, was appointed governor, and John Usher, a Boston bookseller, deputy; the latter of whom assumed the reins of power, which he used in a manner not very satisfactory to the people, being pompous and overbearing. He was superseded in January, 1698, by William Partridge, in the absence of Allen. Allen's administration, which commenced early in the summer of 1698, was one continued scene of altercation, which was relieved by the arrival, July 31, 1699, of the Earl of Bellomont, as governor of New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. For a period of forty-two years from this date, New Hampshire and Massachusetts had but one governor, though each state had its own council, its own assembly, and its own laws. The people had anticipated much good from the administration of this distinguished nobleman, "who, though faithful to the king, never oppressed the people;" but he was removed by death, about two years from his appointment, March 5, 1701. Joseph Dudley succeeded him as governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, July 13, 1702, and Usher

was again appointed deputy the next year. No peculiar event of importance occurred during the administrations of George Vaughan as lieutenant-governor in 1716, John Wentworth in 1717, and David Dunbar in 1731, save what will be found in the previous and subsequent divisions of this chapter. With the decision of the boundary question in 1741, the union with Massachusetts may be said to have been finally dissolved. Benning Wentworth was appointed governor. New Hampshire now embarked on a career of her own, and has given evidence, by subsequent events, that her capacities for improvement, in every concern which goes to form the greatness and glory of a people, were too little appreciated even by herself. In 1767, Benning Wentworth was removed by the British ministry on charges of neglect of duty, and John Wentworth, his nephew, a man esteemed by the people on account of his zeal in procuring a repeal of the stamp act, was appointed in his stead. During his administration occurred those stirring scenes and incidents which resulted in the Revolution.

Early in the year 1719, the population of New Hampshire was increased by the arrival of several families of Scottish emigrants, whose ancestors, by royal patronage, had removed from Argyleshire, in the west of Scotland, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, to the counties of Londonderry and Antrim, in the north of Ireland. Here, however, persecution reached them during the reigns of Charles I. and James II.; and henceforth they yearned for some new home, where, while they might escape the exactions of political and religious oppression, they could earn a living by honest toil. They heard that the New World offered such advantages; and, encouraged by hopes which were not altogether unfounded, one hundred and twenty families set sail for the promised haven, and arrived, some at Boston, and others at Portland, in safety. Sixteen of these families settled at Londonderry,¹ who were shortly increased by many others from home; and from them have sprung more than twenty thousand persons, who are to be found in almost every town in New Hampshire, and, in fact, in New England. These emigrants brought with them all those striking characteristics which distinguished their fathers, and which have won for them imperishable fame as men of piety, as ardent lovers of liberty, as heroes, statesmen, scholars, men of science, and men of honor. From them have sprung such men as Stark, Reed, M'Clary, Miller, and McNeil, and many others among the most distinguished of America's sons.

¹ See article on Londonderry.

III. THE WARS WITH THE INDIANS AND WITH THE FRENCH, FROM 1675 TO THE CONQUEST OF CANADA, IN 1760.

This division of our chapter embraces a large portion of the history of New Hampshire, as it does of most of the New England States. From 1675 to 1760,—a period of eighty-five years,—the intermissions of peace, like gleams of sunshine in an equinoctial storm, were of short duration ;—a harassing contest had to be maintained by the colonists, not only against the savage warfare of the Indian, but against the designing plans of the French. If the patient endurance of every suffering, and an indomitable perseverance under every danger, entitle a man to a home, then the pioneers of New England nobly won theirs. For nearly fifty years the Indians had left the white man unmolested ; but the narrowed limits of their hunting-grounds and the growing power of the English awakened in them a sense of their condition, and a feeling of discontent was manifest, which Philip, the renowned warrior of Mount Hope, was not long in fanning into a flame.¹ Hostilities commenced in June, 1675 ; and the war was carried into New Hampshire in September, by an attack on Somersworth. The settlers were filled with dread, and betook themselves to garrisons for protection. Desolation and death swept through the land, and it was feared that civilization would have to succumb to barbarism, when fortune favored the colonists, and Philip and his savage compeers met with a disastrous defeat at Rhode Island. His death soon after, at the hands of Captain Church, was the harbinger of peace, which was ratified at Casco in 1678. During this war, a number of Indians, who had come to confirm a peace, were taken by stratagem by Major Richard Waldron of Dover, several of them hung, and others sold as slaves into Africa.² The next Indian war, known as King William's war, commenced in 1689 and lasted till 1699. Dover was first attacked, and Major Waldron, who was the means of decoying the Indians, was most brutally murdered. The depredations extended into New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, and even New York, and death and ruin followed in the trail of the Indian.

Four years of peace ensued, when the war with the French and Indians, commonly called Queen Anne's war, burst upon the settlers,—their homes were desolated, and murder and rapine were every-day events. In 1707, an attack, in which two companies from New Hamp-

¹ The Penacooks did not take part in this war.

² Some historians think Major Waldron should not be held responsible for this act of treachery.

shire took an active part, was projected against Port Royal, but met with a disastrous termination. A second expedition to that locality in 1707 was successful; but a very formidable one against Quebec, in 1711, failed, owing to a quarrel among the officers. Hostilities ceased October 29, 1712. In 1723, Lovewell's war commenced, and is memorable for the contest known as "Lovewell's fight,"¹ one of the most desperate ever had with the Indians. This war was ended by the treaty of Falmouth, December 15, 1726.

For the expedition to Louisburg, in 1745, the merit of originating which is claimed for William Vaughan of Portsmouth, New Hampshire raised £13,000, and furnished five hundred men (one eighth of the land-force), who carried a banner, bearing the pious inscription of Whitefield, "Nil desperandum, Christo duce."² Westmoreland, Keene, and Charlestown suffered during this campaign from the French and Indians. Peace followed in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.³ In 1755, New Hampshire furnished five hundred men, under command of Colonel Blanchard of Dunstable, for the service against Crown Point, which was increased shortly after by another regiment of three hundred men under Colonel Peter Gilman. The Indians attacked many of the frontier settlements during this campaign, and again in 1756, when another expedition was projected against Crown Point, for which a regiment under Colonel Meserve was raised. This year were formed the celebrated companies of rangers, under those distinguished leaders, Robert Rogers, and John and William Stark. For the reduction of Crown Point, in 1757, another regiment of New Hampshire men, again commanded by Colonel Meserve,⁴ was furnished, eighty of whom were murdered by the Indians, after the capitulation of Fort William Henry. Eight hundred men also served in the attempted reduction of Ticonderoga by Abercrombie; and one thousand, under Colonel Zaccheus Lovewell, brother of Captain John Lovewell, the hero of Pequawket, were raised in 1759, and participated in the *actual* reduction of Ticonderoga and Crown Point under General Amherst. In the campaign of 1760, when the conquest of Canada was fully completed, eight hundred men, under Colonel John Goffe, shared the honors of the siege. This ended the contest with France, and the people turned their attention to their peaceful occupations.

¹ See article on Fryeburg, Me., ante, p. 133.

² Nothing is to be despised of, under the command of Christ.

³ By this treaty, Cape Breton, "won by Americans, was given up to the French by the English."

⁴ Colonel Meserve died of the small-pox, when serving at the reduction of Louisburg, in 1758.

IV. THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—SUBSEQUENT HISTORY, AND STATISTICS.

The events which were the precursors of the American Revolution are familiar to all; and hence a reference to them here is deemed superfluous. New Hampshire took an early and prominent part in the struggle; and her sons brought with them that indomitable will, that love of liberty, and that heroism, which had characterized them in preceding years, and which has clung to them to this day. The men of New Hampshire were actively engaged on every battle-field from Bunker-hill down to the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781; and at Stillwater, Saratoga, Monmouth, and Bennington, they were particularly distinguished for their bravery. The enthusiasm and unanimity were everywhere unbounded, as will be noticed in future pages. John Stark, John Sullivan, Alexander Scammel, Enoch Poor, Andrew M'Clary, Joseph Cilley, William Gregg, Thomas Stickney, Henry Dearborn, and George and James Reed were prominent officers of the New Hampshire forces. The province furnished 18,289 men for the revolutionary struggle, of whom 12,496 belonged to the continental army, only 10,194 being required by Congress; besides which she liberally contributed from her treasury.

In January, 1776, a temporary government was formed at Exeter, consisting of a house of representatives, twelve of whom were chosen as a distinct branch, called the council, with power to elect their own president. It was ordained, that no act should be valid unless passed by both branches; that all money bills should originate with the house of representatives; that the secretary, and other public officers, should be chosen by the two houses; that the present assembly should continue one year; and that, if the dispute with Great Britain should continue, precepts should be issued annually to the several towns on or before the first day of November, unless Congress should direct otherwise. A committee of safety, having the same powers as had been given by the convention in the preceding year, and varying in number from six to sixteen, was appointed at every adjournment, to sit in the recess, the president of which was to be the president of the council.¹ During the war, Meshech Weare was annually elected to this responsible office, and was also appointed judge of the superior court. The Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, was signed, on the part of New Hampshire, by Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, and Matthew

¹ This form of government is said to have been the first made by any of the colonies after the Revolution commenced. There were some material defects in it, one of which was the want of an executive branch. To remedy this, the two houses, during their session, performed executive as well as legislative functions.

Thornton. The excitement after the close of the war, in regard to the depreciation of paper-money, reached New Hampshire; and in 1786, while the assembly were in session, an armed party from the northern part of Rockingham county marched into their presence and endeavored to awe the assembly into granting their demands, which were of the most extravagant character. General John Sullivan, the president, stated the reasons why the petitions could not be granted, as also that nothing could be acceded to while they were threatened by force of arms. The belligerent party made some unimportant demonstrations; but at the cry of "Bring out the artillery!" they flew in all directions, and did not appear again that night. The next morning, forty of them were arrested by a company of horse; but no action was ever taken against them. The Federal Constitution was discussed in a convention, held at Exeter for the first time on the second Wednesday of February, 1788, which adjourned to June following, in consequence of considerable opposition being manifested towards the instrument. When the convention assembled the second time, after four days' deliberation, the constitution was ratified by fifty-seven to forty-seven. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings, not only by the people of this state, but by those of other states. In 1789, General Washington visited New Hampshire. In 1791, a tax was assessed upon every town for the support of common schools, which was the first movement for the permanent establishment of those institutions of learning which are the pride and glory of the state. Post-offices, and more regular communication with the various towns, were also provided for by the same legislature. In 1792 the first bank was established, at Portsmouth, with a capital of \$200,000. That year, the state constitution, adopted June 2, 1784, was revised, and fifty out of seventy-four proposed amendments, which still form an important part of the fundamental law, were adopted. Though many events occurred during the remainder of the eighteenth century that had considerable bearing on the progress and importance of the state, the limited space of this chapter will not admit of particularization. The opening of the nineteenth century is noted for the formation of the Federal and Republican parties. In 1807, the seat of government, which had for a period of ninety-five years been permanently fixed at Portsmouth, was transferred to Concord. The year 1808 brought a period of severe commercial distress, as well as excitement, in consequence of the embargo on shipping.

In 1812 the war with England commenced, in which New Hampshire exhibited her usual zeal and patriotism. Generals Miller and McNeil, and Major Weeks, were distinguished officers in the war. In 1814 was held the celebrated Hartford Convention, in which two New

Hampshire delegates were present, not as representatives of the state, but of parties in the counties of Cheshire and Grafton.

In 1816, the famous Dartmouth College controversy, which grew out of differences between the president and board of trustees, and a desire on the part of the legislature to assume the control of its affairs, commenced with an act, on the part of the latter, to amend the charter, passed June 27, 1816. By the royal charter of December 13, 1769, the government of the college had been vested in twelve trustees. This act increased the board to twenty-one, which additional number, together with any existing vacancies, was to be filled by the governor and council. It established a board of twenty-five overseers, also to be appointed by the governor and council, with perpetual succession; a treasurer and secretaries; and made the members of either board removable at the will of the board, and the officers of the institution at the will of the trustees; changed the name of the college to Dartmouth University, and authorized the governor and council to call the first meeting of the trustees and overseers the 26th of August following. The trustees refused to accept this change in the charter, or to act under it, and at once commenced proceedings in the superior court to test the validity of the act, which was there decided against them. It was then carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the distinguished abilities of Webster and Wirt were employed, and the decision of the state court was reversed, as directly impairing the obligation of contracts. The final decree, although correct in principle, was met with disfavor by the people of the state.

In the same year (1819) was effected the passage of the Toleration Act, which was received with great rejoicing by the friends of religious liberty, placing as it did all denominations on a footing of equality.

About this time commenced another controversy, which, of no very great importance in itself, became somewhat signal in the annals of the state. This related to that portion of New Hampshire above the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, called the Indian Stream Territory, embracing from 140,000 to 150,000 acres of land, capable of being converted into good farms. As appears from the report of a legislative committee in 1824, this tract was inhabited by about fifty-eight settlers, who, with their families, made a population of 285 persons, having about 847 acres under improvement. These settlers had entered at different periods since 1810, claiming under certain Indian deeds, the principal of which was that of Philip, an old chief of the St. Francis tribe, dated as far back as 1796. The general government, as early as that time, prohibited purchases of land from the Indians; but it was claimed, that the grantors living without the jurisdiction of the United States made this

case an exception to the rule. The chief objects of the settlers appeared to be to get possession of these lands, and to be without the taxation and jurisdiction of any government. Their hope was that neither Great Britain nor the United States would lay claim to the tract, owing to the difficulty of putting a construction upon the clause in the treaty of 1783 defining the boundary, namely: "Along the highlands which divide the rivers emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence from those falling into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, thence down the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude." By the convention of 1827, the question of the whole northeastern boundary was referred to the king of the Netherlands, whose award in respect to this part of the line threw this whole tract upon the Canada side. But, as "the head of the Connecticut," which he adopted, did not approach the highlands, the people of New Hampshire were dissatisfied, and, as the award was rejected by the United States, the whole question was left open to further difficulty.

In 1820, the state, owing to the settlers here resisting process issuing in Coös county, of which the tract was regarded as forming a part, had asserted a title and jurisdiction, by a resolution directing the attorney-general to proceed against intruders; and again, in 1824, by an express declaratory act, in which also it released title to every actual settler of two hundred acres, reserving, of course, all other portions to itself. After the award mentioned above, of which, however, Great Britain does not appear to have taken the advantage, the difficulties with the settlers increased, on account of their resistance of process for levy of taxes in Coös, through Canadian influence, as it was alleged, although there is no evidence that the provincial government was implicated in the matter. In consequence of the threatening position of affairs, the state sent troops to the territory in 1834 or 1835, and order was restored without any serious conflict. The state footed the bills; and, in 1849, Congress satisfied the state's claim by paying \$7,000. The next year, an attempt was made to recover interest on this sum from the year 1836, which, after being more than once refused, was allowed by Congress in January, 1852, with a proviso that the amount should not exceed the sum of \$6,000. But, in disposing of the questions, growing out of the claims on the part of settlers here, resort was had to the superior court of New Hampshire. In a decision given in this court in 1840, by Chief Justice Parker, the jurisdiction asserted by the state was affirmed, and was held to refer back, in the absence of any subsequent grant, to the period of separation from Great Britain, and consequently carried with it all title to the lands. This decision practically settled the question; and the jurisdiction thus maintained was acquiesced

in by Great Britain and the United States in the Ashburton treaty, made the next year, which laid down the line as claimed by this state.

In 1825, the legislature authorized the appointment of commissioners to ascertain, survey, mark, and renew the boundary line between this state and Massachusetts, which was completed by 1829. In 1827, the same was ordered with regard to the Maine line, which was also completed in 1829.

Among the noticeable events in the history of the state was the sensation produced by a doctrine persistently maintained in her courts, and which seemed likely to produce collision between national and state jurisdictions. Several suits were commenced under the bankrupt law of 1841, raising the question, whether attachment of property under state process secured it from the operation of this law. By the laws of New Hampshire, an attachment constituted a lien or security equally valid with a mortgage. The bankrupt act gave to the district courts of the United States jurisdiction of "all cases and controversies in bankruptcy." In the *ex parte* case of John S. Foster,¹ a petitioner in bankruptcy, brought in the District Court of the United States for Massachusetts, in 1842, Judge Story held that an attachment on mesne process gives the creditor only a sort of lien, but not such as to prevent the operation of the bankrupt act; that such creditor could not, by a mere race of diligence, after proceedings in bankruptcy had been instituted, overreach and defeat the rights of the other creditors; and that the court would, if necessary, grant an injunction against his proceeding further in the suit than to protect his ulterior rights; in other words, compel him to await the result of bankrupt proceedings before he could get a decision in his own case. The superior court of New Hampshire thereupon decided, in the case of *Kittredge v. Warren*,² in the year 1844, that an attachment *did* constitute a lien or security which took the property out of the general provisions of the bankrupt act; and that a certificate of discharge of the bankrupt could not operate as an absolute bar to the further maintenance of the action by the attaching creditor. Reviewing this decision in the case of *Peck and Bellows*,³ the same year, Judge Story treated it as a nullity, and further asserted the paramount authority of the United States courts. Immediately, the superior court of New Hampshire, in the case of *Kittredge v. Emerson*,⁴ more fully reviewing its own and the counter decisions, held that the judgment of a court in one of the United States, having jurisdiction of a cause, is binding in every other court until reversed by a competent tribunal; that the judgment or order of a court

¹ 2 Story, 131.

² 14 N. H. Rep. 509.

³ 7 Law Reporter, 119.

⁴ 15 N. H. Rep. 227.

having no jurisdiction is void ; that the courts of the United States could not treat the judgments of the state courts as nullities ; and that the only proper remedy, when aggrieved by the judgment of a state court, is by a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States. The court further intimated its readiness to protect its own proceedings by counter injunctions, and such other authority as might be required. Another decision¹ followed upon each side, not essentially varying the result. Though the danger of a collision of more than words had been imminent, a prudence on the part of the District Court prevented it from attempting to enforce its decrees. In 1849, the case of *Peck v. Jenness* was carried by writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the rulings of the New Hampshire courts were sustained.²

New Hampshire has had reason to be proud of her judiciary, in spite of the constant changes in the organization of her courts. No less than seven fundamental alterations have been made since the year 1813. The courts, as established after the adoption of the constitution in 1791, were the superior court of judicature, consisting of a chief justice and three associates, appointed by the president and the council ; the court of common pleas, composed of four judges, appointed in the same way, to hold courts in each county, having cognizance of all suits relating to real estate, and all personal actions where the damages claimed exceeded forty shillings ; and the courts of general sessions of the peace, one in each county, to be conservators of the peace, to punish offenders, to make orders for raising any moneys for erecting and repairing county buildings, for payment of jurors, and other matters connected with the administration of county business.

In 1813, the supreme judicial court was established to take the place of the superior court, with a chief justice, and two, instead of three, associate justices,— to be held annually in every county. The eastern and western circuits were organized, and the circuit court of common pleas, with a chief justice and two associates, in place of the common pleas court as previously constituted. In 1816, the supreme judicial court was abolished, and the superior court and the common pleas restored. In 1819, original and exclusive jurisdiction was given the superior court in all real actions, and original and concurrent jurisdiction with the common pleas in all personal actions above fifty dollars. The common pleas were to have final and conclusive jurisdiction in all personal actions where the damages did not exceed twenty-five dollars. In 1820, the jurisdiction of the common pleas was transferred to the superior

¹ *The City Bank of New Orleans*, 7 Law Rep. 553 (year 1844) ; *Peck et al. v. Jenness et al.*, 8 Law Rep. 344 (year 1845).

² 7 Howard's Rep. 612.

court, and a court of sessions created in place of the common pleas, with a chief justice and four associates, and two persons in each county as associate judges for that county. In 1824, the court of common pleas was restored, and all the powers of the court of sessions were transferred to it. In 1832, the ordinary business of the superior court was transferred to the court of common pleas, of which the superior judges were to be *ex officio* the justices, with two others to be appointed in each county. The superior judges were to have chancery powers, were to hold one law term annually in each county, and preside at the county courts. In 1841, circuit justices of the common pleas were established.

This system continued until 1855, when the superior court, and the common pleas with its circuit justices and side judges, were superseded by the supreme judicial court, consisting of a chief justice and four associates, and the common pleas court, composed of a chief justice and two associates; the justices of the supreme court being *ex officio* justices of the common pleas, and having authority to hold terms thereof *only* in cases of accident and necessity. The jurisdiction of the common pleas is substantially as that of the old court; but in civil actions, where the damages claimed do not exceed one hundred dollars, it has exclusive and final jurisdiction, exceptions in matters of law being allowed to the supreme court. Where the damages exceed one hundred dollars, an appeal on the facts lies to the supreme court. The court of common pleas is held by one or more of the judges twice a year in each county. The supreme court has extensive equity jurisdiction, and exclusive jurisdiction in all criminal cases, except in cases cognizable by justices of the peace and police courts. A single judge of the supreme court holds a jury term twice a year in each county, except in capital cases, which require two or more justices. For the determination of questions of law, the state is divided into five judicial districts, (each made up of two counties,) in each of which districts two terms are held annually. Three justices constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of three is necessary to a decision in law.

By the constitution, the adoption of which has before been noticed, the government is vested in a governor, a council of five, a senate composed of twelve members, and a house of representatives,—all to be elected annually. The state is now divided into five councillor, and twelve senatorial, districts. Every town having 150 ratable polls may choose one representative, with the allowance of an additional representative for every three hundred additional polls. The election takes place on the second Tuesday in March, and the government year begins on the first Wednesday in June. The constitution makes it the duty of the selectmen of towns, once in seven years, to submit to the inhabitants

thereof the question of a revision of that instrument, failing to do which, it was made incumbent upon the legislature to take the sense of the people. This body, not regarding the terms of the article as restrictive, have passed resolves much oftener for the purpose; but the people have always failed to see any necessity of calling a convention until 1850. Among the proposed alterations in 1792 was that of the articles which make a belief in the Protestant religion essential to being a member of either of the three coördinate branches of government; but the people refused to accept the amendment. At the last convention, these amendments were proposed again, but shared the same fate as in 1792. In 1852, sixty years from the adoption of the constitution, three amendments only of a large number that had just been submitted to the people were declared to be adopted. These effected the abolition of property qualifications for the executive and legislative departments.

New Hampshire has maintained her reputation for the production of heroic and talented sons. She has freely given them to the service of the state, learned in jurisprudence and diplomacy. She has sent them to the national councils, to the executive chair at Washington, and to bless her sister states with wise counsel and high administrative ability. Although her greatest and most lamented son sleeps at Marshfield, away from her vales, and in the state of his adoption, she has yet other sons on the world's wide stage who will not dishonor her good name, but are daily bearing testimony to her noble character as a mother, and, by their supereminent ability and integrity, increasing the estimation in which she is held.

Having dwelt, perhaps, too long on the recent history of New Hampshire, in which, happily, no tragical or remarkably stirring events have occurred, it only remains to add the statistics of her population,—of her natural and developed resources,—her agriculture and manufactures,—her railroads, banks, and other monuments and channels of industry and wealth,—and her institutions of learning, humanity, and religion.

This state has ten counties and 231 towns. Of the towns, six were incorporated before the year 1700, 188 within the next century, and thirty-seven since the year 1800.

As no general enumeration of the people had ever been made prior to 1790, the estimates for earlier periods are merely conjectural, being based upon the ratio of increase, and, for that reason, too unreliable to be given for the earliest dates. In 1701, one of the estimates sets down the population of this state at 10,000; in 1749, at 30,000; in 1755, at 34,000; in 1775, 102,000, of which number 629 were slaves. The ratio of increase for this period of seventy-four years was more than twelve per cent. annually. In 1790, there were 141,111 whites,

630 free colored persons, and 158 slaves; in 1800, 182,898 whites, 856 free colored, and eight slaves; in 1810, 213,390 whites, 970 free colored. No slaves were reported at this or any subsequent census, except *one* in 1830, and this return was probably nominal. In 1820, there were 243,236 whites, and 786 free colored; in 1830, 268,721 whites, and 604 free colored; in 1840, 284,036 whites, and 537 free colored; and in 1850, 317,456 whites, and 520 free colored; from which it appears, that, during this period of sixty years, the increase of the white population has been about 125 per cent., or a maximum of thirty per cent., during one decennial period, while there has been a constant decrease in the colored population since 1810. Of the population by the last census, 258,132, or about eighty-one per cent., were born within the state; 44,925, or fourteen per cent., in other states; and 14,257, or about four and a half per cent., in foreign countries.

In the New Hampshire Register for 1858, an interesting table is given of the twenty-two towns which have led in population at the several enumerations that have been made, exhibiting striking changes in the order of their rank at successive periods. During a period of eighty-three years, fifty-four different towns have been included within the class of twenty-two; six only of the original twenty-two towns of the census of 1767 are retained in the census of 1850, in which latter census, a town heads the list that did not appear at all in the table for 1830.

In the financial administration of affairs, the state stands in the first rank of commonwealths. She is one of the four New England states, and one of six in the Confederacy, that has no absolute or contingent debt. The floating debt, June 2, 1857, above available funds, amounted to \$74,778.55. The receipts for 1854-5 were \$179,488.18; for 1855-6, \$218,272.44; for 1856-7, \$209,469.41; the expenditures for the same years were respectively \$157,807.69, \$199,052.90, and \$192,961.66. The balance of cash in the treasury for the last year was \$16,507.75, with ample convertible resources for extinguishing all indebtedness. Of the above sources of income, the railroad tax was a large item, being for the three years mentioned \$61,480.01, \$54,356.32, and \$49,162.02.

In its industrial features, New Hampshire is by no means inferior to her sister states. The principal occupation of the people is in subduing a hard, silicious surface, and extorting from its reluctant lap the bread of toil. While this state, like the rest of New England, wears upon its face coldness and sterility, it compares favorably in the results of husbandry. In 1850, it had 29,229 farms, 2,251,488 acres of improved land, and only 1,140,926 acres unimproved, or two thirds of it under

cultivation; while Maine has a little less than one half of her territory so treated. The average area of a farm was 116 acres, and its value \$1,890; the aggregate cash value of all the farms in the state was \$55,245,997, with \$2,314,325 added for farming implements and machinery. New Hampshire is as far behind her sister Vermont in the aggregate value of nearly all her staples, as before her in the number of acres covered with granite. The value of live-stock was \$8,871,901; of meat and poultry, \$1,522,873. There were raised 185,658 bushels of wheat, 183,117 of rye, 973,381 of oats, 1,573,670 of corn, 3,207,236 of potatoes, 598,854 tons of hay, 257,174 pounds of hops, 6,977,056 of butter, 3,196,563 of cheese, 1,298,863 of maple sugar, and 1,108,476 pounds of wool. Agriculture is receiving more attention as a science, under the fostering care of several county societies, as also of the State Agricultural Society, which was incorporated in 1850, and has enlisted the interest of learned and practical men.

But Providence intended that New Hampshire, with her vast water power, should not stand in the rear rank of industry; and has consequently called forth the loom, the spindle, and forge to elaborate their curious and ponderous work, their products of utility and beauty. This state ranks the seventh in the amount of capital employed in manufactures, mining, and the mechanic arts, having \$18,242,114 so invested. The operatives number 14,103 males and 12,989 females, receiving \$6,123,876 as wages, and turning out an annual product of \$23,164,503. There are \$10,950,500 capital employed in the cotton manufacture; 83,026 bales of cotton annually consumed; \$4,839,429 as the value of the raw material; 2,911 male, and 9,211 female operatives, with an annual product of \$8,830,619 upon capital and labor invested. In the cotton manufacture, New Hampshire has the second place. There are \$2,437,700 of capital employed in the woollen manufacture; 3,604,100 pounds of wool; 926 male, and 1,201 female operatives; and \$2,127,745 is the value of the manufactured articles. In the iron manufacture \$232,700 is employed, and the annual value of the manufactured article is \$371,710. These returns of the last census probably fall short of the real amount; but are sufficient to indicate the spirit of enterprise which has accompanied these branches of industry since 1840, at which time manufacturing operations had but just commenced.

In her maritime interests, New Hampshire is, with one exception — Vermont — far behind all the other New England States, having but eighteen miles of sea-coast, and Portsmouth as her only port of entry. The number of vessels built for the year ending June 30, 1856, was ten; the tonnage was 10,395 tons; the imports were valued at \$24,339, and the exports at \$5,275.

New Hampshire has $631\frac{1}{2}$ miles of railroad, which cost \$19,766,405, notwithstanding at the outset she "set her face like a flint" against taking private lands for railroads except by purchase. When, however, it was proposed to extend a road from Boston around the corner of the state into Vermont, then, *presto*, if any advantage was to be derived, she was ready to reap it with others. This reluctance, ostensibly based upon sound principles of justice and economy, but really perhaps upon a prevailing feeling of opposition to any corporate monopolies, gave rise to the system of management, still pursued by the state, making all railroad corporations which are unable to purchase the lands over which the road is projected, *public* corporations. By a statute of 1844 and several subsequent ones, a board of railroad commissioners was established, to which all applications for roads are referable; and, in case they think the public good requires the road, and the governor and council concur in this opinion, a lease of a right to construct and use the road, running for a term not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred years, is executed by the governor and council under the seal of the state, at the end of which term the right reverts to the state. The state may terminate the lease, and resume all the right and privilege of the corporation in any road at the end of twenty years, upon one year's notice, and paying the corporation any amount in the cost of construction and expenses not met by its earnings, and ten per cent. interest thereon. The lease may be renewed at the end of any term, in the same manner as the original lease shall have been obtained.

There are fifty-two banks, with a capital of \$5,031,300; twenty-two savings institutions, and twenty mutual fire insurance companies. There are 371 post-offices. The length of mail routes is 1,959 miles, on which is an annual transportation of 1,009,632 miles, costing \$47,946 for the year ending June 30, 1856.

A good system of education is being rapidly developed in New Hampshire, and much attention has been given of late to teachers' institutes, twenty of which were held in the ten counties of the state in the year ending with July, 1858, attended by 1,900 teachers. The county commissioners of schools constitute a board of education, the office of school commissioner having been abolished in 1850. The school report for the year 1857-8 gives returns from 232 towns. The number of districts was 2,343; of scholars, 96,199; male teachers, 1,031; female teachers, 3,032; volumes in school, district, or town libraries, 44,756. The amount raised from all sources for the support of public schools was \$233,888.11, or \$2.86 to each scholar; of which \$17,145.92 was the amount raised by towns beyond what the law requires; \$15,833.31 were contributed in board, fuel, and money to prolong the schools beyond

the time authorized by town tax; \$7,527.94 were the income of local funds; \$2,207.67 income from surplus revenue; \$23,690.32 income of the literary fund used; and \$3,667.96 were from the railroad tax.

There are one college, three theological schools, one medical school, and 107 academies and private schools. The total annual income of the college was, in 1850, \$11,000; and of the academies and private schools, \$43,202.

For another class of *schools* of regretted necessity,— the reformatory and sanitary institutions,— we give the following items. The State Prison, since its establishment in 1812, has received 1,057 convicts, of whom 515 were discharged, 342 were pardoned, sixty died, sixteen escaped, and two were removed to the Insane Asylum. The number received during the year ending May 31, 1858, was forty-nine, making the whole number in prison at that date 110. The receipts and earnings of the institution for the year were \$9,884.59; the expenses, \$7,327.47. The whole number admitted into the Insane Asylum, from its opening in 1843, has been 1,552, of whom 696 have been reported recovered, 295 partially recovered, 236 unimproved, 158 deceased, and 169 remaining under treatment, May 31, 1858, ninety-seven of the last number being received during the year.

The legislature of 1855 passed an act establishing the House of Reformation for Juvenile and Female Offenders, to be constructed at a cost not exceeding \$15,000, in such form as to accommodate 125 boys and twenty-five females, and to admit of enlargement when necessary. The "Stark Farm," at Manchester, was selected as a site, and the main building, which is a neat brick edifice, was completed and dedicated to its legitimate use, May 12, 1858.

The last census report gave to New Hampshire 626 churches or religious societies, but has so confused some of the denominations, that it is impossible to rely upon it for details.¹ The latest documents of the principal denominations return 190 *orthodox* Congregational churches or societies, eight Presbyterian, ninety-one Methodist, ninety-one Baptist, 127 Free-will Baptist, seventy-three Universalist, sixteen Unitarian, fourteen Episcopal, twenty-four Christian, fifteen Friends, two Shakers, eleven Roman Catholic, and thirty-eight Union and miscellaneous, making a total of seven hundred. The total value of church property probably exceeds one and a half million dollars.

But last, though not least, may be noticed, the natural scenery of the

¹ The "Congregational," "Unitarian," and "Orthodox Congregational," are set down as three denominations, with no churches to the last named, and only ten in the United States; while the Baptists and Free-will Baptists—quite distinct in their faith and order— are thrown into a heterogeneous mass.

state, which has won for it the name of the Switzerland of America. It has its quiet valleys, and romantic and pastoral glens ; its lakes, streams, and watercourses,—all of surpassing loveliness. No one who has lingered by the enchanted shores of Lake Winnepeaukee, and gazed upon its broad expanse, dotted with numerous islands and gleaming in the rays of the rising and setting sun, will deny the appropriateness of its name — “beautiful lake of the high land.” The principal rivers are the Connecticut and the Merrimack ; the latter, with its countless tributaries, furnishing an immense water-power, and propelling more machinery than any other river or stream on the continent of America. New Hampshire has also its hills and mountains: the latter bold, sublime, enduring monuments of the creative power, from the lofty summits of which the eye surveys one of the wildest and most enchanting countries of the world. From Mount Washington and its majestic compeers, the prospect is noble and extensive, only bounded on the one hand by the dim distance of the ocean, and on the other by the horizon resting on the land. From these eminences, rocks piled on rocks clothed in gigantic forest growths and shrubbery,—placid lakes, embosoming countless verdant islets, and pleasant valleys and farm-lands in the highest state of cultivation,—successively meet the eye ; while the foaming cataract and the leaping cascade, now rushing down the slopes and dashing through the vales, now subsiding into the gently gliding streams, and anon swelling into rivers, coursing through the plains and winding their way to the sea,—all serve to dissipate the weariness of the traveller, make his feet nimble as his heart is gay, and develop in him pedestrian capacities which he never dreamed he possessed,—to lighten the toil of the sturdy yeoman, add length to his years and vividness to his imagination, and mould the sons of hard-handed industry into the poets, orators, and statesmen who direct the energies of a vast republic.

CHAPTER VI.

ABORIGINAL TRIBES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE native tribes of New Hampshire all belonged to the Abnaki nation; but seem to have had a separate government, and independent of those who lived east of the Piscataqua river. They were divided into several tribes. Those living along the Merrimack were the Agawams, the Wamesits or Pawtuckets, the Nashuas, the Souhegans, the Namaoskeags, the Penacooks, and the Winnepeaukee. At the source of the Connecticut river were the Cooash Indians, the only tribe that occupied the banks of the river when discovered by the whites. There is a tradition, that a great many tribes besides these had their residence along the banks of this river; but that they had been principally exterminated in the wars with the Mohawks, and by the plague of 1616-17. Those that lived in the eastern part of the state were the Pequaquaukes, sometimes called Pequawkets, who inhabited a part of Maine; the Ossipees, the Squamscotts, the Winnecowetts, and the Piscataquas. The population of these tribes, either individually or collectively, is not known; in fact, there is no certainty that an estimate of their numbers was ever made by any authority from the period of the establishment of the first colonial governments.

The most powerful tribe was the Penacooks, who occupied the tract of land known by that name, part of which is now Concord; but in process of time, in consequence of the reduction of the smaller tribes by war, emigration, and the influences of civilization, those who occupied the Merrimack valley were merged into one tribe, and were called indiscriminately Penacooks. Namaoskeag was the site of the principal village, as is evident from the large number of Indian relics there found; and here was the royal residence of the ancient sagamores of the Penacooks. At the mouth of the Piscataquog river was another considerable village, and so again at or near the outlet of Lake Winnepeaukee. There were other and smaller settlements along the Merrimack as far as the Souhegan river; and in Bedford, on Carthagena island, and opposite

the mouth of the Coös river, traces of Indian villages were to be seen until recently. The sites of the villages were selected with regard to the fertility of the soil, the sufficiency of game, and the quantity of fish which abounded in the rivers and streams; nor was the beauty of the surrounding scenery lost sight of, as can be seen even at this day; the changes of a century of civilization having left their natural beauties scarcely impaired.

The sagamores of most note among the Penacooks were Passaconaway, Wonnalance, his son, and Kancamagus, usually called John Hodgkins, his grandson. The first heard of Passaconaway was in 1627 or 1628, perhaps earlier, if the Conway whom Christopher Levett saw in the vicinity of the Piscataqua in 1623 be the same person, as is supposed to be the case, from the fact that when Massachusetts desired to arrest him in 1642, directions were given to proceed to Ipswich, Rowley, and Newbury,—sufficient evidence that he had a residence at each of those places.¹ Passaconaway had a great influence over the people who acknowledged his sway. Besides being a powerful warrior, he was an expert necromancer, which of itself, considering the superstitious and untutored minds of the savages, was enough to win for him the highest veneration and the greatest awe. He died prior to 1669; but the exact date is not known. He lived on terms of the greatest intimacy with the English, despite the encroachments they made upon his lands; and his last wish to his people was that they should never make war upon the whites. His powers of eloquence were of the highest order, as will be seen from the following extract,² which is made from his farewell address, delivered before a vast assemblage of his followers in 1660:—

“Hearken to the words of your father. I am an old oak, that has withstood the storms of more than a hundred winters. Leaves and branches have been stripped from me by the winds and frosts,—my eyes are dim,—my limbs totter,—I must soon fall! But when young and sturdy, when my bow no young man of the Penacooks could bend,—when my arrows would pierce a deer at a hundred yards, and I could bury my hatchet in a sapling to the eye,—no wigwam had so many furs, no pole so many scalp-locks, as Passaconaway’s. Then I delighted in war. The whoop of the Penacooks was heard on the Mohawk,—and no voice so loud as Passaconaway’s. The scalps upon the pole of my wigwam told the story of Mohawk suffering.

“The oak will soon break before the whirlwind,—it shivers and shakes even now; soon its trunk will be prostrate,—the ant and the

¹ See Winthrop’s Journal.

² Potter’s Hist. Manchester, pp. 59–61.

worm will sport upon it! Then think, my children, of what I say! I commune with the Great Spirit. He whispers me now: ‘ Tell your people, Peace — peace, is the only hope of your race. I have given fire and thunder to the pale-faces for weapons, — I have made them plentier than the leaves of the forest; and still shall they increase. These meadows they shall turn with the plough, — these forests shall fall by the axe, — the pale-faces shall live upon your hunting-grounds, and make their villages upon your fishing-places.’ The Great Spirit says this, and it must be so! We are few and powerless before them! We must bend before the storm! The wind blows hard! The old oak trembles, its branches are gone, its sap is frozen, it bends, it falls! Peace — peace, with the white man! — is the command of the Great Spirit; and the wish — the last wish, of Passaconaway.”

Wonnalancet was chief of the tribe in 1669, and lived on terms of the greatest intimacy with the white settlers. He preferred peace to war, and seems to have been impressed very strongly with the advice of his father. He appears to have been of a most amiable disposition, to a much greater extent than many of his more civilized neighbors. He was imprisoned by the English in 1642, and, though subjected to many indignities, he never offered retaliation. As a specimen of the goodness of his heart, it may be said, that, in 1659, he sold his home to purchase the liberty of his brother Nanamocomuck, who was imprisoned in Boston for debt. He embraced the Christian religion, through the ministrations of Mr. Eliot, in 1674, and is said to have lived up to it strictly. About September, 1677, Wonnalancet, finding the lands which the English had granted him taken possession of, retired to the Indian settlement of St. Francis. The last that is heard of him is in 1696, when he was placed under the charge of Jonathan Tyng of Tyngsborough. It is probable that subsequently he retired again to St. Francis, where he passed the remainder of his days.

Wonnalancet was succeeded by his nephew, Kancamagus, about May 15, 1685, shortly after the removal of the former to St. Francis for the first time. This chief was more generally known as John Hodgkins, and was the son of Nanamocomuck, Passaconaway’s eldest son. He was a politic, brave, and intelligent man; but under his chieftaincy the Pennacooks became a formidable foe to the English settlers, which was owing, in a measure, to a want of respect on the part of the provincial authorities; for it is certain, from various letters sent to Governor Cranfield, that Kancamagus desired to retain the friendship of the English. He was the leader of the massacre at Dover, when Major Waldron was so brutally murdered, June 27, 1689, and took part in several other attacks upon the English settlements. His wife and children were taken pris-

oners by the English in September, 1690, and his sister was slain. The last that is heard of him is in 1691, when he signed the truce of Sagadahoc, shortly after which, it is supposed, he died.

After the affair at Dover, the Indians, as a general thing, retired from the precincts of New Hampshire; and thus the ancient royal residence of the Pennacooks became comparatively deserted. The place at Namoskeag was occupied as late as 1745 by one Indian, named Christian, who was employed by the English during the Indian wars as a scout, and subsequently retired, with others of his tribe, to St. Francis. He was afterwards, however, concerned in some depredations on the English settlements, and was one of those who decoyed two negroes from Canterbury, in 1752. The last heard of him was in 1757, when he was at St. Francis, where he probably died. The spot occupied by Christian's wigwam is still shown at Amoskeag Falls, where the relics of his hearthstone,—his pipes, arrow-heads, and ornaments, consisting of bears' teeth, together with his tomahawk,—have been brought to light.

Thus the aboriginal inhabitants, who held the lands of New Hampshire as their own, have been swept away. Long and valiantly did they contend for the inheritance bequeathed to them by their fathers; but fate had decided against them, and it was all in vain. With bitter feelings of unavailing regret, the Indian looked for the last time upon the happy places where for ages his ancestors had lived and loved, rejoiced and wept, and passed away, to be known no more forever. The wild beasts, who shared with him the forests, and were molested only when required to minister to his wants, have also disappeared. The forests have melted away; and the broad intervals, slopes, and uplands, from the Piscataqua to the Connecticut, affording sustenance to a teeming population, attest the change that a century has wrought. The waterfalls, too, have been made to resound with the music of spindles and of wheels, and the streets have become marts of traffic. Civilization has followed the same course here as in all other countries reclaimed from barbarism, by blotting out the original inhabitants and planting another race. The native tribes of New Hampshire fulfilled their mission, and passed away. We too shall pass away, and other busy feet will tread upon our graves, as thoughtless of us as we are now of the sleeping dust of the red man.

CHAPTER VII.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.¹

ACWORTH, in the southwestern part of Sullivan county, is forty-four miles west from Concord. It received its charter in 1766, although it was not permanently settled until the summer of 1768, when three families,—Samuel Harper, William Keyes, and John Rogers,—with some other individuals, principally from Londonderry, N. H., arrived. They were followed the year after by some families from Windham and Ashford, Conn. As the settlement of Acworth took place at the time of the commencement of the difficulties which brought on the American Revolution, its progress in wealth and population was very much retarded. At the close of the contest, however, other families were added to those already in town, and the settlement advanced.

The soil of Acworth is well adapted to the pursuit of agriculture, which is generally followed by the inhabitants. Cold river, affording several mill privileges, is the only stream worthy of mention. Large crystals of beryl have been found, and the town has become somewhat celebrated on that account. There are two villages—Acworth and South Acworth; three church edifices—Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist; thirteen school districts; and two post-offices—Acworth and South Acworth: also, the Acworth boot and shoe company; five saw-mills, one grist-mill, one woollen factory, one bobbin factory, and one peg factory. Population, 1,251; valuation, \$439,392.

ALBANY, in the western part of Carroll county, bounded on the east by Conway, is seventy-five miles from Concord. The abundance of otter and beaver on the streams in Albany rendered this place a favorite resort of the Indians, who considered these animals rich game. It was granted in 1766, by the name of Burton, to Clement March, Joseph Senter, and others. There is, however, an account, which, if

¹ When no date is given, it will be understood, that, in New Hampshire, the population is according to the last census; and the valuation is the last state valuation of 1855.

authentic, would trace its first settlement to a much earlier period.¹ The population of Albany was, for quite a number of years, very insignificant, owing, it is presumed, to the superstitious fear of Chocorua's curse, which, it was supposed, had affected the cattle. These died off in large numbers from some cause or other, which, it has since been discovered, existed in the water, according to the report of Professor Dana, of Dartmouth College, who was appointed, in 1821, to visit the town, and learn, if possible, the cause of the disease. The water was a weak solution of muriate of lime. A certain kind of meadow *mud* found there issuing from a spring, when administered in large pills to the cattle, was discovered to have remedial effects. The population and business are generally reviving from the stagnation which was thus thrown over them. Swift river is the principal stream, though there are several others in different parts of the town which furnish convenient mill privileges. The soil is fertile, though the surface is somewhat mountainous. Chocorua is a singularly shaped mountain, its top rising to an elevation of 3,600 feet, like a tower crowned by turrets at its corners. To the south the summit presents a perpendicular wall of smooth rock, some hundred feet in altitude. The town has a Free-will Baptist church; four school districts, and one post-office; also, one grist-mill, three saw-

¹ Among the adherents of Oliver Cromwell, whose safety was perilled upon the restoration of Charles II., was one Cornelius Campbell, a man of superior intellect, who sought and found a new home in the valley at the base of Mount Chocorua, and within the limits of this town. Happy in his wife and children, he had a frequent visitor, to whom the whole family had become much attached, in the person of the young son of the old Indian prophet and chief, Chocorua. On one occasion, as it is alleged, the boy, with a disposition to see and taste every thing, drank some poison placed in a vessel for a mischievous fox, the effect of which was fatal. The old man, without breathing his suspicion to any, nursed his jealousy into wrath; and, at the first opportunity, upon the absence of Campbell, visited his house, and left it tenantless, save by the corpses of the wife and little ones of the settler. This blow fell with stunning effect upon Campbell; but he revived from the torpor of an overpowering anguish to execute upon the prophet the first promptings of the demon of revenge. Chocorua, standing upon the cliff, in the early morning, heard the voice of his enemy from below, commanding him to throw himself into the abyss. With an Indian's calmness, he replied: "The Great Spirit gave life to Chocorua, and Chocorua will not throw it away at the command of the white man." "Then hear the Great Spirit speak in the white man's thunder!" exclaimed Campbell. He fired, and the ball pierced the heart of Chocorua, who, before expiring, is said to have raised himself on his hand, and in a loud voice, that grew more terrific as its huskiness increased, to have uttered the following awful malediction:—"A curse upon ye, white men! May the Great Spirit curse ye when he speaks in the clouds! and his words are fire. Chocorua had a son, and ye killed him while the sky looked bright. Lightning blast your crops! Winds and fire destroy your dwellings! The Evil Spirit breathe death upon your cattle! Your graves lie in the war-path of the Indian! Panthers howl and wolves fatten over your bones! Chocorua goes to the Great Spirit,—his curse stays with the white man!"

mills, and two shingle, lath, and clapboard mills. Population, 455; valuation, \$75,583.

ALEXANDRIA, in the southeastern part of Grafton county, thirty miles from Concord, was granted on the 13th of March, 1767, to Joseph Butterfield, Jr. and others, having been incorporated November 23, 1762. Three brothers, named Corliss,—Jonathan, John, and William,—commenced its settlement, in December, 1769. Part of Orange was annexed to Alexandria, December 7, 1820; and in February, 1821, a considerable tract of the territory of the latter was annexed to Hill. The first church was Congregational, formed in the year 1788.

Alexandria is in some parts level, and in other parts mountainous; but agriculture can be prosecuted as advantageously here as in other towns in the county. Cardigan mountain is the only eminence. There are about two thousand acres of interval land along the various streams. Smith's and Fowler's rivers furnish good supplies of water; the former passes through the south part, and the latter through the north part. The only village is called Alexandria, at which there is a post-office. There are two church edifices — Methodist and Free-will Baptist, and fourteen school districts: also one carriage manufactory, nine saw-mills, and three grist-mills. Population, 1,273; valuation, \$285,416.

ALLENSTOWN is pleasantly situated on the Suncook river, in Merrimack county, eleven miles from Concord. It was granted at an early period, and was settled by John Wolcott, Andrew Smith, Daniel Evans, Robert Buntin, and others. Mr. Buntin, his son, ten years of age, and James Carr, while at labor on the western bank of the Merrimack, opposite the mouth of the Suncook, were attacked by several Indians, who killed Carr while attempting to make his escape, took Buntin and his boy prisoners, marched them to Canada, and disposed of them to a Frenchman at Montreal. They remained in captivity eleven months, when they fortunately made their escape, and returned to their friends. Andrew Buntin, the son, served in the Revolutionary army till his death, which occurred at White Plains, October 28, 1776. Allenstown was incorporated in 1831, its name being given in honor of Allen, the purchaser of Mason's claim. Several tracts were set off from this town to Hooksett, January 5, 1853.

The town has something less than 12,225 acres of land, of moderately good quality. The inhabitants are generally occupied in the cultivation of the soil, and the many fine farms exhibit their practical knowledge of husbandry. On Catamount hill, the highest elevation of land, large quantities of fine granite are found. Water is plentiful, and Great

Bear brook furnishes several mill-seats. Allenstown has one meeting-house, occupied by the Baptists; four school districts; and one post-office. Population, 600; valuation, \$183,495.

ALSTEAD, Cheshire county, fifty miles from Concord, was granted by Governor Benning Wentworth, in August, 1763, to Samuel Chase and sixty-nine others, and was originally called Newton.¹ The most reliable accounts state, that the settlement was commenced about the time the charter was granted. Simon Baker, Isaac Cady, and William Druce were the earliest in town, and Mrs. Cady is supposed to have been the first woman here. Major Jason Wait, Captain Timothy Delano, and John Burroughs arrived at subsequent periods. During the progress of the Revolutionary struggle, the inhabitants exhibited an earnest endeavor to fulfil their part in the great contest. As an evidence of the unanimity of feeling on the question, it may be stated that there was but one who favored the cause of Great Britain. Prior to the establishment of the boundaries between New Hampshire and Vermont, there was an unhappy division of feeling on the question; and in April, 1781, Alstead transacted business under Vermont, but returned to the authority of New Hampshire in January, 1782. With this exception, every thing with which the inhabitants have been identified has progressed without any dissension or misunderstanding, save in political struggles, in which a difference of opinion will often arise.

Among the distinguished men who have resided in Alstead may be mentioned Cyrus Kingsbury, who settled here in 1785. Mr. Kingsbury held a military commission as colonel for many years, and represented the town in the state legislature. General Amos Shepherd, for many years a member of the general court of this state, and president of the senate, resided in this town, and was one of its most esteemed inhabitants. He died January 1, 1812.

Alstead has generally a strong and productive soil, and much of the land has been converted into farms. It is watered by Cold river, and some of the branches of Ashuelot river. Warren's pond, two hundred rods in length, and one hundred and fifty in breadth, is the largest body of water. Alstead contains three villages,— Paper-Mill, Alstead, and New Alstead,— at each of which there is a post-office; five church edifices,— Universalist, Christian, and three Congregational; an academy, and fourteen school districts: also one paper-mill, three saw-mills, two grist-mills, and two iron foundries. Population, 1,425; valuation, \$587,559.

¹ It is said that a grant was made prior to this, but was lost in consequence of the grantees failing to fulfil the conditions.

ALTON, Belknap county, has Winnepeaukee lake and bay on the north, and is twenty-two miles from Concord. It was owned by the Masonian proprietors, and was originally called New Durham Gore. Jacob Chamberlain and others arrived in 1770, and commenced its settlement. It was invested with corporate privileges January 15, 1796, and named by one of its proprietors after Alton, a market town in Southamptonshire, England. The first religious society formed was that of the Free-will Baptists, in 1805. The general appearance of the town is rough and uneven, though the soil, which is rocky and hard, with proper attention, produces good crops. The most noted eminence is Mount Major; though there is a large swell of land, called Prospect hill, from which, in clear weather, the ocean and other objects are visible, and which is still more useful in affording ample grazing almost to its summit. Merry-meeting bay (a part of Winnepeaukee lake) extends southerly into Alton about one thousand eight hundred rods, where it receives the waters of the Merry-meeting river. Half-moon pond lies between Alton and Barnstead, and is three hundred rods long and one hundred and fifty wide. There are three church edifices—Free-will Baptist, Congregational, and Union; twenty school districts, four post-offices (Alton, Alton Bay, East Alton, and West Alton), and two grist-mills, seven saw-mills (two of which are propelled by steam), five shoe manufactories (which manufacture annually about 300,000 pairs of shoes), and three hotels. Quite a business appearance is given to the place by the Cochecho Railroad, which has its terminus here, whence the travel is by steamer to Wolfboro' and other places on the lake. Population, 1,795; valuation, \$682,611.

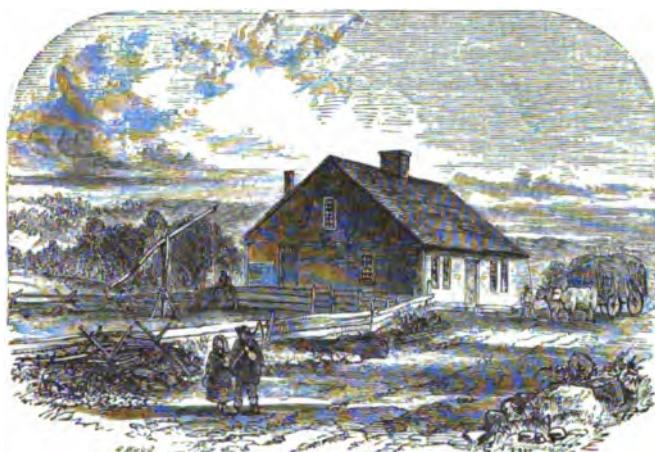
AMHERST, Hillsborough county, is situated on both sides of the Souhegan river, and was formerly known as Narragansett No. 3. It was granted by the general court of Massachusetts about the year 1733, with six other townships, to one hundred and twenty soldiers, or their descendants, who fought in King Philip's war in the years 1675 and 1676. Only nineteen of the soldiers engaged in the war were living when the grant was made. This township was assigned to persons living principally in Salem, Lynn, Topsfield, and Beverly; and the first settlement was commenced by Samuel Walton and Samuel Lampson about the year 1734, who located themselves about a mile from the present compact part of the town, where they erected the first house. Other settlers arrived within a few years, and began improvements. About 1753, there were here seven garrisoned houses, which afforded places of security to the inhabitants in time of alarm and danger, as also a fort or block-house, which was maintained at the public expense.

Though Amherst was a frontier town, and exposed to the incursions of the Indians, few, if any, depredations were committed. None of these Indians had a permanent abode here when the first settlers arrived, although they had once been numerous, and some of their wigwams were still visible. They dwelt principally upon the river; and human bones, supposed to be those of Indians, have been washed from its banks within the memory of living inhabitants. In the French war of 1754, Amherst furnished its proportion of brave soldiers, and several of the inhabitants belonged to the "ranging companies," which did much service in scouring the woods, procuring intelligence, and skirmishing with detached parties of the enemy.

Amherst was incorporated January 18, 1760, receiving its name in compliment to Gen. Jeffrey Amherst; and embraced, at that time, part of Milford and Mont Vernon. On the 10th of April, 1766, part of Monson was annexed to Amherst. About this time, the people were very much annoyed by wolves, who were most summarily driven from the neighborhood by penning them in a swamp, and keeping up a continual fire on them all day. In 1771, Amherst was made the shire town, which contributed much to the importance and popularity of the place. In 1775, the inhabitants had increased to such an extent as to number 1,428. Amherst was particularly prominent in the Revolutionary struggle. The inhabitants not only opposed the restrictive measures of the British, but they treated those who were suspected of favoring the royal cause (but few in number) with a severity which might be considered by some reprehensible. The town furnished its full proportion of men for the military service of the United States; and it appears from an authentic document, that prior to the 1st April, 1777, one hundred and twenty persons were engaged, among whom were two colonels, one major, five captains, and nine subaltern officers. The inhabitants manifested their ardor and patriotism by a ready compliance with the requisitions of the Continental Congress and the orders of the provincial conventions.

Among the distinguished residents of Amherst may be mentioned Hon. Joshua Atherton, the delegate appointed to represent the town in the convention which assembled at Exeter in February, 1788, for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting the Constitution of the United States, and who opposed its adoption, on account of its containing the clause permitting the slave-trade. Others who are deserving of remembrance were Hon. Moses Nichols, a native of Reading, Mass., who was a colonel under General Stark in the battle of Bennington; Hon. Samuel Dana, a native of Brighton, Mass.; Hon. William Gordon, eminent in the profession of the law; Hon. Robert Means, a native of Ireland, who

came to this country in 1764; Hon. Clifton Clagett, a native of Portsmouth, who held many important civil offices; and Hon. Jedediah K. Smith, a councillor and state senator. This was also the native place of Hon. Horace Greeley, the distinguished editor of the New York Tribune, who was born in "a small, unpainted but substantial and well-built farm-house," about five miles from the village, on the 3d of February, 1811. His father was Zaccheus Greeley, and his mother, Mary Woodburn, both descendants of Scotch-Irish settlers, and hard-working people, as were all Mr. Greeley's relatives. The house where he was born is still standing, an accurate view of which is here given. It is



Birthplace of Hon. Horace Greeley.

built upon a level plat, midway of an abrupt, rocky, and rather high eminence. The farm comprised about eighty acres. Young Greeley attended the district school in Londonderry, where all his education was acquired, and he is remembered with feelings akin to veneration, having been a favorite with almost every one.¹

The soil of Amherst is varied. In some parts, particularly on Souhegan river and on the hills, it is of an excellent quality, and some valuable farms have been laid out, and are under good cultivation. There are also some excellent meadows. Amherst is watered by Souhegan river, which has considerable water-power, and is crossed at this place by two bridges, and by one at Milford, near the line between these towns. Baboosuck, Little Baboosuck, and Jo English's ponds are the largest collections of water. Iron ore has been discovered, but it is not wrought at present. The village, containing the

¹ Parton's Life of Horace Greeley.

public buildings, is situated on a plain half a mile long and about the same in width, having a common between the two principal rows of houses. There are three church edifices — Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist; fourteen school districts, a high school, and one post-office; also three stores; and three manufactories, with a capital invested of \$20,000. Population, 1,613; valuation, \$617,625.

ANDOVER, in the northern part of Merrimack county, is ten miles in length and about four miles in width. It was granted in 1746, by the Masonian proprietors, to Edmund Brown and fifty-nine others, principally of Hampton Falls, and was called New-Breton, in honor of the captors of Cape Breton in 1745, in which expedition several of the grantees participated. It was settled in 1761, by Joseph Fellows, from Boscowen; who was followed by Elias Rains, William Morey, and Edward Ladd. The settlement at first increased but slowly, the inhabitants being subjected to many and great privations. There were no inhabitants north from whom they could receive assistance, and the difficulties of a communication with those situated south of Andover rendered their situation less pleasing. They however overcame all these by perseverance, and have succeeded in securing to their families a quiet and peaceful possession. In 1779, the town was incorporated under its present name.

Andover abounds with hills and dales, and is in some places quite rocky and barren. On the north, the town is divided from Hill by the Ragged mountains,— so called from their appearance, being in all parts broken, and in many places bleak and precipitous. In some parts, settlements have been made, and snug farms adorn their sides. These rural improvements, with the rocky barrier behind, present from other eminences a picturesque appearance. A little west of the centre of these mountains, a stream of water passes from Hill, on which are situated several mills. In its passage through a chasm in the mountain, the water tumbles over a ledge of rocks nearly two hundred feet in the distance of two hundred rods. When the stream is raised by heavy rains or melting snows, the picture is one of rare beauty. The soil is in many parts very good, producing grain and grass in abundance, besides being well suited to orcharding. Pemigewasset and Blackwater rivers furnish water, and the latter affords many fine mill-seats. There are six ponds, the largest of which is Chance, situated in the easterly part. Loon pond, also of considerable size, having an island in the easterly part of it, has long been the resort of pleasure parties in the summer season. These ponds are surrounded by beautiful scenery, and contain abundance of fish, which are taken in considerable quantities.

Among those deceased citizens who are remembered with respect by the inhabitants may be mentioned Dr. Silas Barrett and Dr. Jacob B. Moore. The former was the first physician in Andover, and settled in 1792; the latter was a poet of some eminence, as well as a political writer, and settled in 1796. William Noyes is also deserving of remembrance. He left \$10,000 for the support of an academy, which is now in a flourishing condition; and, from its healthy and quiet location, affords excellent advantages for the student. The famous juggler and necromancer, Potter, was a citizen of Andover; and the place where he resided may be seen at the "Potter Place," a station on the Northern Railroad. There are two villages — Andover, and East Andover; three churches — two Christian and one Free-will Baptist; thirteen school districts, the Christian Conference Seminary, the Highland Lake Institute; and three post-offices — Andover, East Andover, and West Andover: also, two grist-mills, and six saw-mills. The Northern Railroad passes through the northern part of Andover. Population, 1,220; valuation, \$425,742.

ANTRIM, in the western part of Hillsborough county, is distant from Concord thirty miles. The first settlement within the present limits of Antrim was made by Philip Riley in 1744, who, in company with his family, after a residence of two years, abandoned their habitation through fear of an Indian attack, and did not return till after an absence of fifteen years. Induced by an advertisement from the Masonian proprietors in 1766, six young men from Londonderry visited the place, and, being pleased with the lands, made some clearings. Being disappointed in their anticipations of a present of a lot of land each from the proprietors, only three of them eventually took up their abode here, one of whom, James Aiken, arrived in August, 1767. William Smith, Randal Alexander, John Gordon, Maurice Lynch, and John Duncan were among those who were early settlers. April, 1775, brought news of the battle of Lexington; and although the whole population amounted to only one hundred and seventy-seven souls, yet a company of sixteen men, raised and commanded by Captain Duncan, marched the next morning for the scene of action, followed by Captain Smith with a load of provisions, one man only remaining in the settlement. General Stark met them at Tyngsborough; and, while warmly commending their patriotism, informed them that there was a sufficiency of men already under arms, recommending them to return and wait till their services became indispensable. In the autumn of 1777, several of the inhabitants marched at different times to the westward, some of whom fought in the battle of Bennington under General Stark, while

a still larger number were present at the surrender of the British army under General Burgoyne.

Antrim was incorporated March 22, 1777, and received its name from a county in Ireland. The surface is generally hilly, though the soil is productive and well cultivated. Upon North Branch and the Contoocook rivers are some fine alluvial lands, and a few small tracts of interval. In the western portion is some good grazing land. These rivers water the town, and afford privileges for mills. There are in Antrim three meeting-houses — Presbyterian,¹ Baptist, and Methodist; fourteen school districts; and two post-offices — Antrim and North Antrim: also, a patent-shovel manufactory, two furniture shops, a silk factory, three grist-mills, seven saw-mills, and three stores. Population, 1,143; valuation, \$450,724.

ATKINSON, Rockingham county, lying in the southern extremity of the state, thirty-six miles from Concord, was formerly a part of Plaistow, from which it was set off and incorporated in 1767, receiving its name from Hon. Theodore Atkinson, one of its proprietors, and a member of the council of the state. Settlements were commenced as early as 1727 or 1728 by Benjamin Richards, Jonathan and Edmund Page, and John Dow, the former of whom came from Rochester, N. H., and the latter from Haverhill, Mass., — to which the territory formerly belonged. In the contest between the provinces and the mother country the citizens of Atkinson manifested a truly patriotic spirit, as well by the passage of suitable resolutions as by the furnishing of men and means. Eight sons of Nathaniel Cogswell participated in the struggle, as also did Rev. Stephen and General Nathaniel Peabody.

The surface, though uneven, is composed of land of a superior quality. The hills are not of very great height, and are capable of cultivation to their summits. The raising of the apple has for many years engaged attention, and the fruit is excellent. In a large meadow in Atkinson was formerly an island of seven or eight acres, which, when the meadow was overflowed by means of an artificial dam, rose with the water, sometimes six feet. This has been doubted by some; but the authority of Dr. Belknap, as well as that of the Rev. Mr. Peabody, late of this town, and others, gives authenticity to the statement. Atkinson contains one village, two churches — Congregational and Universalist; six school districts; one academy, — probably the oldest in the state, — incorporated

¹ Rev. John M. Whiton was the pastor of this church from September 28, 1808, to January 1, 1853, a period of nearly forty-five years — greatly beloved by his people, and much esteemed wherever known.

February 14, 1791; and one post-office: also, one machine shop, two saw-mills, two shingle mills, and two stores. The trains of the Boston and Maine Railroad stop at Atkinson when signals are made. Population, 600; valuation, \$233,195.

AUBURN, in the western part of the county of Rockingham, was formerly the west parish of Chester, having been set off and incorporated in June, 1845. The first minister was Rev. John Wilson, who was settled in 1734, and died February 1, 1779. This was a Presbyterian church. The records begin January 19, 1738. The meeting-house was built that year, near the centre of the present town of Chester. The second church was the Long Meadow meeting-house, Auburn. Auburn has an undulating surface, with some considerable swells of land; the soil being generally strong and productive, while the swells are very fertile. Massabesic pond, covering about 1,500 acres, and consisting of two parts connected by a strait some 250 rods long, lies partly in this town. Auburn has one village; two meeting-houses—Congregational and Methodist; eight school districts, and one post-office: also, an edge tool factory; two stores; a saw-mill, shingle mill, and lath mill, all in one building, propelled by steam; three other saw-mills, three shingle mills, three clapboard mills, three lath mills, and two grist-mills, driven by water-power. Population, 869; valuation, \$301,296.

BARNSTEAD, in the southern corner of Belknap county, is twenty miles from Concord. It was granted to the Rev. Joseph Adams and others, May 20, 1727, and settlements were commenced in 1767. Among the early inhabitants were Colonel Richard Sinclair and John Pitman, the latter of whom lived to the extreme age of one hundred and one years, nine months, and twenty days. Mr. Pitman had several very providential escapes from death. On one occasion, while descending a hill on a team laden with boards, he fell between the wheels; and the boards, trailing as they were on the ground, carried him along, rolling him over and over. At last, one of the wheels struck a stone, and giving a bound to the boards, thus released him from his unpleasant situation. At another time, being in a saw-mill, he had occasion to go down to do something to the water-wheel; and while there his son came into the mill. He, not knowing the position of his father, set the machinery in operation, and his father was turned over on the crank in the pit till at last he was thrown out into the stream unhurt.

Barnstead is not mountainous, but the land in some parts lies in large swells; though the soil is easy of cultivation. The principal

ponds are the two known by the names of Suncook and Brindle, and Half-moon pond. Suncook river and its tributary streams furnish good water-power. In various parts, plumbago, bog-iron ore, and yellow ochre have been brought to light. The names of the villages, two in number, are the Parade, and Centre Barnstead. The churches are three Congregational and one Free-will Baptist; the former being served alternately by Rev. Enos George, who has been established here for the last fifty-four years. There are sixteen school districts, two libraries, an insurance company, and three post-offices—Barnstead, North Barnstead, and Centre Barnstead: also, six stores, a woollen cloth factory, seven saw-mills, four shingle mills, four clapboard mills, one grooving machine, one turning machine, and two somewhat extensive tanneries. Lumber is quite a large item of trade, the wants of neighboring towns being supplied. Population, 1,848; valuation, \$519,920.

BARTLETT, Carroll county, a small town lying at the foot of the White Mountains, is seventy-five miles northeast from Concord. It was originally granted to William Stark, Vere Royce, and others, for services during the French and Indian war in Canada. A Mr. Harriman, and two brothers by the name of Emery, were among the first who permanently located here. In 1777, a few years after the arrival of the above, Daniel Fox, Paul Jilly, and Captain Samuel Willey, from Lee, commenced a settlement in what is now known as Upper Bartlett. This town was incorporated June 16, 1790, receiving its name in honor of Governor Bartlett. Many rather trying yet amusing anecdotes might be related of the early settlers. The hardships were those which are the natural offspring of pioneer life; and, though they sometimes brought weariness to the body, the minds of these people were fruitful in expedients for overcoming and ultimately subduing them. Hon. John Pendexter came from Portsmouth at an early period, and settled in the south part of the town, near Conway. With his wife he travelled eighty miles in winter, she riding on a feeble old horse with a feather-bed under her, a child in her arms, and he by her side drawing a hand-sled, on which were their household goods. At the time of the great disaster near the Notch, when the Willey family were destroyed, a circumstance almost as frightful occurred in connection with the family of Mr. Emery, who lived at a place called Jericho, near the Rocky Branch, a tributary of the Saco. That stream swelled enormously, and, by the rocks, trees, and logs which it brought down in its vehement course, made a complete dam just below the spot where the house stood. By this accumulation of water the house was raised from its foundation, being buoyed up on its surface like a boat. In this perilous situa-

tion the inhabitants remained all night, and it was only by the wonderful workings of Providence that they were saved from a watery grave.

The land in this irregularly-shaped town is rather poor, with the exception of that on the banks of the Saco, which river flows through here in a circuitous course. Bartlett is a great place of resort for berries, the inhabitants coming from miles around. Pequawket or Kearsarge mountain, rising up 3,400 feet in a sort of pyramidal form, lies mostly in the southeast section of the town, a part of it being in Chatham. It is almost isolated from the other hills in the vicinity, and its huge bulk and gigantic proportions are brought more boldly into view. A large hotel is built on its highest point, for the accommodation of visitors. In Upper Bartlett is a neat little edifice, known as the "Chapel of the Hills," built through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Souther among the people of the place, aided with a handsome contribution of three hundred dollars from a Mrs. Snow; who, however, died a short time before this object of her pious munificence was attained. The house was dedicated January 21, 1854, the interesting occasion calling together a large attendance, notwithstanding the deep snows of the mountain roads. There are two church edifices—Methodist and Free-will Baptist; six school districts, and two post-offices—Bartlett and Lower Bartlett: also, four saw-mills, three grist-mills, two stores, and two tanneries. Population, 761; valuation, \$158,376.

BARRINGTON, in the eastern part of Strafford county, thirty miles from Concord, was incorporated on the 10th of May, 1722, and the first efforts at settlement were made in 1732. The town of Strafford was formerly comprised within its limits. Barrington is a somewhat broken and rocky township, and the soil is principally a gravelly loam; a portion of it being a sandy loam or hazel mould, and very good for tillage. There are no less than thirteen ponds, of large size, which afford mill-seats of excellent capacity. On the Isinglass river is a perpendicular fall of thirty feet. Minerals, among which is bog-iron ore, are somewhat abundant. The Devil's Den, a cavern of some notoriety, is situated about two miles from the centre of the town, and is well worth the attention of those in search of curiosities. There are three church edifices—Congregational, Free-will Baptist, and Methodist; fifteen school districts and fifteen schools, one of which is a high school; and two post-offices—Barrington and North Barrington: also, one woollen factory and three stores. Population, 1,752; valuation, \$526,647.

BATH, Grafton county, lies on the Connecticut river, at the head of boat navigation, eighty-two miles from Concord. It was originally

granted to Rev. Andrew Gardner and sixty-one others, September 10, 1761 ; and in March, 1769, it was again chartered to John Sawyer and others, on account of the terms of the first charter not being fulfilled. The contention about these charters forms quite a prominent feature in the town's history : the second one, however, finally prevailed. The first settlers were John Herriman of Haverhill in 1765, Moses Pike in 1766, and the family of Mr. Sawyer in 1767. Bath has a pleasant situation on the vale of the Connecticut, the Green Mountains being on the west, and the White Mountains on the east, which form a strong breastwork from high winds and long storms. The soil is in every way suited for agricultural improvement, in which advancement has been made. Nearly one sixth of the land is interval. Gardner's mountain, about five hundred feet high, lies in the southwest corner, and rises by a very bold ascent from the confluence of the Connecticut and Ammonoosuc rivers. It takes a northerly course, making a dividing line between the inhabitants of the two parts of the town. Alum and copperas can be produced from some of the rocks, and there are appearances on Gardner's mountain of iron and silver ore. The Ammonoosuc river furnishes water in the southeast part, as well as some fine sites for mills. It receives, about four miles from its mouth, the Wild Ammonoosuc river, which rushes down the lofty Moosilauke. There is a fine fall of water in the Connecticut, which has been improved by the erection of a dam, and another in the Ammonoosuc, near the principal village, across which river a bridge, three hundred and fifty feet in length, was thrown in 1807. Perch pond, covering an area of nearly one hundred acres, lies in the south part. There are three villages—Upper Village, Lower Village, and Swift-water Village; three church edifices—Congregational, Universalist, and Methodist; the Bath academy; eleven school districts; and one post-office: also, five stores, two grist-mills, and two saw-mills. Population, 1,574; valuation, \$496,659.

BEDFORD, Hillsborough county, is situated on the westerly side of the Merrimack, opposite the city of Manchester, and is traversed upon the northerly side by the Piscataquog, which discharges into the Merrimack. A portion of it was included in the grant of three miles in length upon either side of the Merrimack, made by the General Court of Massachusetts to Passaconaway, the great sachem of Penacook, in the year 1663, and its history thenceforward, for more than seventy years, contributes nothing new that we can find, to the tale of preceding centuries, save perhaps that the voice of the great apostle John Eliot was heard through these forests, soothing the wild nature of the poor Indian, and discoursing to him of a better life. Wonnalancet, the son

and successor of Passaconaway, was the mild pupil of Eliot. His character was so changed by Christianity that he was called "Wunne-lanshonat," or "one breathing soft words," and rather than join his nation in a war against the English, he retired with his family to Canada.

But the sceptre of the bashaba was broken; and the General Court of Massachusetts, finding no longer occasion to keep in remembrance a former grant, in consideration of important services rendered by officers and soldiers in the war with King Philip, issued to them, or their legal representatives, charters of seven townships of land, one of which was located here by the name of Souhegan East, or Narragansett No. 5. Very few, however, of the one hundred and twenty grantees, became settlers. In 1735, one Sebbins, from Braintree, pitched his camp there for the winter, and engaged in shingle-making, from whom Sebbins pond received its name. But the first permanent settlement was made, in 1737, by Robert and James Walker, and Matthew and Samuel Patten, of the Scotch-Irish emigrants, many of whom had settled at Londonderry. The Pattens were immediately from Dunstable. Many others of the Londonderry colony soon settled here, whose innate love of civil and religious freedom was a sufficient guaranty that the patriotism and Protestantism of the citizens would be conspicuous when they should come to resist foreign misrule. In 1750, the town was chartered by its present name, probably in compliment to the Duke of Bedford, a minister of state, who was a friend and correspondent of Governor Wentworth.

In the French War (1760), Colonel John Goffe, of Derryfield, commanded the regiment of eight hundred raised by the province of New Hampshire to join the expedition against Canada under General Amherst, and this town furnished her share of the soldiers. But in the war of the Revolution the people were, to a still greater extent, zealous in sharing the dangers and sacrifices of the struggle, and gave nearly one hundred men to the cause (then nearly one half of the male population), many of whom served at Bunker Hill, and on other fields; and eighteen with Lieutenant John Orr under General Stark at the battle of Bennington. But one person in the town could be found upon whom the taint of toryism rested; and he, singularly enough, was the spiritual leader of the people, Rev. John Houston. He refused to sign the Association Test, or pledge of united opposition to British fleets and armies, a measure suggested by a resolution of Congress in March, 1776. Eighty-five male citizens signed the document, and none, with the single exception mentioned, were found unwilling; and his dismissal soon followed, after a successful pastorate of nearly

twenty years. In further illustration of the fervent patriotism of the people during that critical period, it may be mentioned, that, in 1783, they actually instructed John Orr, their representative at the general court, strenuously to oppose the return of "loyalists" as "undeserving of any favor."

Bedford has always been chiefly an agricultural town. The portion lying along the Piscataquog has supplied a vast amount of white and hard pine and oak timber suitable for ship-building, and its lofty masts found their way to our naval and maritime ports. Special attention was also given to the hop culture; and Bedford was, until 1836, the largest hop-growing town in New England. The inspector's books for 1833 showed a production of 97,320 pounds, worth, at the average price for that year of 16½ cents per pound, \$15,571.20.

Piscataquog Village, which, in the year 1853, was annexed to Manchester, seemingly in violation of all geographical rules, by reason of which, and of its associations for a century, it is here placed with Bedford, contained, in 1850, two school districts, and a population of seven hundred; it is intersected by the New Hampshire Central Railroad, as well as the river from which it takes its name—is a thrifty place, and gives quite a business face to the town. This village received a fresh start, in 1812, by the enterprise of Isaac Riddle and Caleb Stark, who conceived the design, in connection with the then recent improvement of the river by locks and the Middlesex Canal, of navigating the river by boats. They built a boat at the centre, and drew it, with forty yokes of oxen, three miles and a half to the Merrimack, launched it amid the cheers of the crowd assembled to view the novelty, named it the *Experiment*, loaded and navigated it to Boston, where its arrival was hailed with cannonading, and the following announcement in the Boston Centinel: "Arrived from Bedford, N. H., Canal Boat *Experiment*, Isaac Riddle, Captain, via Merrimack river and Middlesex Canal."

Bedford has been remarkably fortunate in escaping the too frequent changes in the pulpit, having had but three settled ministers since 1756: the Rev. John Houston, after whose dismissal, in 1778, the pastorate was vacant until 1804, when Rev. David McGregor was ordained, and continued until 1826; since which the Presbyterian church has enjoyed the ministrations of Rev. Thomas Savage, who is the lineal descendant of Major Thomas Savage, and Faith, daughter of Anne Hutchinson. There was another religious society in town, the Baptist; but for years they have not had worship on the Sabbath. The names of the founders of Bedford are still perpetuated in worthy families. Among its distinguished sons may be mentioned Hon. Zachariah Chandler, the successor of General Cass in the United States Senate, and the great-grandson

of Zachariah, one of the grantees of Narragansett No. 5; Joseph E. Worcester, LL. D. of Cambridge, the lexicographer; Hon. John Vose, deceased, preceptor of Atkinson and Pembroke academies, for nearly forty years, and author of a work upon astronomy; and the late Hon. Joseph Bell, of Boston. The names of Goffe, Orr, Patten, Walker, Riddle, Bell, and Moor are among those which have run through the entire history of the town. Robert Walker, whose father has been mentioned as one of the four who entered Bedford one hundred and thirteen years before, was present at the centennial celebration in 1850.

Bedford has thirteen school districts, and one post-office. Population, including Piscataquog Village, 1,906; valuation, \$542,609.

BELKNAP COUNTY, containing an area of some 370 square miles, being next to the smallest county in the state, was established December 23, 1840. It is bounded on the north by Carroll county and Lake Winnepesaukee, east by Strafford county and the lake, and south and west by Merrimack and Grafton counties. It was set off from Strafford, and was made to embrace "all the land and waters included in the towns of Alton, Barnstead, Centre Harbor, Gilford, Gilmanton, Meredith, New Hampton, and Southampton." Without increasing its territorial limits, a ninth town has been added — Laconia — being set off from Meredith. The county received its name in honor of Dr. Jeremy Belknap, the historian of New Hampshire. Gilford was made the shire town.

The surface is somewhat uneven; but there are no mountains of any considerable magnitude. The soil, however, is well adapted to agriculture, and contains many well-cultivated farms. It is most completely watered by large lakes and the various streams connected with them. Winnepesaukee and Long bay present the most wild, diversified, and enchanting scenery; being nowhere in this country, and scarcely in the world, surpassed by a similar combination of land and water. This lake is indeed a miniature archipelago.

The county belongs to the fourth judicial district. The annual law term of the supreme judicial court is held at Gilford on the fourth Tuesday of December. Terms of this court and the common pleas are held at Gilford on the third Tuesday of February and first Tuesday of September in each year. Population, 17,721; valuation, \$5,457,765.

BENNINGTON lies near the centre of Hillsborough county, and once constituted parts of Deering, Francestown, Greenfield, and Hancock, from which it was incorporated in 1842. The surface is undulating, and the soil of an average quality. Crotchet mountain lies partly in Bennington and partly in Francestown, and there are quite a number of

farms ; though Bennington is more strictly a manufacturing community, having better facilities in this department than many of the adjoining towns. Contoocook river runs through on the western side. The inhabitants, as may be seen by their surroundings, are true New-Englanders, having all those qualities of thrift and enterprise for which they are noted. A neat village, consisting of about one hundred dwelling-houses, has been built. There are two religious societies—Congregational and Baptist; five school districts, and one post-office : also, two establishments for the manufacture of cutlery ; one grist-mill, two paper manufactories, and a saw-mill. Population, 541 ; valuation, \$177,137.

BENTON, towards the western part of Grafton county, adjoins Haverhill, and is seventy miles from Concord. It was granted to Theophilus Fitch and others, January 31, 1764, and the settlement was begun shortly after the commencement of the Revolutionary war. Settlers have been very backward in taking up their residence here ; and, as a consequence, the population has always been small. The town was first called Coventry, and was changed to the name it now bears, December 4, 1840. Benton presents a rough and mountainous aspect, and the soil is not very favorable for agricultural purposes. Several farms are, however, very productive. In the southeast part lies one of the most considerable elevations in the county, known as Moosilauke ; and in the west part is Owl-head mountain. Oliverian brook and Wild Ammonoosuc river water the town. A large quantity of lumber is annually manufactured from the timber with which the forests abound. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad passes through the south part. A quarry of stone, resembling Italian marble, has been opened on Black mountain. Benton has one village (North Benton), one meeting-house, occupied by the several religious denominations ; six school districts and six schools, and one post-office : also, five saw-mills. Population, 478 ; valuation, \$141,678.

BERLIN is a modern town of Coös county, one hundred and forty miles from Concord, having an area of 31,154 acres. It was granted to Sir William Mayne, Bart., his relatives, Thomas, Robert, and Edward, of the same cognomen, with several others from Barbadoes, in the year 1771, being at first called Maynesborough. The act of incorporation is dated 1829. There are several ponds and streams, the largest of which are the Androscoggin, running through the east part, and the Upper Ammonoosuc, through the west. Berlin Falls is a wild and interesting place in the Androscoggin, where the great volume of waters coming down from the Umbagog chain of lakes, and the Clear, Diamond, Marg-

alloway, and other smaller streams, forces its way through a rocky defile of about fifty feet wide, with a descent of six or seven feet to every ten. The chasm is spanned by a narrow bridge for persons on foot, from which the near view is very exciting, affording also a fine view of the river for some distance. In this vicinity also the northerly slopes of the mountains are presented in their magnificence. The town has one



Berlin Falls.

village, called Berlin Falls. The trade of the place is in lumber and country produce. There are three large saw-mills, with a capital of \$100,000; four school districts, and two post-offices—Berlin and Berlin Falls. The Grand Trunk Railway passes nearly through the centre of the town. Population, 173; valuation, \$161,045.

BETHLEHEM is in the northern part of Grafton county, one hundred miles from Concord. The village is about seventeen miles west of the Notch of the White Mountains, on the road to Franconia and Littleton. The road here passes over a broad, undulating hill, in an open and airy situation, which gives the traveller the most satisfactory view of the range of mountains to be anywhere seen. Mount Washington here stands out in its just proportions, flanked upon either side with his fellows of lesser stature. Jonas Warren, Nathaniel Snow, Nathan Wheeler, and others, arrived at Bethlehem in 1790, and commenced the settlement then known as "Lord's Hill." The privations, sufferings, and hardships of the early inhabitants were numerous; and, had they not been hardy, persevering men, they could not have borne up against them. Starvation at one time almost stared them in the face; but they

were saved from this lingering death by nourishment procured from green chocolate roots and other plants. Bethlehem was incorporated December 29, 1799; and the first town-meeting was held in the house of Amos Wheeler. In April of the same year the project of building a bridge over the Ammonoosuc was started, and the following month the town voted to raise three hundred and ninety dollars with which to do it. In 1849, a tract of the state's land east of Bethlehem and south of Carroll was annexed to Bethlehem. The soil is productive, though the surface is somewhat uneven. The principal eminences are the Round and Peaked mountains. Besides the Great Ammonoosuc just mentioned, this town is watered by Gale river. Specimens of magnetic and bog iron ore are found in various parts. Bethlehem contains two church edifices, eight school districts, and one post-office: also, five large saw-mills, and a large starch manufactory, which produces annually one hundred and forty tons of starch. The White Mountain Railroad passes through the northwestern part of the town. Population, 950; valuation, \$244,176.

BOSCAWEN, Merrimack county, is pleasantly situated on the western side of Merrimack river, between Concord and Salisbury. It was granted June 6, 1733, to John Coffin and ninety others, by the State of Massachusetts, and was surveyed and divided into lots the same year. In 1734, the first settlers arrived here, being principally from Newbury, and were occupied the greater portion of that year in making clearings and erecting their log houses. Among the first settlers may be mentioned Stephen Gerrish, Jacob Flanders, Ambrose Gould, George Jackman, Philip Call, Joseph Eastman, and Moses Burbank. The proprietors entered with zeal into the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the settlers; and in May, 1739, a town-house, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a meeting-house were erected, and a ferry established across the Merrimack. In December of the same year a commodious garrison was built, and well supplied with muskets and ammunition for the protection of the inhabitants. On the 4th of May, 1746, Thomas Cook and Cæsar, a negro, were killed, and a Mr. Jones was taken captive by the Indians and carried to Canada. Prior to this, Josiah Bishop was attacked while at work, taken into the woods, and killed. In August of this year Abraham Kimball, and a man by the name of Putney, belonging to Hopkinton, were made captives. These circumstances created considerable alarm among the settlers, and an earnest petition was presented to the executive of New Hampshire (the town being by the division placed under the jurisdiction of that state), for aid and protection from the assaults of the savages. Continued hostility being manifested

by the Indians, in 1752 the proprietors raised money for the erection of another fort; but the funds were not used on account of the apparent cessation of Indian hostilities.

In May, 1754, Nathaniel Meloon and family, belonging to this town, were captured near Salisbury and taken to Canada, from whence they were released after a confinement of three years. In August of the same year, Mrs. Call, wife of Philip Call, was murdered before the eyes of her husband in Bakerstown, now the westerly part of Franklin, by a party of Indians, who took her scalp. Enos Bishop was taken prisoner, while Timothy Cook, after plunging into the river to make his escape, was killed by the same party. The two latter belonged to a detachment sent out from the fort here in pursuit of the Indians, who surprised them in ambush,— no one but Bishop being able to fire a shot. The remainder of the men, twelve in number, made their escape. Boscawen was incorporated April 22, 1760, its name being given in honor of an admiral distinguished in the capture of Louisburg. Prior to this time, the settlement retained its Indian name of Contoocook. There is little of interest in the history of the town to notice till we come to that period rendered memorable by the commencement of the Revolution. Boscawen took the necessary measures, as well for the supply of her quota of men and means as for her proper representation in the councils of the infant republic, and the protection of her inhabitants in case of danger. Lieutenant John Flanders, of this town, was taken prisoner in the expedition to Quebec, and was seven months in captivity, two of which he was in irons. With the exception of some local discords, which were certainly very reprehensible, Boscawen, after, and even before, the close of hostilities with Great Britain, continued to enjoy great prosperity, which has not forsaken her up to the present time.

It was on a small island at the mouth of Contoocook river, in this town, that the celebrated Mrs. Duston, with the aid of her nurse and a youth, a fellow-captive, performed the heroic feat of killing eight or ten Indians (the number is variously stated), who, with two others, had her as a prisoner. She took the scalps of the Indians, and, in one of their canoes, returned to Haverhill, Mass., whence she had been carried away. This occurred April 30, 1698, thirty-five years before the settlement of this town.

The surface is comparatively level, and the soil various; but, generally speaking, the town, in its whole extent, can be brought under cultivation. There are many excellent farms; and fruit-trees— principally the apple, pear, and cherry—are cultivated to a considerable extent. Water is bountifully supplied by the Merrimack and Blackwater rivers, and Pond or Beaver-dam, Mill, and Schoodic brooks,

which furnish good water privileges. Besides these there are many smaller streams, running through most of the valleys, furnishing a ready supply of water to almost every farm. Great and Long ponds are somewhat noted; the former being one mile long and the same in breadth, and the latter two miles long and one and a half wide. The town is well supplied with roads, which are kept in constant repair, and two bridges, crossing the Merrimack, unite Boscawen with Canterbury. Besides these, there are ten others in various directions, one of which, crossing the gulf, on the fourth New Hampshire turnpike, cost \$1,000. The houses, though not handsome, are convenient and well-built. Boscawen contains three villages, and a part of Fisherville; six houses for public worship — two Congregational, and one each of Baptist, Christian, Methodist, and Union; an academy; sixteen school districts; and two post-offices — Boscawen and West Boscawen: also, one cotton mill; one woollen factory, making annually about 100,000 yards of cloth; nine saw-mills, two grist-mills, a large flour mill, a machine shop, and manufactories of saws, chairs, and matches. The Northern Railroad passes through Boscawen. Population, 2,063; valuation, \$871,873.

Bow, in Merrimack county, is divided on the northeast from Pembroke by the Merrimack river, and adjoins Concord on the northwest. It was granted May 20, 1727, to one hundred and seven proprietors and their associates, among whom was Jonathan Wiggins. It was bounded as follows: "Beginning on the southeast side of the town of Chichester, and running nine miles by Chichester and Canterbury, and carrying that breadth of nine miles from each of the aforesaid towns, southwest, until the full complement of eighty-one square miles are fully made up." This grant covered about three fourths of Concord, the greater part of Pembroke, and even extended into Hopkinton. Quite a controversy grew up between the proprietors of this grant and Concord, which lasted for a number of years — from 1750 to 1772 — and was expensive, vexatious, and bitter.¹ After the settlement of the "vexed question," Bow was reduced from its former ample dimensions to an area of sixteen thousand acres. The first church (Baptist) was organized in 1795; and the second, being a union of Congregationalists and Baptists, was formed in 1807, but was subsequently dissolved. The "venerable Samuel Welch," as he was called, resided in Bow till his death, a period of over fifty years, and reached the age of about one hundred and thirteen years. He was a native of Kingston, N. H.; and, though

¹ See Concord.

not distinguished as a public citizen, was known in private life as an industrious, upright, and honest man.

The east boundary of Bow is formed by the Merrimack, upon the bank of which is a fertile interval, the soil being a light loam, free from stone, and very productive. Back from the river, the surface is very uneven; hills and valleys, in promiscuous style, lying on every side, without either range or regularity. The hills, all things considered, afford the very best of land for farm culture; hard, but fertile, with good depth of soil; good alike for grain or grass, and producing about ten bushels of wheat to the acre in ordinary seasons. From these hills the lover of nature may feast his eye and rejoice his heart. There is much waste land, unfit for aught save wood and pasturage; while, upon the brooks in the western part, there are large tracts of natural meadow, which afford large quantities of hay. Turkey river drains the largest part of the town, and runs near to the west and north boundaries. Turee pond, lying near the northwest part, is the only collection of water. There are two meeting-houses — Baptist and Methodist; fourteen school districts; and one post-office: also, eight mills for the sawing of deal, shingles, and other descriptions of lumber; and two grist-mills, in one of which are all the facilities for bolting flour. The trade of the town consists of farm produce, lumber, stock, and other articles. Population, 1,055; valuation, \$371,868.

BRADFORD, Merrimack county, lies midway between the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers, and is twenty-eight miles from Concord. It was granted to John Pierce and George Jaffrey, and was settled in 1771 by William Presbury and family, who resided here three years before the arrival of any other settlers. Several inhabitants from Bradford, Mass., soon afterwards took up their abode, which circumstance gave rise to the name of the town. The act of incorporation was dated September 27, 1787, which mentions that its territory was to consist of New Bradford, Washington Gore, and a portion of Washington. A Congregational church — the first one here — was organized in 1803. Mason W. Tappan, the present able representative in Congress from this district, is a resident of this town.

The face of Bradford is in many parts hilly; but the largest portion of the town is situated in a valley, which extends over an area of about three miles. The soil is varied. A plain, a mile in length and half a mile in width, lies near the Sunapee mountains on the northwest. Valuable quarries of stone are opened in the easterly part. Water is supplied by small streams, having their source principally in ponds — Todd's being the largest, and lying between Bradford and Newbury.

Its bosom is dotted with several floating islands, which are objects of interest. On the east side of the town, lies Pleasant or Bradford pond, about 550 rods long and 250 wide, also having several islands, and having a landscape in its vicinity of peculiar beauty. There are three villages—the Centre, Mill, and Raymond's Corner; three meeting-houses—Congregational, Baptist, and Union; ten school districts; and two post-offices—Bradford and South Bradford: also, one woollen manufactory, one sash, blind, and door factory, one wheelwright shop, two saw-mills; one grist and flour mill, built of brick, with several run of stones; one tannery, one clothing mill, and three hotels. The railroad from Concord to Claremont has its terminus here. Population, 1,341; valuation, \$413,759.

BRENTWOOD, Rockingham county, adjoining Exeter on the east, was incorporated June 26, 1742. It comprises an area of 10,465 acres of moderately good land, which has been taken up by a class of industrious farmers, who have succeeded in bringing it under excellent improvement. Exeter river, having a central course through the town, and having smaller streams connected with it, supplies water in abundance. Pickpocket falls, lying on Exeter river, are within the limits of Brentwood, and furnish water-power for several mills. Iron ore has been excavated, and vitriol combined with sulphur has also been found. The first church was organized in 1752, by the Congregationalists, at "the Gulley;" and a union was effected between this and a church previously organized at Keenborough in 1756, at which time Rev. Nathaniel Trask was settled as pastor, which relation he sustained for forty-one years. There are now three church edifices—Congregational, Baptist, and Universalist; four school districts; one post-office, three stores, a paper-mill, and three wheelwright shops. Population, 923; valuation, \$318,090.

BRIDGEWATER, in the eastern part of Grafton county, forty-eight miles from Concord, was incorporated February 12, 1788, having been previously a part of New Chester, now Hill. Thomas Crawford was the first settler, having come hither in 1766; he was soon followed by his brother Jonathan, and several others. The settlers came from the lower part of this state, and from Reading, Mass., and were men of substance, and of some means. A Congregational church was organized as early as 1790, being a branch of that in Hebron. The minister, Mr. Page, was accustomed to preach at this time in the barn of Deacon Boardman. In the year 1802, a meeting-house was commenced, and was completed in 1806. It was a two-story, and rather antique-looking edifice.

About the year 1798, Deacon Joshua Fletcher, from Plymouth, moved here, and took up his residence near the spot where the meeting-house was built.

The surface of Bridgewater is broken to some extent; but the soil is fertile, and affords good opportunities for the pursuit of agriculture. There are no rivers or ponds of note, and no village. The Free-will Baptists and Congregationalists have each a church edifice, the Methodists worshipping in the house of the latter sect. There are ten school districts, and one post-office: also, four saw-mills, a grist-mill, and a shingle mill. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad touches at Bridgewater. Population, 667; valuation, \$140,294.

BRISTOL, in the southeast part of Grafton county, having Pemigewasset river on the east, and Smith's river on the south, is thirty miles north from Concord. Bristol originally formed a portion of the territory of Bridgewater and New Chester (now Hill), from which it was set off and incorporated June 24, 1819. Colonel Peter Sleeper, Benjamin Emmons, and others, began the settlement about the year 1770; and a church—Methodist—was formed in June, 1818, and the Congregational church in 1826. The general appearance of Bristol is hilly, affording much delightful scenery. The soil is varied, but mostly hard and stony. About three miles from the village, a large and rich bed of plumbago has been discovered.

Bristol, being situated at the head of the Franklin and Bristol Railroad, has considerable mercantile and other business, which would be largely increased if the rare water-power on Newfound river, which runs directly through the village, was more extensively improved. Newfound pond is a beautiful body of water, some nine miles in length, the southern part of which is in Bristol. The outlet has a southern course of two miles or more, emptying into the Pemigewasset at the village, where it has a fall of one hundred feet in the course of some eighty rods. Smith's river, coming from the west, enters the Pemigewasset some two miles below Bristol village, and has also extensive falls. All that is wanting to make Bristol a large manufacturing place is the investment of capital to call into use its vast water-power.

At the junction of Newfound river and the Pemigewasset, a beautiful village has been built (which is increasing in magnitude), containing a number of pretty dwelling-houses and substantial buildings. There are three church edifices—Congregational, Methodist, and Free-will Baptist; eleven school districts, and one post-office: also, two paper mills, two large tanneries, four saw-mills, one grist-mill, one bedstead

manufactory, one sleigh and wagon factory, one boot and shoe factory, and other mechanical interests. Population, 1,103; valuation, \$330,076.

BROOKFIELD, Carroll county, lies in the eastern part of the state, forty-five miles from Concord. It was, prior to its incorporation in December, 1794, a part of the territory of the adjoining town of Middletown. The first person who took up his abode here was Nicholas Austin. Richard Hanson erected the first framed house. The soil is good, and the surface generally level; the only elevation being Moose mountain, which has a pond of about fifteen acres on its summit, having at all seasons the same amount of water in it. The West branch of Salmon Falls river has its source in Cook's pond, which is about one mile long and three quarters of a mile wide.

Brookfield Corner is the name of the only village. The trade consists chiefly of the various kinds of dry goods and groceries, and the inhabitants are generally employed in the cultivation of the soil. Brookfield has two churches—Free-will Baptist and Methodist; five school districts; several saw-mills and shingle mills; as well as the usual mechanic shops necessary for a small community. A post-office is located here. Population, 552; valuation, \$141,087.

BROOKLINE, in the county of Hillsborough, thirty-five miles from Concord, contains 12,664 acres. It originally belonged to the state of Massachusetts, being included in the Dunstable grant. The legislative enactment by which it was incorporated was passed March 30, 1769, and the town was then named Raby, which was changed to Brookline in November, 1798. The first church was of the Congregational order, and was formed in 1795; previous to which the inhabitants were accustomed to attend meeting regularly at Hollis and Pepperell, from five to ten miles distant. The principal part of the original settlers were Scotch-Irish. The only river is called Nisitissit, which takes its rise in the northeast part of Mason. There is a pond one mile long and a third of a mile wide. The trade is in lumber, charcoal, and casks. Brookline has one church edifice, belonging to the Congregationalists and Methodists; seven school districts, and one post-office: also, eight saw-mills, one grist-mill, and a sash and blind shop. About sixty men are employed in making sugar-kegs for East Boston. Population, 718; valuation, \$295,169.

CAMBRIDGE, Coös county, lies on Umbagog lake, and borders on the boundary line between Maine and New Hampshire. It contains 23,160 acres, which were granted May 19, 1733, to Nathaniel Rogers,

and others. It was incorporated the same year, and is 167 miles from the capital of the state. For many years it was uninhabited, probably from the many obstacles which the land presented to improvement, the surface being very uneven. The land, however, with proper care and attention, can be advantageously cultivated. Several streams have their source in Cambridge, and discharge themselves into the Androscoggin river, which runs through the northwest part. There is no church edifice in town; but some of the citizens claim to own pews in the Free-will Baptist church in Bartlett, although it is hardly probable that they are regular attendants upon divine service there, the air-line distance being not less than thirty miles. The town has one school district, and one saw-mill. Population, 35; valuation, \$9,374.

CAMPTON, in the eastern part of Grafton county, fifty miles from Concord, was granted, with the town of Rumney, which it adjoins, to Captain Jabez Spencer of East Haddam, Conn., in October, 1761. The captain, however, died before the settlement was commenced, and his heirs, and other parties, obtained a new charter January 5, 1767. The families of Isaac Fox and a Mr. Taylor were the first inhabitants, having arrived about 1765. The first meeting of the proprietors was held November 2, 1769, and that of the inhabitants, December 16, 1771. The name of the town originated from the fact of the first proprietors having erected a camp when they came to survey Campton and Rumney. Nine or ten of the inhabitants served in the Revolutionary war, five of whom lost their lives in the service. The first church organized was a Congregational, June 1, 1774.

Campton has a mountainous and ledgy surface; but the land is generally good, particularly the interval, and that in the valleys. The largest elevation is Mount Prospect, the ascent of which is rewarded by a fine view of Winnepeaukee lake, and a large part of the surrounding country. A range of mountains, generally known by the name of Morgan, lies in the easterly part. Pemigewasset river, which receives the waters of Mad, Beebe's, and West branch rivers, as well as Bog brook, has a central course through the town. In this river are the Livermore falls, in the vicinity of which are evidences of volcanic action, such as burnt stones and lava-like substances. Plumbago and iron ore exist in Campton, the former in considerable quantities, and the latter of inferior quality. There are four church edifices—two Congregational, one Baptist, and one Free-will Baptist; fourteen school districts; and three post-offices—Campton, Campton Village, and

West Campton: also, one saw-mill, one grist-mill, a tannery, and a carriage shop. Population, 1,439; valuation \$376,768.

CANAAN, in the southern part of Grafton county, forty miles from Concord, was granted July 9, 1761, to sixty-two persons, most of whom belonged to Connecticut, and from Canaan in that state the name was derived. The settlement was permanently established during the winter of 1766 or 1767, by John Scofield, who brought his personal effects on a hand-sled, the distance being fourteen miles. George Harris, Thomas Miner, Joshua Harris, Samuel Jones, and Samuel Meacham, were also among the early inhabitants. The proprietors held their first meeting, July 19, 1768. The Baptist denomination organized the first church in 1780, and Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D. D.,¹ was ordained its pastor in 1783, who removed, in 1790, to Boston. Jonathan Duston, a native of Haverhill, Mass., and grandson of the heroine, Mrs. Hannah Duston, was for some time a resident of Canaan, having died July 4, 1812, aged ninety-three.

The land is not very broken, and most of it is suited to agriculture. The Mascomy river originates in the northwest part of Dorchester, and, after a circuitous course of eight or ten miles, discharges its waters into Mascomy pond in Enfield. Indian Stream river unites with Mascomy river, near the centre of this town. Heart pond, so named from its peculiar form, lies in the centre of Canaan, and upon such an elevation of land, that at a distance it appears to be situated on a hill. This pond is about five hundred rods long and two hundred wide, and is nearly surrounded by a bank or mound of earth, from four to five feet high, having every appearance of a work of art, but which has been found to be caused by the drifting of the ice in the spring of the year. There are four other ponds, called Goose, Clark's, Mud, and Bear.

On the western shore of Heart pond is a beautiful village, called Canaan Street, and around the depot of the Northern Railroad, which passes through the southeasterly portion of the town, another village has sprung up. There are three church edifices — Congregational, Methodist, and Union; twenty-one school districts; and three post-offices — Canaan, East Canaan, and West Canaan: also, one grist-mill, seven saw-mills, three lath and clapboard mills, one tannery, six stores, and a stock invested in trade of \$11,960. Population, 1,682; valuation, \$566,593.

¹ Dr. Baldwin was the author of the stanzas beginning with this line: —

"From whence doth this union arise?"

CANDIA, in the western part of Rockingham county, adjoins Chester, having formed part of that township till December 17, 1763, when it was incorporated as a separate town. It is distant from Concord fifteen miles. The name which it bears was conferred upon it by Governor Benning Wentworth, who was once a prisoner on the island of Candia, in the Mediterranean. William Turner, who moved into the present limits of the town in 1748, was the first settler. In 1755, John Sargent, and several others, took up their residence here. Candia was prominent in her efforts for the attainment of our Independence, furnishing sixty-nine of her sons as soldiers of the Revolution.

The inhabitants of Candia are mainly composed of farmers, many of whom are wealthy. The soil naturally is of a stubborn character; but attention and proper methods have made it productive. Candia is built on elevated ground, is bisected by the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad, and commands an extensive prospect of the magnificent scenery of the adjacent country — the White hills, the Wachusett, and other mountains, as well as the lights on Plum island, and the ocean, being embraced in the view. It is a very healthy locality, and has been distinguished for the longevity of its inhabitants. There is a ridge in the western part, extending from north to south, which is the highest elevation between the Merrimack and the ocean. Two branches of Lamprey river take their rise on the east side of this ridge. Fruit raising is prosecuted to a considerable extent, and a ready market is found for it in Manchester. There are two villages — Candia and Candia Depot; three churches — one Congregational and two Free-will Baptist; fourteen school districts, with a school fund of \$1,000 per annum; and two post-offices — Candia and Candia Village: also, two shoe manufactories, four grist-mills, eight saw-mills, and a cabinet shop. Population, 1,482; valuation, \$437,981.

CANTERBURY, Merrimack county, is bounded on the west by the Merrimack river, which separates it from Boscawen, and formerly comprehended within its limits Northfield and Loudon. It was granted May 20, 1727, to Richard Waldron and others, receiving its name from a city in the county of Kent, England; and was settled, soon after the grant was made, by James Scales, Thomas Clough, Thomas Young, James Gibson, Richard Blanchard, Samuel Shepherd, and others. The incursions of the Indians were suffered here as much as in any of the other towns; and the inhabitants, for security, had to take up their residence in the garrison. In 1738, Shepherd and Blanchard, being a short distance from the garrison, were fired upon by a party of seven Indians, who had concealed themselves behind a log, not more than two

rods from them; but were uninjured. Shepherd and his comrade then fired upon the Indians, but to no purpose; and the former, seeing that there was no chance for his life but by his heels, made good his escape; while Blanchard, less fortunate, fell into the hands of his assailants, who treated him so unmercifully that he died a few days afterwards.

The Indians made several descents upon the inhabitants during the French and Indian war; and at one time, four of the St. Francis tribe entered the house of Thomas Clough, and took from it some provisions. They then concealed themselves behind a log fence, and soon perceiving a young lad by the name of Jackman, a nephew of Mr. Clough, and Dorset, a negro man belonging to Mr. Clough, they jumped over the fence and captured them. They were carried to Canada and sold; and, after enduring uncommon privations, they were released in 1761, the negro suffering the loss of both his feet on his way home. Two Indians were murdered in 1753, by Peter Bowen, of Contoocook, now the town of Boscawen. It appears that, the year previous, Sabatis and Christi, two Indians, were entertained in Canterbury by the inhabitants; and, upon leaving, decoyed two negroes from the town, one of whom made his escape, while the other was taken to Crown Point and sold to an officer. Sabatis, having returned with another Indian, Plausawa, in 1753, was reproached for his former treacherous conduct, when they both behaved in an insolent and threatening manner, which was probably owing to their having imbibed large quantities of liquor. When they took their leave, they were followed and murdered in the woods as above stated. The Indians were buried, with the assistance of another person, but so slightly that their bones were soon after discovered, when the parties, who belonged to Boscawen, were arrested and taken to Portsmouth for trial. Before the trial came off, however, a mob collected from the country, forced open the prison, and set the guilty ones at liberty.

In the arduous struggles of the Revolution, the people of Canterbury bore their full portion of the toils and dangers. Some of the inhabitants fought at Bunker Hill, others at Saratoga, and others at Bennington. The whole number in actual service was seventy, of whom ten were officers. The Hon. Abiel Foster, the first minister ordained in this town, possessed in a great degree the confidence and esteem of the people. Soon after he left the ministry, he was called to arduous duties as a magistrate and legislator; and was a member of Congress from 1783 to 1804. He died in February, 1806.

The surface of Canterbury is uneven, but the soil is generally good; the more hilly portions being excellent for pasturage. The streams are few, and of little importance; but several ponds supply small streams,

which are used to some extent for manufacturing purposes. The Shaker village is situated in the southeast part, on an elevated and beautiful site, and every thing about it wears an air of peace and seclusion. This settlement was commenced in 1792, under the ministration of Elder Job Bishop, and has prospered until they number about four hundred. The houses, which are about one hundred in number, are perfect models of neatness and simplicity; the land is well tilled, the animals amply provided for, and the barns, tools, every thing, in short, connected with the establishment, are kept in an enviable state of order. They have a meeting-house and school-house, and enjoy all things in common. The school affords a pleasant entertainment to visitors, and the pupils appear to advantage when examined in any of their studies. The people of this community possess a commendable reputation among their neighbors for industry, frugality, honesty, and good morals. They have six mills, one for carding and spinning; one grist-mill, in which is a saw-mill for timber, as also planing machines and shingle machines; three turning mills for wood and iron; one mill for weaving, coloring, fulling, and for the knitting of shirts and drawers. Among the articles manufactured by the Shakers, are wooden-ware, flannel, and knit shirts and drawers, Angola shirts and drawers, sieves, feather-brushes, cakes of wax and maple sugar, bottles of perfumery, essences, and medicines. Besides the Shaker village, the town contains one small village, called Hill's Corner. There are four meeting-houses — Congregational, Free-will Baptist, Shaker, and Union; twelve school districts, and two post-offices — Canterbury and Shaker Village. Apart from the manufacturing establishments above enumerated, there are one or two saw-mills, and something is done in the way of shoemaking. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad passes through the town. Population, 1,614; valuation, \$623,758.

CARROLL, a wild and romantic township in the county of Coös, has an area of 24,640 acres. It was originally named Bretton Woods, and was granted February 8, 1772, to Sir Thomas Wentworth, Bart., Rev. Samuel Langdon, and eighty-one others. It received its present name in 1832, the year of its incorporation. Cherry or Pondicherry mountain, in the northern part, lies between this town and Jefferson. Its surface is uneven, and covered mostly with a dense forest of maple, pine, hemlock, and spruce. There are many small streams, abounding with trout. The soil though broken by rocks and hills, is deep and strong. The town contains a starch factory, and two mills for the manufacture of boards, shingles, clapboards, and laths; a Baptist church, four school districts, and one post-office. Population, 296; valuation, \$105,874.

CARROLL COUNTY, in the eastern part of the state, north of Lake Winnepesaukee, contains an area of about 560 square miles. It was established by act of the legislature, December 23, 1840, receiving its name out of respect to Hon. Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The territory first comprised in the county was taken from Strafford, in fourteen towns, as follows: Albany, Brookfield, Chatham, Conway, Eaton, Effingham, Freedom, Moultonborough, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonborough, Ossipee, Wakefield, and Wolfborough. Since the erection of the county, two towns—Jackson (formerly Adams), and Bartlett—have been added (in 1853) from Coös; and Madison has been incorporated from Eaton, making in all seventeen towns in the county. There is also one plantation.¹ The surface is mountainous,—Ossipee mountain and Chocorua peak rising considerably above the rest of the country. The soil, though stubborn and requiring much attention, is mostly of a productive quality. Quite a number of lakes and ponds diversify the face of the county, the most notable of which is Ossipee lake; and there are numerous small streams, giving to the inhabitants water-power sufficient for all practical purposes. The county is drained by the Ossipee and Saco rivers. Ossipee has always been the shire town.

Carroll county belongs to the fourth judicial district. A law term of the supreme judicial court is held annually at Ossipee on the second Tuesday of July. There are two jury terms of both the supreme judicial and common pleas courts, each commencing on the second Tuesday of May and third Tuesday of November. Population, 20,157; valuation, \$4,769,750.

CENTRE HARBOR is a small town in the northern part of Belknap county, and contains an area of about 7,500 acres. Its settlement was commenced in 1755 by Ebenezer Chamberlain, who was followed, two years afterwards, by Colonel Joseph Senter. Their progress in improving the township was slow. Their supplies had, for some years, to be obtained from the more prosperous settlements on the Merrimack. The titles to the lands were obtained under the grant of Governor Benning Wentworth to General Jonathan Moulton,² in 1763. On the incorporation of New Hampton, Centre Harbor was included within the territory of that town, and remained a part thereof until 1797, when it was set off and incorporated under its present name, which, it is alleged, was given on account of the location of the place midway between two other ports or landing-places on the lake. It is main-

¹ Haile's Location.

² See article on New Hampton.

tained, on the contrary, that its name was designed to be in compliment to Colonel Senter; but, by a clerical mistake, it was recorded *Centre Harbor*. The early settlers came principally from Chester, Hampton, Raymond, Candia, and Londonderry in this state, and from Ipswich and Halifax, Mass. In 1812, the first house of worship was erected in the easterly part of the town; but the edifice, after some years, went to decay, and was some time since removed. The present edifice in the village was erected by the Congregationalists in 1837. The surface of the town is hilly; but there is a strong soil, producing average crops. Squam lake is a beautiful sheet of water, making the northern boundary of the town, and is much visited in the summer season for fishing and bathing. Lake Winnepeaukee, that forms the southern boundary, is, however, the great place of resort for pleasure seekers, in which respect its attractions are second only to the White Mountains. The extreme length of the lake is some twenty-five miles, and its greatest breadth about ten miles, its altitude above the sea being 472 feet. In form, it is quite irregular, and its surface is bespangled with numerous islands, which fact, with the beauty of its marginal lands and its surrounding mountains,—its pure water, well stocked with fish, and the ever invigorating breezes that seem to be at home here,—renders it a most desirable summer retreat. Two steamers make the cir-



Sunset view of Lake Winnipesaukee from Centre Harbor.

cuit of the larger part of the lake, between the Weirs, Centre Harbor, Wolfboro', and Alton Bay. Sloops and boats are also seen gliding in

every direction. There are two religious societies — Congregationalist, and Free-will Baptist ; eight school districts, with 237 scholars ; and one post-office. Population, 543 ; valuation, \$142,241.

CHARLESTOWN, in the western part of Sullivan county, extends thirteen miles on Connecticut river, and is fifty-one miles from Concord. Charlestown was first settled under the authority of Massachusetts in 1740, and was originally called Number Four, a name sometimes applied to it at the present time. It was granted December 31, 1735, to sixty-three persons, belonging to Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Deerfield, and Sunderland, Mass. The first settlers were three families by the name of Farnsworth, who came from Lunenburg, Mass.; and others soon followed. Few towns in New England have suffered more severely than Charlestown from the attacks of the Indians, being the northern frontier town, and hence exposed to peculiar dangers. In 1743, the inhabitants began to consult their safety by erecting a fort, which they soon had occasion to know the value of, by reason of being attacked, on the 19th of April, 1746, by a party of Indians, who burnt the mills, and carried John Spafford, Isaac Parker, and Stephen Farnsworth, as captives to Canada. This was followed, in the beginning of May, by another attack, in which Seth Putnam, one of the soldiers belonging to the fort, was killed. The enemy, however, were soon dispersed by Major Willard. On the 24th of the same month, Captain Paine arrived with a troop of horse from Massachusetts; and twenty of the men went to view the spot where Putnam was killed, when they were attacked by a large body of Indians, and were only saved from capture or destruction by the prompt appearance of Captain Stevens, commander of the garrison, who engaged the Indians in a severe contest, which resulted in much loss to the enemy, and the loss of nine of Stevens's men in killed, wounded, and captured.

The settlement was again visited on the 19th of June the same year; but before the Indians had time to attack, they were assaulted by Captain Stevens and Captain Brown, with fifty men; and were repulsed, while the loss to the victors was one man killed and four wounded. A party of the enemy appeared again on the fourth of August: suspicions of their appearance being excited by the barking of dogs, scouts were sent out, who were fired upon by the Indians, and one of them killed, while the residue escaped to the fort, which the enemy surrounded, and endeavored for three days to take; but finding their efforts abortive, they withdrew, burning several buildings, and killing all the live-stock within their reach. This state of affairs continued till the following spring, when the "inhabitants, fatigued with watching, and weary of the dangers of the forest," abandoned the place.

In March, 1747, Captain Phineas Stevens, with thirty men, took possession of the fort; and had not been in it many days before they were attacked by a very large party of French and Indians, commanded by M. Debeline. The gate of the fort was kept closed; but one of the men ventured out, when he was fired upon by the enemy and wounded, managing, however, to reach the fort. The assailants then attacked the fort on all sides, and the assault lasted for three days. But Indian stratagem and French tactics, with fire applied to every combustible about the fort, failed of the desired effect. The men remained undaunted, and fought with the utmost resolution. An interview between the commanders, Mons. Debeline and Captain Stevens, at length took place. The Frenchman exhibited his forces, and depicted the horrid massacre that would take place unless the fort should be surrendered; to which Captain Stevens replied, that, "Inasmuch as he was sent here to defend the fort, it would not be consistent with his orders to give it up, unless he should be better satisfied that he [Mons. Debeline] was able to perform what he threatened." — "Well," said the Frenchman, "go into the fort, and see whether your men dare fight any more." After a consultation with the men, Captain Stevens returned, saying, "They had determined to fight it out." The attack again commenced with increased fury, and continued all night. The next morning, the contestants again came to a parley, which resulted unfavorably, when the enemy, after firing some few shots, returned to Canada, leaving the intrepid commander in possession of the fort. Captain Stevens, for his gallantry on this occasion, not only received the thanks of the people generally, but was presented, by Commodore Sir Charles Knowles, with a valuable and elegant sword as a reward for his bravery; and from this circumstance the town received the name of Charlestown, when incorporated, which was on the 2d of July, 1753; the charter having been granted by Governor Wentworth, to Joseph Wells, Phineas Stevens, and others, who were purchasers under the old grantees. Another attack was made in March, 1748, on eight men, one of whom was killed, one wounded, and one taken prisoner; and, in June, Obadiah Sartwell was killed while ploughing, and Enos Stevens, son of the defender of the fort, captured and carried to Canada, from whence he was soon after released. A treaty of peace was concluded in the following September, and depredations, for a while, ceased.

After the autumn of 1752, the inhabitants made less use of the fort, and entered with increasing courage into the duties of their vocation. The Indians seemed disposed to traffic, and things began to wear a peaceful aspect, when the war with England and France again broke out, and put a period to all hopes of peace during its continuance. On

the 29th of August, 1754, the Indians attacked the house of James Johnson, and he, his wife, her sister, and three children, and two men,—Peter Laberee and Ebenezer Farnsworth,—lodgers in the house, were taken prisoners. On the second day, about fifteen miles from Charlestown, in the wilderness, Mrs. Johnson gave birth to a daughter, whom she named Captive, who afterwards married Colonel George Kimball. Mrs. Johnson was treated with unexpected humanity by the Indians, who tarried one day for her accommodation, carried her on a litter, and placed her afterwards on a horse, besides protecting and nursing her infant. Attacks continued to be made, and this painful state of affairs lasted till 1760, during which several persons were murdered, and many carried into captivity, while the mills were again burnt, and other depredations committed. In June of this year, hostilities ceased.

About this time, Charlestown was the principal stopping place, during the French war, for soldiers and officers passing to and from Ticonderoga and Crown Point across the Green Mountains. As a small company of soldiers, with a young lieutenant,¹ about the close of the war, were returning from these military stations, through dense forests over these mountains, by marked trees, they found a soldier by the wayside, apparently dying, who had been left by his companions some five or six days before. It was late in the fall, when the nights were cold. His little stock of food and fuel, which his companions had kindly provided and supposed would last longer than his life, were nearly consumed. On offering him assistance, the sick man begged them to let him alone to die in peace. But the young lieutenant, believing his life might be saved, determined to act the good Samaritan. Contrary to the sick soldier's entreaties, he ordered his foul garments to be carefully removed; the soldier himself to be thoroughly washed and cleansed; to be clothed in comfortable raiment, with which the company were fortunately provided; and directed his attendants to speak words of encouragement and kindness; to stay by him, supplying his wants, till able to walk, and then help him to reach the first settlement. It was all he needed. In three days, he arrived at the public-house in Charlestown, where, with tears of joy, he grasped the hand of his kind deliverer, the young lieutenant; and, with feelings which choked his utterance, told him that no words could express his gratitude to the man who had persisted in saving his life against his own remonstrance.

The people once more turned their attention to the improvement and embellishment of the scene of so many unexampled trials, in which they

¹ Afterwards Colonel William Henshaw, of Leicester, Mass.

continued actively engaged till the war of the Revolution broke out, when they were again called upon to relax their hold upon the implements of peace, and take up those of war. A people who manifested such signal courage in the protection of their homes from the attacks of the Indians, of course would not be loth to engage in another contest equally great and noble. It is sufficient to say, that Charlestown, bore her part in the struggle.¹

Charlestown is situated in a delightful and fertile valley; and, on the east, has a high range of hills. It is watered by Connecticut and Little Sugar rivers, in the former of which there are three islands, the largest, called Sartwell's island, containing about ten acres, which is under a high state of cultivation. These rivers furnish few mill privileges. The village of Charlestown lies between two meadows, known as the Upper and Lower meadows, and is calculated to awaken, from its secluded loveliness, the admiration of the traveller. The Upper meadow contains about two hundred acres, and the Lower about five hundred; the soil of which is alluvial and exceedingly productive. There are other meadows of different sizes, which, together with the two already mentioned, contain about twelve hundred acres. Among the distinguishing features of the village are its neatness, its long and pleasant street, shaded on either side by a row of trees, and its regularly proportioned, though not magnificent, buildings. Here is an elegant brick meeting-house, owned by the Unitarians; also the building occupied by the Connecticut River Bank, which has a capital of \$100,000; and the now deserted court house and dilapidated jail, which were used when Charlestown was the "place of judgment."

The town is connected with Springfield by a substantial bridge, which crosses the Connecticut about a mile from the village. Besides the one already mentioned, there are two church edifices, belonging respectively to the Congregationalists and the Methodists; three villages — South Charlestown, Charlestown, and North Charlestown, each of which has a post-office and a railroad station. There is a considerable market for wool here, which is bought up in the surrounding country, and packed and transmitted to the various markets. There are also two establishments for the manufacture of ladies' and gentlemen's boots, which give employment to numerous workmen. There are twelve school districts. The Sullivan Railroad passes through here. Population, 1,644; valuation, \$896,874.

¹ Among the distinguished residents of this town, besides Captain Stevens already noticed, may be mentioned Colonel William Heywood, Colonel Samuel Hunt, Hon. Simeon Olcott, and Hon. Benjamin West, all of whom held important civil and military offices; Governor Henry Hubbard, and the late Chief Justice John J. Gilchrist.

CHATHAM, Carroll county, lies on the east side of the White Mountains, and adjoins the line which divides New Hampshire from Maine, being ninety-two miles from Concord. Peter Livius and others received the grant, February 7, 1767. It now contains, in addition to the territory granted at this time, a tract of land formerly known as Warner's location,—the combined area being about twenty-six thousand acres. The surface presents many obstacles to cultivation,—being composed principally of mountains and rocks. Between Chatham and Jackson lie Baldface and Doublehead mountains, the former being 3,600 feet, and the latter 3,100 feet high, and presenting an impassable barrier to the opening of communication between the two towns by means of a road; hence the inhabitants, in their intercourse with the other towns in the county, are compelled to make a circuit through a portion of the state of Maine. A part of Mount Kearsarge is also in Chatham. There are several ponds and some large streams. Chatham has one church edifice; seven school districts; a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Population, 516; valuation, \$117,206.

CHESHIRE COUNTY, forming the southwest extremity of the state, has an area of about 770 square miles. It was established by act of the colonial government, "dividing this province into counties," published on the 19th of March, 1771, and, by the boundaries laid down at that time, contained all of its northern neighbor, Sullivan. By act of the state legislature passed January 2, 1829, the boundaries were thus defined: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Rindge; thence westerly by the state line to the west bank of the Connecticut river; thence up the same bank to the northwest corner of Walpole; thence by the northerly lines of Walpole, Alstead, Marlow, and Stoddard, to the line of the county of Hillsborough; thence by the line of the last-mentioned county to the bounds first mentioned." These boundaries have not since been materially disturbed. The county at present contains twenty-two towns, Keene being the shire.

Cheshire county has generally an uneven surface, with a few prominent elevations, such as the Grand Monadnock and Ashuelot mountains. Along the Connecticut and other streams, the soil is fertile, and abundantly rewards the labors of the husbandman. The Connecticut, which forms the boundary on the west, the Ashuelot and its tributaries, and the head branches of the Contoocook, with other streams, supply abundance of water, for manufacturing and other purposes. The Cheshire Railroad, from Fitchburg, Mass., to Bellows Falls, Vt., and the Ashuelot Railroad, from South Vernon, Vt., to Keene, are wholly within this county.

The county belongs to the third judicial district, a law term for which is held annually at Keene on the first Tuesday of July. There are two jury terms for the supreme judicial court and for the court of common pleas, both commencing at the same time, on the third Tuesdays of March and September. Population, 30,144; valuation, \$11,759,894.

CHESTER, in the western section of Rockingham county, adjoins Manchester, and is twenty-three miles from Concord. Eighty persons, belonging chiefly to Hampton and Portsmouth, associated themselves, in October, 1719, for the purpose of obtaining a grant of a township in the "Chestnut country," and placed three men on the land they had selected to keep possession. After so doing, they petitioned for a grant, which was accorded to them, August 26, 1720, consisting of a tract ten miles square. Several individuals from Rye and Hampton immediately commenced the settlement. Those who appear to have been the most zealous and useful in the undertaking were Samuel Ingalls, Jonathan Goodhue, Jacob Sargent, Ebenezer Dearborn, Robert Smith, two men by the name of Colby, and two by the name of Robie. Several families from the north of Ireland commenced settlements about the same time. The Indian war prevented any great progress being made from 1722 to 1726; though the natives, it appears, did not commit any great depredations beyond the capture of Thomas Smith and John Carr, who both escaped from their captors, and arrived in safety at a garrison in Londonderry. Several garrison-houses were maintained here till after the peace of 1749. Chester, which had previously been called Cheshire, was, on the 8th of May, 1722, incorporated. Portions of its territory have been annexed to Derryfield and to Hooksett; Long Meadows, Candia, and Freetown were formed entirely from it; and lastly, in June, 1845, Auburn was incorporated from its westerly part. The aborigines had a settlement of ten or twelve wigwams on an island in Massabesic pond, vestiges of which are said to have been visible as late as 1823.

In March, 1731, the first meeting-house was completed, which stood a few rods south of the present Congregational edifice. Over the first society Rev. Ebenezer Flagg was pastor from 1736 until his death, in 1796. The Presbyterians built a house in 1739, and were served by Rev. John Wilson from 1734 until his death, in 1779. Hon. Samuel Bell, who came to Chester in 1812, was governor of this state from 1819 to 1823, and senator in congress from 1823 to 1835. His sons, Hon. Samuel D. Bell, one of the judges of the supreme court of New Hampshire, the late Hon. James Bell, senator in congress from this state in 1855, and Luther V. Bell, M. D., for many years the superintendent of the McLean Lunatic Asylum, at Somerville, Mass., were born in Francestown, but were

quite young at the time of their father's removal to this town. His brother, Hon. John Bell, who was governor in 1828, was also a resident of this town.

The surface of the town is rather uneven, but the soil is tolerably good. A branch of Exeter river is the only stream of importance. There are three villages — Chester, East Chester, and Hall's Village; three church edifices — Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist; eleven school districts, and the same number of schools, with 376 pupils; an academy, and two post-offices — Chester and East Chester. Population, 1,301; valuation, \$359,768.

CHESTERFIELD, Cheshire county, is situated on the Connecticut river, and is eleven miles from Keene, and sixty-five from Concord. It was granted February 11, 1752, to sixty-five persons, and was settled on the 25th of November, 1761, by Moses Smith and William Thomas with their families, who located upon the bank of Connecticut river. They were followed, in the spring of 1762, by Abel Emmons and Captain Simon Davis, from which time the population so increased, that, in ten years, it contained one hundred and fifty families.

Chesterfield is generally hilly, and few towns on the Connecticut river contain so little interval land. Along the whole extent of the town bordering upon the river, the hills approach near to the river's side. There is much good upland, on which valuable crops of hay and Indian corn are raised. It is watered by the Connecticut, and Cat's-bane brook, the latter of which furnishes many mill seats. A beautiful lake — Spafford's — lies here, and is about eight miles in circumference, being fed by springs. Partridge's brook, which furnishes water-power sufficient to carry the machinery of a cotton factory and several mills, issues from this lake. In the lake is an island, which, it is asserted by some, was formerly the residence of a tribe of Indians, from the discovery there of various relics peculiar to an Indian settlement.

The most noted mountain in Chesterfield is West River mountain, lying partly in Hinsdale, and which was once the scene of a volcanic eruption. There is at present a considerable quantity of lava near its crater; and it is said by those who live near it, that it frequently trembles, and a rumbling noise is heard in its bowels. Some of the early inhabitants, seeing an aperture in it, supposed that it led to a silver mine — thereupon obtained a lease of it, and foolishly commenced digging for the article that would make their fortunes. None of it, however, has come to light, though the diggers have exhibited uncommon perseverance. There are two pleasant villages; four churches — Congregational, Methodist, one occupied by the Baptists and Univer-

salists, and one by the Universalists and Methodists; fifteen school districts; an academy, incorporated in January, 1790, and opened in August, 1794, for a long time the only one in Cheshire county; and two post-offices — Chesterfield and Chesterfield Factory: also, one cotton manufactory, one spiral-bit and auger factory, one accelerating-wheel factory, two grist-mills, ten saw-mills, one tannery, and one sash and blind manufactory. Population, 1,680; valuation, \$571,889.

CHICHESTER, in the eastern section of Merrimack county, adjoining Concord, was granted May 20, 1727, to Nathaniel Gookin and others; but the land remained in its primitive condition till 1758, when Paul Morrill commenced its settlement. The powerful tribe of Indians called the Penacooks, who had their head-quarters at what is now Concord, resided in the vicinity of this town, and planted their corn and other seeds on the banks of the Suncook. Traces of Indian settlements are still visible in various parts, and many Indian relics have been discovered.

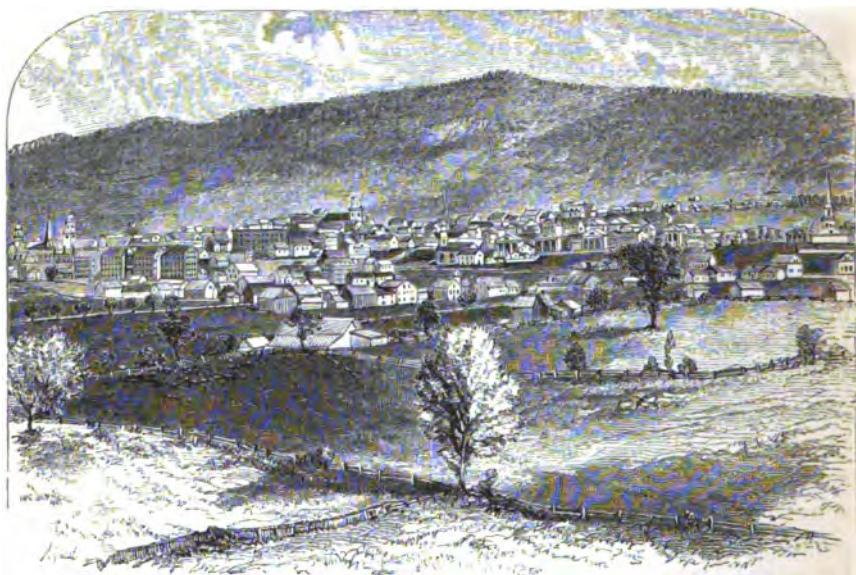
The surface of Chichester is generally level, and the soil of a productive character. Most of the land is occupied by industrious farmers, whose efforts are richly repaid by as bountiful crops as any land in the county can produce. Bear hill, lying in the north part, is the principal eminence, and is under cultivation. Chichester is watered on the east by the Suncook river, into which flow several smaller streams from the south side of the town. This river is bordered by some interval land, and furnishes many good mill seats. Linkfield pond lies here, and from it flows a small stream southwest into the Soucook river. There are three church edifices — Methodist, Congregationalist, and Free-will Baptist; seven school districts, and two post-offices — Chichester and North Chichester: also, one grist-mill, and three saw-mills. Population, 997; valuation, \$322,336.

CLAREMONT, in the extreme western part of Sullivan county, bordering on the Connecticut river, and adjoining Newport, was granted October 26, 1764, to Josiah Willard, Samuel Ashley, and sixty-seven others. Its name was derived from the country residence of Lord Clive, an English nobleman. Moses Spafford and David Lynde, in 1762, were the earliest settlers; and, between 1763 and 1766, many others arrived. A large number of persons from Farmington, Hebron, and Colchester, Conn., many of whom were proprietors, came in during the year 1767, and made settlements in different parts of the town. Elijah, son of Moses Spafford, born in 1763, was the first native of Claremont. The first churches organized were of the Congregational and Episcopal orders.

Several of the earlier settlers may be noticed as somewhat distin-

VOL. I. 38

guished. Samuel Cole, a graduate of Yale in 1731, was for many years an instructor of youth, and died at a good old age. Dr. William Sumner, a native of Boston, came here in 1768 from Hebron, Conn., and died in March, 1778; Colonel Benjamin Sumner, who died in May, 1815, aged seventy-eight, was, for a number of years, a civil magistrate; Colonel Joseph Waite, distinguished as having been in the French and Indian wars, a captain of one of Rogers's companies of Rangers, and as commander of a regiment in the war of the Revolution, died in October, 1776; Captain Joseph Taylor, who died in March, 1813, at the age of eighty-four, took part in the siege of Louisburg, the French and the Revolutionary wars, and was, with one Farwell, captured by the Indians in the summer of 1755, taken to Canada, and sold to the French; Hon. Samuel Ashley, who came here in 1782, and had served in the wars of 1745 and 1755, filled several civil offices, among



Claremont Village.

which was that of judge of the court of common pleas : he died in February, 1792. Hon. Caleb Ellis was member of Congress in 1804, of the executive council from 1809 to 1810, and judge of the superior court from 1813 till his death, May 9, 1816 : the late Hon. Ralph Metcalf, governor of this state from 1855 to 1857, was also a resident.

Claremont is possessed of an undulating surface, which is covered with a rich, gravelly loam, presenting advantages of a superior order to the agriculturist. Meadows, pastures, and interval are met with in

abundance; the latter, along the rivers, being rich and luxuriant. Green mountain, lying near Newport, is the only elevation of note. The hills and acclivities are capable of cultivation to their summits. Sugar river and the Connecticut, together with numerous other rivers and rivulets, furnish ample supplies of water. Sugar river runs through Claremont village, affording an immense water-power, the fall in three quarters of a mile being one hundred and fifty feet. Each twenty feet furnishes sufficient power to carry twenty thousand spindles,—the entire fall through the town being two hundred and fifty feet.

Claremont village, an accurate original view of which is given on the preceding page, is a thriving place, quite thickly settled, and having manufacturing interests of an extensive character. The private dwellings and the buildings generally, as well here as in other parts, indicate the wealth and prosperity with which the inhabitants are blessed. The following are the principal manufacturing works in the village. The Sunapee Mills, with a capital of \$30,000, manufacture ten thousand yards of sheetings and drillings weekly, consuming 104,000 pounds of cotton annually. The Monadnock Mills, for the manufacture of cotton goods, have a factory building of 418 feet in length, including wheel-house and repair-shop, the main wings of which are 124 feet long, sixty feet wide, and five stories high. The capital stock is \$200,000; the number of operatives, 400 — one hundred males, three hundred females; the amount of stock annually consumed, 725,000 pounds; the amount of goods manufactured, 2,050,000 square yards; and the amount of money annually paid to operatives, \$75,000. The Claremont Machine Works manufacture engine-lathes and planers, for which the highest premiums have been received at the Crystal Palace, and have a capital stock of \$15,000, employing thirty hands. The Home Mills, with a capital of \$30,000, manufacture 363,000 yards of thirty-seven inch sheetings, consume 80,000 pounds of cotton, and pay out annually to operatives \$78,000. The woollen factory of Sanford and Rossiter, with a capital of \$40,000, manufactures 45,000 yards of cassimeres, and consumes 50,000 pounds of wool every year; number of operatives, thirty. The Claremont Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1852 with an authorized capital of \$500,000, \$100,000 of which has been paid in; has three mills with nine engines; manufactures two hundred and fifty tons of paper per year, and blank books to the amount of \$50,000; employs forty males and fifty females. There are in this village forty-six stores; two banks—the Claremont, and the Sullivan Savings Institution; and two large shoe manufactories, employing a great many hands.

West Claremont is the name of a second village, also possessing

many advantages. There are in Claremont seven church edifices—two Episcopal, a Methodist, a Congregationalist, a Universalist, a Baptist, and a Roman Catholic; nineteen school districts; and two post-offices—Claremont and West Claremont: also, three hotels—the Fremont house, the Sullivan house, and the Island house; two weekly newspapers—the National Eagle, and the Northern Advocate; besides,—in West Claremont village,—two paper-mills, two saw-mills, two grist-mills, one store, and a hotel. The Concord and Claremont Railroad is projected, and the Sullivan passes through the town. Pop. 3,606; valuation, \$2,072,601.

CLARKSVILLE, Coös county, lies in the most northerly part of the state, and is one hundred and fifty-six miles from Concord. A part of the town comes within the famous Indian Stream territory, the settlement of which has been principally made since 1810. It was endowed with corporate privileges in June, 1854, and adjoins Pittsburgh, with which it is classed for the election of representative. The appearance of the country is broken and hilly, and the soil requires more than common efforts to make it yield even average crops. Clarksville pond, having an area of one hundred acres, and Carr pond, of about thirty acres, are the only two bodies of water in town. Indian Stream, and several tributaries of the Connecticut river, pass through the settlement. There are three school districts, with an attendance of sixty-six scholars; and a post-office: also, two saw-mills and one grist-mill. Population in 1857, 200; valuation, \$48,550.

COLEBROOK, in Coös county, has an area of 25,000 acres, and is one hundred and forty miles from Concord. It was originally granted to Sir George Colebrook, and the act of incorporation was passed December 1, 1790. It is watered by the Mohawk river, which affords some fine locations for mills; and by other smaller streams. The soil has good agricultural capacities, which are moderately improved. There is some excellent interval land along the valleys of the Mohawk and the Connecticut. There are three villages—Colebrook Corner, Factory Village, and Kidderville; two churches—Congregationalist and Union; an academy, with a fund of \$12,000: also, a starch manufactory, four saw-mills, and two grist-mills. The trade of the place consists in starch, grass-seed, beef, pork, mutton, wool, and other articles of country produce. There are eleven school districts, and one post-office. Population, 908; valuation, \$244,455.

COLUMBIA, Coös county, on the Connecticut river, has an area of 37,822

acres, and is one hundred and thirty-five miles from Concord. It was granted December 1, 1770, to Sir James Cockburne of London, and others, from which circumstance it received the plantation name of Cockburne. It was incorporated December 16, 1797, and its name was changed to Columbia, June 19, 1811. The township originally comprised only 32,000 acres; but the annexation of Wales Location, made it up to 37,822 acres. The surface is uneven and mountainous along the southern limits, and from the elevations descend a number of streams into the Connecticut, amply watering the soil, and affording fine mill privileges. The soil is of good quality. A very remarkable pond, called Lime, lies two miles southeast of Chamberlain's Town, in Colebrook, on a small branch of Simm's stream. It is 160 rods long and fifty wide, of an oval and rather irregular shape, bottomed to a depth of six feet with pure white, calcareous marl: in connection with this myriads of shells are found, immense numbers of which are still seen in the waters of the pond, usually collected under loose stones. This marl makes good lime. Impure blue and gray limestone exists in abundance around the shores of the pond. There is a little village in the northwest part of the town, called the Valley, containing the only church edifice, which is owned by the Baptists and Methodists. The trade consists in very little except country produce. Considerable quantities of lumber, however, are manufactured, and transported to market on rafts down the Connecticut. Maple sugar is also manufactured largely. There are four saw-mills, three grist-mills, two clapboard machines, and one starch-mill: also, ten school districts, with a good school-house in each; and one post-office. Population, 762; valuation, \$163,712.

CONCORD, Merrimack county, first called Penacook, lying on both sides of Merrimack river, is a city, and the capital of New Hampshire. It was granted by Massachusetts, January 17, 1725, to Benjamin Stevens, Ebenezer Eastman, and ninety-eight others, and was laid out the year following, seven miles square. Some difficulty arose with New Hampshire in reference to the grant thus made, this jurisdiction claiming that Massachusetts had no authority over the territory, which was not settled for a number of years. According to tradition, several persons, among whom were Henry Rolfe and Richard Urann, passed the winter of 1726 here, suffering severely from the cold and for want of suitable provisions, till relieved by friendly Indians, some of whom still dwelt in Penacook. In 1727, Captain Ebenezer Eastman moved his family in, and the same year a block-house, forty feet by twenty-five, was erected, intended to serve the double purpose of a fort and meeting-house. In 1728, arrangements were made for building a saw-

mill and grist-mill, and for the establishment of a ferry. In 1730, Rev. Timothy Walker was settled as minister, with a salary of £100. From 1731 till 1733, Penacook was in a transition state from a plantation to an incorporated town; but, towards the latter part of 1733, corporate privileges were conferred upon it with the name of Rumford. In November, 1739, it was voted to construct a garrison around the house of Rev. Mr. Walker, at the town's cost. In 1741, when the division line was run between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, Rumford fell within the bounds of the latter province, which was received with general regret by the citizens; and a petition presented to the king, praying to be continued under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts bay; but all was in vain.

Thus far the people had enjoyed a good degree of peace and prosperity, and had made rapid progress in agriculture and the arts and comforts of life. From 1744 to 1762, however, they were most of the time in a state of alarm and trouble, chiefly from the Indians, instigated by the French from Canada. Petitions were presented (one of which was signed by sixty-four persons), to New Hampshire and to Massachusetts, for men and means; and, in answer to these petitions, early in 1745, two small companies were furnished by New Hampshire and two by Massachusetts. In 1746, seven garrisons or forts were erected, built of hewn logs, lying flat one upon the other, having within their inclosure several small buildings for the accommodation of families. In the one round the house of Rev. Mr. Walker were stationed eight men, with their families; in that round the house of Ebenezer Eastman, thirteen; in that of the house of Jonathan Eastman, eight; in that of Henry Lovejoy, ten; in that of Jeremiah Stickney, twenty; in that of Joseph Hall, fifteen; and in that of Timothy Walker, Jr., twenty-two, and their families. Yet, notwithstanding these precautionary measures, five men were killed by the Indians, and two taken prisoners, August 11, 1746. The names of those killed were Samuel and Jonathan Bradley, Obadiah Peters, John Bean, and John Lufkin, to whose memory a monument was erected in 1837 by Richard Bradley, a great-grandson of Samuel Bradley. In 1748, by treaty between France and England, hostilities were suspended for a few years; yet the Indians still continued to make depredations, sometimes murdering or carrying off the whites. In 1752, John Stark of Derryfield and Amos Eastman of Rumford were carried to St. Francis, and retained in captivity six weeks, when they were ransomed. Hostilities were again commenced in 1754, and continued till 1762, during which the people had to sustain a constant watch, and go armed to perform almost every duty. In this war, as well as in the expedition to Louisburg (in which Captain Ebenezer Eastman com-

manded a company), Rumford contributed her full share both of men and means. Captain John Chandler commanded a company in 1754; Captain Joseph Eastman in 1756, and Captain John Goffe in 1756. Many of the men composing these companies served under those fearless leaders, Robert Rogers, John Stark, and William Stark; and their exploits generally were of the most daring character.

From 1733 to 1762, a controversy existed between the proprietors of Rumford and Bow, the latter asserting their right, under a grant from New Hampshire, to a great portion of the territory of Rumford.¹ This grant was made to one hundred and seven proprietors and their associates—the latter being the governor and lieutenant-governor, and other members of the government of New Hampshire. Most of the original proprietors of Bow having forfeited their rights by failing to fulfil the conditions of the grant, the new township fell into the hands of the associates; and hence, in supporting their right to the territory, the proprietors of Rumford had to sustain a “tilting match,” not so much with the individual inhabitants of Bow as with the government of New Hampshire. Such being the case, it seemed almost impossible that an impartial trial could be had; for the government itself was almost entirely the tribunal before which the case was heard. Happily the proprietors of Rumford were firm in their purpose, and were determined to stand by each other in every instance. So the case was allowed to proceed; but as it is not our purpose to follow it through all its ramifications, we will merely state, that, failing, after successive efforts, to procure any redress from New Hampshire, Rev. Timothy Walker and Benjamin Rolfe were appointed by the town, February 12, 1753, to make representation of the difficulties to the English government. They were indefatigable, persevering, and, eventually, successful in obtaining redress of grievances, the king having, by an order in council, dated the 29th of December, 1762, decided the matter against the government of New Hampshire and in favor of Rumford. Mr. Walker crossed the ocean three times for the above-mentioned purpose, and early secured the services of Mr. Murray, afterwards Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, who had first the management of the case as attorney, and lastly, the decision of it as judge. The matter, however, lingered on after this till 1774, when it was settled. In 1765, an act of incorporation was passed by New Hampshire, the title of which reads: “An act for setting off a part of the Town of Bow, together with some lands adjoining thereto, with the inhabitants thereon, and making them a *Parish*; investing them with such privileges and immunities as Towns in this Province

¹ See Bow.

have and do enjoy." To this parish in the town of Bow, the name of Concord was given, to express—so tradition says—the entire unanimity in purpose and action which had uniformly characterized the inhabitants during this long controversy. It will be seen that the government of New Hampshire clung to their original purpose of giving Bow the preëminence, which shows that the decision in council was a bitter pill for the government to swallow.

In 1751, a new meeting-house, two stories high, was erected on the spot now occupied by the Methodist Biblical Institute. It was built of white oak timber, without porches or gallery, had only one entrance, a door on the south side, while the seats were coarse benches ranged on each side of the broad aisle. Having been improved and enlarged at various times, it was long known as the "Old North Church," the most spacious and best filled house of worship in the state.

It may be a matter of interest to the reader to know, that, as late as 1774, negroes were bought and sold in Concord, and that there were quite a number owned in the parish. Many traditions have come down in reference to these sons of Ethiopia, exhibiting the peculiar characteristics of the race thus far doomed to servitude. A few of the descendants of these slaves are still living in and about Concord. Bears and wolves were quite numerous, and very troublesome to the early settlers; and, even as late as 1772, they roved around the wilderness in the vicinity of Concord, satisfying their appetites with the young pigs, sheep, and the poultry of the inhabitants. Crows, too, abounded, and for their destruction, and that of the wolves, a bounty was offered by the town. Many amusing encounters with "Bruin" are related, in which the inhabitants exhibited great daring; "Bruin" sometimes got the best of the fight, but was generally worsted in the end. In 1774, there were two companies of militia in Concord, belonging to the fifteenth regiment — Joshua Abbot being captain of one, and Abiel Chandler of the other.

At the period of the American Revolution, 1775, Concord contained 1,052 inhabitants, who early manifested their hatred of British tyranny. As soon as news of the Lexington fight was received, Captain Abiel Chandler raised a volunteer company of thirty-six men and marched to Cambridge, where they remained a fortnight; and in the regiment commanded by Colonel John Stark were three companies from Concord and neighboring towns, commanded by Captain Gordon Hutchins, Captain Joshua Abbot, and Captain Aaron Kinsman, all of whom shared in the glory of the battle of Bunker Hill. To the provincial "congress," held at Exeter, Timothy Walker, Jr. was chosen as representative, May 11th, and again December 5th. The inhabitants were entirely unanimous in the good cause; for, out of the one hun-

dred and fifty-six inhabitants capable of bearing arms in March, 1776, not one of them was returned to congress as favoring the cause of the mother country. The following year, however, several were suspected of "disaffection," and they were immediately advertised as "Enemies to the United States of America," while several of them were confined in jail at Exeter, but were afterwards released, on condition of taking the oath of allegiance, which was done by all except John Stevens. A company was raised for the relief of Ticonderoga; but news having arrived of the evacuation of that place, the company was disbanded. Probably no greater evidence need be cited of the entire unanimity of a people in a good cause, than that exhibited by the citizens of Concord when called on to enter the regiment of General Stark for the purpose of cutting off Burgoyne, which resulted in the battle of Bennington. The highest enthusiasm prevailed.¹ Colonel Hutchins, hearing that it was decided to raise volunteers for the general, mounted his horse, and rode posthaste for Concord, arriving on Sunday afternoon before the close of public service. He dismounted at the door of the meeting-house, and walked up the aisle of the church while Mr. Walker was preaching his sermon. The reverend gentleman paused, asking if Colonel Hutchins was the bearer of any message? "Yes," replied the colonel; "General Burgoyne, with his army, is on his march to Albany. General Stark has offered to take the command of New Hampshire men; and, if we all turn out, we can cut off Burgoyne's march."—"My hearers," said Mr. Walker, "those of you who are willing to go, better leave at once." All the men immediately went out, and many of them enlisted on the spot. All night was devoted to preparation, and a company was ready to march next morning. Two of the citizens² pleaded the want of shoes as a reason why they could not go; but these were made before morning by Samuel Thompson, a shoemaker. Twenty-eight men from Concord were engaged in the battle of Bennington, and Colonel Stickney particularly distinguished himself, and was mentioned by General Stark in his despatches. Another company from Concord, under Colonel Gordon Hutchins, marched to the scene of conflict, but arrived too late to engage in the battle. Another company, under Captain Joshua Abbot, marched from Concord to join the army at Saratoga, in September, 1777. In fact, the inhabitants of Concord

¹ John Langdon, in the ardor of his patriotism, said: "I have £3,000 in money, and fifty hogsheads of rum, and I will pawn my house and plate for all they are worth, if General Stark will take command of the New Hampshire troops to cut off Burgoyne"—adding, "If we gain our independence, I shall be repaid; if not, it matters not what will become of my property."—*History of Concord*, by Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., p. 274.

² Phineas Virgin, and Jonathan Eastman, Sen.

participated in all the dangers, sufferings, and glory, incident to the war: some were with Washington at Valley Forge; some shared in his victories at Princeton and Trenton; and some were at the scene of blood in Wyoming.

Concord was the place of meeting for the convention which formed the state constitution, in 1783. In what was called the "Oxford war" (the threatened rupture with France), and in the war of 1812, Concord again exhibited her patriotism, entering readily into the requirements of those occasions.

From 1785 to the period of the adoption of the city charter in March, 1853, the history of Concord has been one of uninterrupted progression. From a "plantation" in the wilderness, she has sprung up into a large and thriving city, divided into seven wards, and having a population, at the last census, of nearly nine thousand, which has now considerably increased. In 1805, it became the permanent seat of the New Hampshire government; and, in 1823, the county seat of Merrimack.

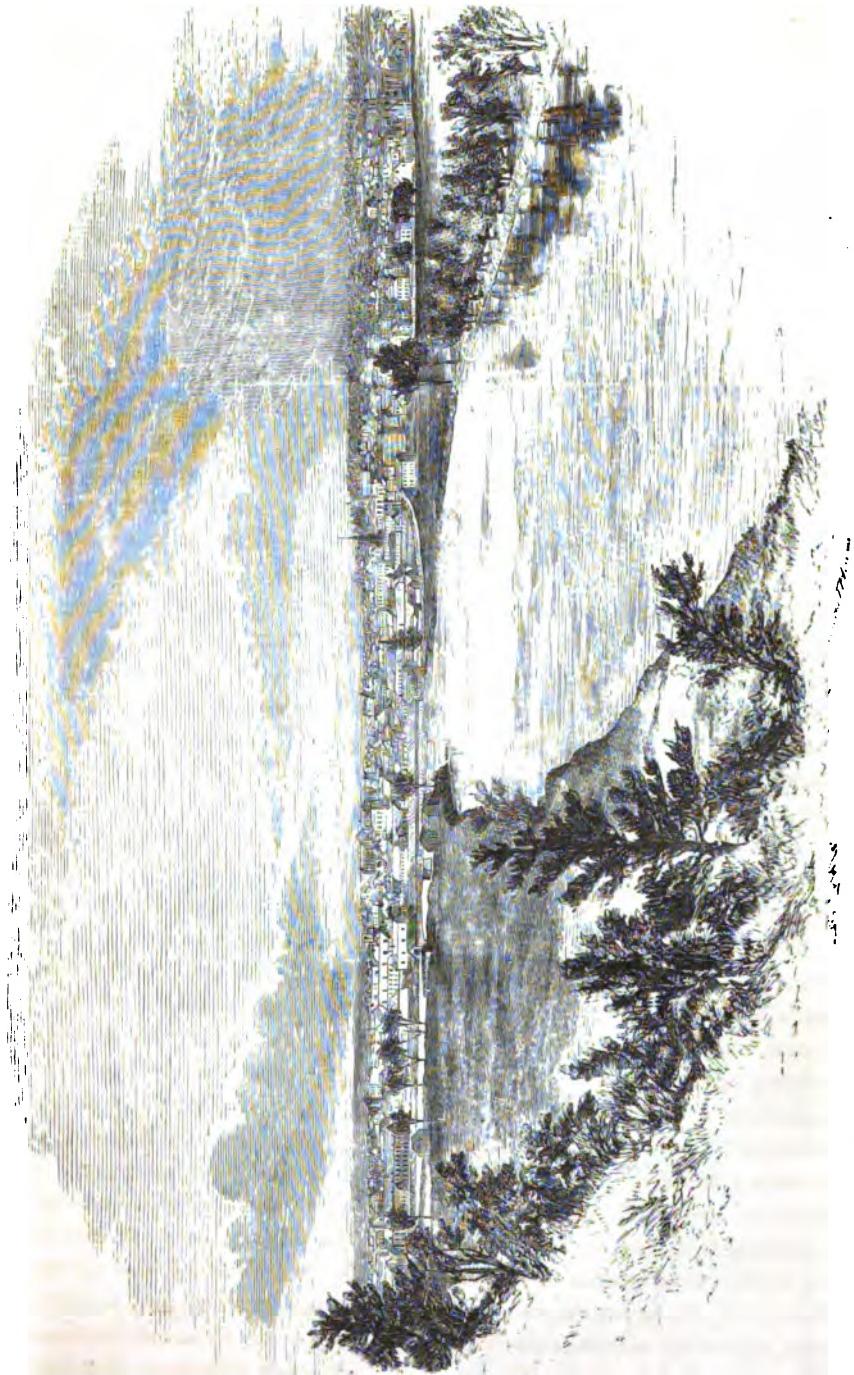
Concord has been the residence of many individuals, distinguished in literature, politics, theology, and the arts, to whom a passing allusion may not be inappropriate. Among them may be mentioned, Rev. Timothy Walker, the first minister, who died September 1, 1782; Hon. Timothy Walker, his son, born in Concord in 1737, died May 5, 1822; Benjamin Rolfe, who died March 20, 1772; Dr. Ezra Carter, the first physician, who died September 17, 1767; Dr. Philip Carrigain, who died in 1806; Hon. Thomas W. Thompson, who died October 1, 1821; the celebrated Benjamin Thompson (better known as Count Rumford), who resided in Concord for a number of years prior to the Revolution, and Sarah, Countess of Rumford, his daughter, who died here in 1852. Governor Isaac Hill, who died in 1851, was also a resident; as was also John Farmer (distinguished as an antiquarian and historian), who died in 1838; Jonathan Eastman, Sen., was born here June 10, 1746, and died October 19, 1834; Colonel William A. Kent, who died in 1840, was father of ex-governor Kent of Maine; and Nathaniel H. Carter, distinguished as a poet and for other literary attainments, was born at Concord in 1787, and died in France, January 2, 1830. Ex-president Pierce was, for a number of years prior to his election as chief magistrate of the republic, a prominent citizen of Concord. Many more might be mentioned, and much might be written of the lives of those already enumerated.

Concord is pleasantly situated on both sides of the Merrimack river, and comprises 40,919 acres, of which about 1,800 are water. It is situated near the centre of the state from east to west, about fifty miles from the Atlantic coast, and the same distance from the Connecticut

river. The land is generally good, consisting of interval, upland, and plain. The interval is distinguished for its extent, beauty, and fertility, yielding bountiful crops of corn, grass, oats, potatoes, and sometimes wheat. The uplands are somewhat diverse in quality, being also uneven, rough, and hilly. They are, however, as a general thing, productive, forming excellent farms and good pastures. The plains are less productive. An inexhaustible supply of granite exists here, large quantities of which are annually quarried, and used for building purposes in Concord, Boston, and other parts of our country. Iron ore has also been found, and excellent clay for making bricks. The principal river is the Merrimack, which flows through the whole length of the township from north to south, dividing it near the centre. Above Sewall's island is a considerable fall, but no available water-power until it reaches Turkey and Garvin's falls. The river is subject to freshets; and sometimes, during heavy rains and sudden meltings of snow, the whole adjacent interval is covered with water as far as the eye can reach. The Contoocook river passes through the northwest corner, upon which is a fertile section of Concord, affording fine mill privileges for more than a mile in its course. The Soucook river constitutes the boundary line between Concord and Pembroke,—is very crooked and rapid, affords many mill privileges, and has seven bridges across it. There are seven ponds—Turkey, Horse-shoe, Long, Little Turtle, Snow, and Hot-hole, the largest of which are Long and Turkey, the former covering two hundred and sixty-five, and the latter one hundred and seventy, acres. Hot-hole pond is remarkable from the fact that its bottom has never been reached.

There are in Concord four villages. The Main village,—frequently called "The Street," from the fact that in early times the houses were all built on one street, nearly a mile and a half long,—is the central place for business, containing most of the public buildings, the principal stores for trade, and shops for almost every variety of mechanical pursuit. There are here ten churches — Episcopal, Unitarian, Free-will Baptist, Christian, Methodist, Universalist, two Congregational, and two Baptist; a post-office, and seven hotels, several of which are considered the largest and best kept in the state. A brief enumeration of the principal public buildings may here be given. The Methodist General and Biblical Institute was incorporated in 1847, and occupies the old "North Church," which was fitted up in 1846, by the liberality of the citizens, and conveyed to the trustees of the institute for purposes of instruction. In 1854, there were sixty-eight students. The old town-hall and court-house was erected in 1792, and enlarged in 1823. This ancient edifice, together with the county building, built in 1844, of brick, has

given place to the new city hall, finished in 1856, at a cost of about \$60,000. This splendid edifice was built at the joint expense of the city and county. On the lower floor are a spacious city hall, and rooms for city offices. In the second story, a court room, rooms for county offices, and for a city library. Surmounting the building is a magnificent dome, which furnishes an extensive view of the city and adjacent country.—The state prison is situated near the north end of Main street, and was first built in 1811-12, but has since been greatly enlarged and improved. The prison consists of four buildings, which, with the yard, cover an area of two acres, surrounded by a granite wall. In 1854, there were 105 convicts in prison, who were engaged in bedstead-making, cabinet work, and the manufacture of shoes.—The county jail is located near the junction of Pleasant and Washington streets, and is a beautiful edifice, built of brick, in 1852, at a cost of \$11,000.—The state house, commenced in 1816 and completed in 1819, extends from Main street to State street, its grounds being beautifully ornamented with shade-trees. The centre of the building is fifty feet front by fifty-seven in depth; the wings are each thirty-eight feet in front by forty-nine in depth; the whole making a parallelogram of 126 feet in length by forty-nine in width, with the addition of a projection in the centre of each front of four feet. The exterior walls are of hammered granite; the lot on which it stands being inclosed on two sides with a solid wall of hammered stone five feet in height, while the front fences and gates are of cast-iron, with stone posts and sills. The expense of the structure, complete, was \$82,000.* The chamber for the representatives is adorned with an arched ceiling rising thirty feet from the floor. The senate chamber is eighteen feet in height. The building also contains the council chamber, offices for the secretary and treasurer, the adjutant and attorney-generals, with a spacious room occupied as the state-library.—The New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane is beautifully situated on an eminence on Pleasant street, half a mile from the state house. It has been enlarged and improved since its erection in 1841, and is now capable of accommodating 225 patients. It is a noble edifice, an ornament to the city and an honor to the state. The whole number of patients admitted from its opening in 1842 to June 1, 1857, was 1,476.—Another building worthy of mention is the railroad passenger depot, near the centre of Main street, having in the second story a large and spacious hall, and excellent accommodations for offices. It was erected in 1849. Contiguous to it is an extensive freight depot, and all the necessary buildings for engines and cars, and for machine and repair shops. The following railroads centre at this depot: the Concord Railroad, the Northern Railroad, the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, the



Concord

Concord and Claremont Railroad, and the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad.

About three miles from the state house lies the West, or West *Parish*, Village, a thriving place, having a station of the Concord and Claremont Railroad, a Congregational meeting-house, two school-houses, and a post-office. Flannels and blankets are manufactured here to a considerable extent; and, near the village, is the town-farm and poor-house. In the East Village, on the east side of Merrimack river, about two miles from the state house, are a Congregational meeting-house, two school-houses, a post-office, two stores, and a station of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad.

Fisherville is situated chiefly in Concord, and is about six miles north from the main village. It is built on both sides of the Contoocook river, near its junction with the Merrimack, and derives its name from the Messrs. Fisher of Boston, who are proprietors of the larger portion of the water-power. The Contoocook and Penacook mills, for the manufacture of cotton cloth, are situated in this village, the former having been erected in 1836, and the latter in 1846. The former is five stories high, ninety-six feet long, and forty-two wide; the latter is three stories high, and, including the two wheel-houses, 370 feet in length. On the north side of the river is another mill, erected in 1847 by Deacon Almon Harris, which is three stories high, seventy-five feet long, and forty wide; it manufactures principally woollen goods. The village is thrifty and growing, having, in 1840, but a population of one hundred, which has increased to about two thousand. There are here small factories and machine-shops of various kinds, a post-office, two large school-houses, as also a Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, and Universalist society, with suitable edifices and halls for worship.

Concord has four banks — Merrimack County, capital, \$80,000; Mechanics, \$100,000; State Capital, \$150,000; Union, \$100,000: two savings institutions — New Hampshire and Concord; three fire insurance companies — Equitable Mutual, Union Mutual, and Merrimack County Mutual, several other companies having been engaged in operations until a recent period; five newspapers¹ — New Hampshire Patriot, New Hampshire Statesman, Congregational Journal, Independent Democrat, and Democratic Standard. Several other papers have been established, but are not now in existence. Printing is one of the

¹ The first newspaper appeared January 6, 1790, and was called the Concord Herald and New Hampshire Intelligencer. It was printed on a sheet fourteen by nine inches, and had for its motto, "The press is the cradle of science, the nurse of genius, and the shield of liberty."

most extensive branches of business in Concord. The manufacture of carriages, boots and shoes, and musical instruments, is carried on very extensively; and in the former, Concord is said to be unrivalled. There are twenty-two school districts, and five post-offices—Concord, West Concord, Mast Yard, East Concord, and Fisherville. Population in 1850, 8,584; present population, about 11,500; valuation, \$4,176,369.

CONWAY, Carroll county, anciently called Pequawket, is bounded on the east by Fryeburg, Maine, and is seventy-two miles from Concord. It is very pleasantly situated on both sides of the Saco river. Daniel Foster received a grant of this town in the year 1765, the grantees agreeing to pay, for ten years, one ear of Indian corn annually. In the year 1764, the first settlers—James and Benjamin Osgood, John Dolloff, and Ebenezer Burbank—came in, building their cabins on the intervals along the banks of the Saco, a rather hazardous position, on account of the sudden rises of that river, which fact was fully exemplified in the year 1800, when the “great freshet” took place, which swept houses and barns away in its course. The settlers came principally from Durham and Lee, the glowing accounts of the richness of the soil, the plentifullness of game, and the abundance of fish and fowl, being the principal inducements for removing to this “land of promise.” This was formerly the site of an Indian settlement; and it was with envious eyes that the savages beheld the inroads of the white man upon their favorite haunts.

The soil of Conway is plain, upland, and interval,—the larger portion being of the latter,—tracts of which extend through its entire length, from fifty to two hundred rods wide, the surface having been formerly covered with white pine and rock maple. With perseverance, some portions yield good crops; but the greater part is not easy of cultivation. Situated on the northeastern side of the Saco river are three considerable elevations, known as Pine, Rattlesnake, and Green Hills. Swift and Pequawket rivers discharge themselves into the Saco in this town. The largest collections of water are Walker's and Pequawket ponds, the latter being 360 rods in circumference; there is also a spring strongly impregnated with sulphur.

The scenery in Conway is probably the grandest and most picturesque of any in New England, and has received the highest encomiums from the pens of travellers. A writer says: “One who visits the Conway meadows sees the original of half the pictures that have been shown in our art-rooms the last two years. All our landscape painters must try their hands at that perfect gem of New England scenery. One feels, in standing on that green plain, with the music of



Conway, and the White Mountains.

the Saco in his ears, hemmed in by the broken lines of its guardian ridges, and looking up to the distant summit of Mount Washington, that he is not in any county of New Hampshire, not in any namable latitude of this rugged earth, but in the world of pure beauty—the *adytum* of the temple, where God is to be worshipped as the infinite Artist, in joy." Willey, in his "Incidents in White Mountain Scenery," says: "The mountains in Conway, and those on her borders, are among the most important things pertaining to her location. To appreciate this fully, you have but to take a position somewhere on the main road about three miles south of Bartlett, standing with your face to the north. On your right will stretch up a line of mountains, from Rattlesnake mountain, situated about southeast, to Pequawket or Kearsarge, on the northeast. Sweeping round from this, you pass over Thorn and Double-head and Black mountains till you come at length to the long range of the Motes, that separate Conway from Upper Bartlett. From this point you follow them down on your left till you come to their terminus, at a point in the heavens about southwest from where you stand. It is a grand post of observation to occupy at any time of the year; but, keep it through the season, and you get a view of scenes which, for majesty and beauty, can scarcely anywhere else be obtained. In winter you will see a parapet of mountains around you, shorn indeed of their summer attractions, but still commanding your attention from the naked and unadorned sublimity of their appearance. Pequawket will rise up before you, like an old sentinel who has stood his post for centuries, amidst the many lightnings and storms that have beat his defenceless head." This mountain is ascended from North Conway. On the western bank of the Saco, opposite this place, are two very high ledges. The most northerly, sometimes called "Hart's Looking-glass," rises, nearly perpendicular, 650 feet. The other, called White Horse Ledge, from presenting the illusion of a white horse dashing up its steep, is 950 feet high.

Of late years, Conway has become a very fashionable resort during the summer months, and the hotels and farmers' houses are crowded with visitors till the middle of September. The air is fine and salubrious, the mountain streams abound with trout, and some of the ponds with pickerel; so that altogether the advantages for health and recreation are abundant, and of the best kind. The town contains four villages—North Conway, Kearsarge, Chataque, and Centre Conway; four church edifices—two Congregational, one Baptist, and one Union; twenty school districts, an academy, and a seminary; and three post-offices—Conway, North Conway, and Conway Centre: also, thirteen stores, two carriage factories, two flouring mills, three grist-mills, one

paper mill, a large tannery, and several mills for the manufacture of clapboards and shingles. Population, 1,767; valuation, \$426,468.

Coös COUNTY, in the northern part of the state, bounded on the west by the Connecticut river, has an area of about 1,950 square miles. It was created by act of the legislature, December 24, 1803, in which it is thus described: "Coös county shall contain all the lands and waters situated northerly of the line hereinafter mentioned and described within this state, which line is considered as beginning on the westerly bank of Connecticut river, at the southwesterly corner of Dalton, and running on the westerly and southerly line of Dalton to Whitefield; thence on the westerly and southerly line of Whitefield to Bretton woods (Carroll); thence on the westerly and southerly line of Bretton woods to the southeasterly corner thereof; thence southerly on a straight line across the unlocated lands to the line of the county of Strafford, at the northwesterly corner of Tamworth; thence on the line of the county of Strafford to the line of the district of Maine." It contains twenty-five towns, Lancaster being the shire town. Since 1840, two towns and one plantation have been taken from it and given to Carroll.

Coös is, in extent of territory, the largest county in the state, and has most of the ungranted lands within its boundaries. Owing to the exceedingly mountainous character of the country, much of the land must ever remain unsettled. Along the banks of the Connecticut and other streams, there are large tracts of interval, which are very fertile. In the south part of the county are situated the principal elevations of the White Mountain range, other summits of the same range showing their isolated heads in various parts. The Connecticut, Androscoggin, and Saco rivers have their origin in this county; besides which there are a variety of other streams of lesser magnitude, among which may be mentioned the Mohawk, Ammonoosuc, Israel's, and John's rivers. Part of the Umbagog lake lies in the county. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad passes through the south part of Coös. The name is of Indian origin, and signifies "pines," with which the county is much covered.

Coös county belongs to the fifth judicial district. A law term of the supreme judicial court is held annually at Lancaster on the third Tuesday of July; and two terms each for this court and the common pleas are held annually, both commencing on the first Tuesdays of May and November. Population, 11,853; valuation, \$3,326,774.

CORNISH, Sullivan county, is situated on Connecticut river, in the western part of the state, and is fifty miles from Concord. Rev. Samuel

McClintock of Greenfield, and sixty-nine others, received the grant of this territory, June 21, 1763, and settlements were commenced by emigrants chiefly from Sutton, Mass., in 1765, the family of Moses Chase being the first in town. A camp, for many years known as the "Mast Camp," was found erected when the first settlers came in. It had been used by a company employed in procuring spars for the royal navy; but was occupied by a Mr. Dyke and his family when the settlers arrived. Daniel Putnam, afterwards a respectable inhabitant of the town, resided here the year previous. Cornish was one of the sixteen towns which seceded from New Hampshire and joined Vermont in 1778; and it was here that a convention of delegates from several towns on both sides of the river assembled December 9, 1778, and made proposals to New Hampshire regarding the settlement of a dividing line. Salmon P. Chase, governor of Ohio, Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, bishop of the Episcopal Church in that State, and Hon. Dudley Chase, who was one of the eminent men in Vermont, were natives of Cornish.

The surface of Cornish is hilly, with the exception of that part lying on the river; but the soil is generally fertile and productive in the several varieties of grain and vegetables peculiar to this latitude. Farming is the principal occupation, and the inhabitants are in good circumstances. Connecticut river waters the western part, and, by means of a bridge, connects Cornish with Windsor, Vt. Blow-me-down and Briant's brooks are the only streams of magnitude, and afford a few good mill privileges. On the latter stream, silver ore has been discovered; and spruce-yellow paint has been found in considerable quantities on the bottom and along the margin of the brook. Cornish has one village, called the Flats: four church edifices — Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopal; sixteen school districts, and two post-offices — Cornish and Cornish Flats: also, two grist-mills, five saw-mills, one tannery, and two carriage manufactories. Population, 1,606; valuation, \$587,748.

CROYDON, Sullivan county, is situated on the highlands between the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers, and is forty-four miles from Concord, in a northwesterly direction. It was incorporated May 31, 1763, and was granted to Samuel Chase, and sixty-four others, under the usual conditions. The settlement was commenced, in 1766, by Moses Whipple, Seth Chase, David Warren, Ezekiel Powers, and perhaps some others, from Grafton, Mass. Seth Chase's family was the first here. Privations and hardships were endured by the first settlers, but Indian depredations were unknown; in fact, it is believed that no permanent Indian settlement was ever made here, as no vestiges of their habita-

tions have been discovered. Some stone utensils, such as chisels, gouges, and tomahawks, have come to light, which give evidence that at least they visited the vicinity. The inhabitants of Croydon lent their aid to the struggle which resulted in the independence of the American colonies, and many of them took an active part in the battles incidental to the contest, remaining in active service till the surrender of Burgoyne.

The shape of this town was originally square, but additions from it in 1808 and 1809, in the one case to the territory of Grantham, and in the other to that of Cornish, have somewhat altered its form and lessened its dimensions. The surface is hilly and uneven, and is, in many cases, covered with huge masses of granite. The soil, with the exception of the alluvial lands near Sugar river, is generally hard and unproductive. Croydon mountain, the highest land in Sullivan county, extends across the western part. Pine hill, taking its name from its having been covered with pine timber, lies in the eastern part. The town is watered by the north branch of Sugar river, and by a number of ponds, the principal of which are Long, Rocky-bound, Governor's, and Spectacle. The inhabitants are generally engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in the raising of cattle. There are three churches—Congregationalist, Methodist, and Universalist; ten school districts, and two post-offices—Croydon and Croydon Flat: also, one small woollen factory, two grist-mills, one starch factory, two cabinet shops, one wheelwright shop, and two stores. Population, 861; valuation, \$276,205.

DALTON, in the western part of Coös county, on the easterly side of Connecticut river, contains 16,455 acres, and is 110 miles north of Concord. Moses Blake and Walter Bloss first settled Dalton, and, with their families, were for a length of time the only inhabitants. Coffin Moore was also an early settler. The act of incorporation of Dalton was passed November 4, 1784, the name having been given in honor of Hon. Tristram Dalton, a grantee. The Fifteen Mile Falls in Connecticut river commence here, and flow tumultuously along the northwestern border. Water is supplied by John's river and several large brooks. Blake's pond is the only one in the town. Some of the land is even, while that in the western and southern parts is broken, the soil generally being deep and fertile. It was originally covered with a heavy growth of maple, beech, birch, and ash. Along the shores of John's river the white pine is abundant.

Dalton has one village, called Summerville; one church edifice—Methodist; eight school districts, and one post-office: also, two stores and three saw-mills. The White Mountain Railroad passes through the eastern part of the town. Population, 751; valuation, \$178,583.

DANBURY, in the southeastern part of Grafton county, having the Northern Railroad passing through near its centre, is thirty miles from Concord, and contains nineteen thousand acres. The first settlers commenced operations about November, 1771, in the eastern part, and gradually extended over the whole tract of territory. It was incorporated June 18, 1795. The face of the town is mostly hilly, with a considerable eminence in the northeast part. Smith's river waters the eastern section, where there is some good interval. The raising of cattle and sheep engages a large part of the attention of the inhabitants. There are a Congregational, a Methodist, and a Baptist society; ten school districts, with a high school; and two post-offices—Danbury and South Danbury: also, seven saw-mills, two shingle, lath and clapboard mills, three stores, and one tannery. Population, 934; valuation, \$253,253.

DANVILLE, in the centre of Rockingham county, was first settled between the years 1735 and 1739. The names of Jonathan Sanborn and Jacob Hook are found among those that lived here at that time. The town was formerly a part of Kingston, which it adjoins on the east. It was incorporated February 22, 1760, receiving the name of Hawke, said to have been given in honor of a gentleman somewhat distinguished in the mother country, which was changed to that of Danville, agreeably to a request of the citizens, by the legislature, in June, 1836. During the Revolutionary war, the people engaged with ardor in the general conflict for the "inalienable rights" of man. Several became soldiers in the army. At one time, there were two vacancies in the board of selectmen, they having enlisted in the service. Dr. Thomas Stowe Ranney was, in 1774, chosen to sit in a convention at Exeter for the purpose of choosing delegates to the general congress, which was to be holden at Philadelphia in September of that year. It was agreed also to pay the proportion of the expense of the said delegate at congress. This was raised at the meeting by subscription, the sum being thirty-five shillings lawful money. At a meeting, held in January, 1775, the following resolution was passed: "That the most grateful acknowledgments are due to the truly honorable, patriotic members of the late continental congress, for their assiduity in so nobly defending and supporting the right of America against the wicked machinations of an abandoned ministry to enslave us and our posterity. We are so far from subscribing to the authority of parliament to abridge us of our privileges, that, if death must be our portion in the defence of them, we are ready to sacrifice our lives for liberty." It appears that this town was classed with Sandown in the choice of a representative in 1776,

and they have ever since been thus united. The meeting was holden at Hawke, June 26, and Moses Colby was chosen to represent the two parishes in the general assembly of the colony.

The land in Danville is rather broken, and hard to cultivate. But considerable attention has been given to improvements in agriculture, and the industrious farmers generally obtain good crops. In the north-erly part, there is a large swell of the best kind of land. It is elevated, and the view of the surrounding scenery for many miles is exceedingly interesting.

The first church — Congregational — was organized quite early, but the precise date is unknown. The Rev. John Page was settled over it, December 21, 1763, and continued the pastor until his death, January 29, 1783. The Baptists, Free-will Baptists, and Methodists had preaching at intervals from an early period, until, in 1841, their efforts were merged into a Union organization. There are therefore two church edifices — Congregational and Union; four school districts, and one post-office: also, three saw-mills, one shingle mill, and one box mill. Population, 614; valuation, \$200,484.

DEERFIELD, in the northern part of Rockingham county, eighteen miles from Concord, contains 28,254 acres, and was formerly a part of Nottingham, having been incorporated January 8, 1766. The name originated probably from the great number of deer found in the vicinity. While the petition for incorporation was before the legislature, a Mr. Batchelder killed a deer and presented it to Governor Wentworth, who in return delivered to him the town charter with its present name. Settlements were commenced, in 1756 and 1758, by John Robertson, Jacob Smith, Isaac Shepard, Benjamin Batchelder, Benjamin Butler, Joseph Mills, Andrew Freese, Daniel Page, Samuel Perkins, Thomas Jenness, Jeremiah Eastman, Nathaniel Weare, John James, and David Haynes. The prevalence of the Indian wars obliged the settlers to make their homes in garrisons; but, happily, no serious depredations were committed by the savages. Eighteen persons from this town lost their lives in the Revolutionary war. Hon. Richard Jenness and Colonel Joseph Mills were distinguished residents. The former was a representative, magistrate, and judge of the common pleas, and died July 4, 1819, aged seventy-three; the latter was an officer in the Revolutionary war, subsequently a magistrate and representative, and died June, 1809, aged sixty.

Deerfield has an uneven surface and a fertile soil, though requiring some exertion to cultivate. The principal eminences are the Pawtuck-away, between Deerfield and Nottingham, the highest elevation of

which is 892 feet; the Saddleback, between Deerfield and Northwood, 1,072 feet high, and Fort mountain on the west. The south and south-east part is watered by one of the branches of Lamprey river. Pleasant pond, a beautiful, clear body of water, lies partly here; and Shingle pond, possessing fish of various kinds, lies in the southwest part. In the west part is a remarkable body of water, called Moulton's pond, having no visible inlet, and the bottom of which has never been reached. It is supposed to be supplied by a subterraneous passage, there being always about the same amount of water in it. It has two outlets, one running north into Suncook river, and the other into Lamprey river. A cave, called the " Indian Camp," with irregular sides, and having its top surmounted by a sheet of granite projecting about fourteen feet, lies in the west part of the town, on the southerly side of Nottingham mountain. On the east side of this curious freak of nature is a flight of steps, or stones resembling steps, by which persons may readily ascend to the summit of the rock. Iron ore, terra sienna, plumbago, and other minerals, are found here. For some time, reports or explosions, which are apparently subterraneous and of a volcanic or gaseous nature, have been prevalent in Deerfield. They are more frequent in the fall than at any other season of the year.

Deerfield has three small villages — Deerfield Parade, Deerfield Centre, and South Deerfield ; three church edifices — Congregational, Baptist, and Free-will Baptist; fourteen school districts, and a high school; and three post-offices — Deerfield, Deerfield Centre, and South Deerfield : also, two large shoe manufactories, five saw-mills, five shingle, clapboard, and lath mills, four grist-mills, four carding machines, and ten stores. Population, 2,022 ; valuation, \$619,922.

DEERING, in the northern part of Hillsborough county, is twenty-three miles from Concord, and contains 20,057 acres. It was incorporated January 17, 1774, receiving its name in honor of the wife of Governor John Wentworth — Frances Deering Wentworth, of Portsmouth. About the year 1765 the first permanent settlement was commenced. Alexander Robinson, William M'Kean, William Forsaith, Thomas Aiken, William Aiken, Francis Grimes, and others, from Amherst, Chester, Londonderry, and Newbury, were the earliest inhabitants. The first religious society formed was the Congregational, in December, 1789. The surface abounds in hills and valleys, well suited to agricultural purposes. There are four ponds, called Dudley's, Gregg's, Chase's, and Mud, the largest of which is situated near the centre of the town, being one hundred and eighty rods long and sixty-five wide. Contoocook river lies on the west, and a branch of Piscataquog river enters on

the east. *Plumbago* has been found in the north part of the town. There are two church edifices—one occupied by the Congregationalists, and the other by the Baptists and Methodists; ten school districts, with a high school; and one post-office: also, two saw-mills, one clothing mill, one grist-mill, and two stores. Population, 890; valuation, \$404,814.

DERRY, in the western part of Rockingham county, adjoins Londonderry, of which it composed a part until 1828, when it was incorporated. All that is valuable in point of history will be found embodied in the article on Londonderry. Derry contains 22,600 acres of excellent farming land, the surface in the eastern part being undulating. Here there are some valuable farms, as well as good timber lands. Apples are produced in abundance, and most of the orchards are composed of grafted trees. There are four natural ponds, called Beaver, Upper Shields, Lower Shields, and Island, part of the latter lying in Hampstead and Atkinson. Beaver brook is the most considerable stream in Derry, and issues from Beaver pond, emptying into the Merrimack at Dracut. There are three villages—Derry, East Derry, and Depot Village; three churches—Presbyterian, Congregational, and Methodist; two academies—Pinkerton Academy, and Adams Female Academy, the former having a fund of \$16,000, and the latter \$4,000; twelve school districts, one bank (capital \$60,000), one post-office, and three saw-mills. The Manchester and Lawrence Railroad passes through this town. Population, 1,850; valuation, \$708,240.

DIXVILLE is a wild, uneven, unincorporated township in the eastern part of Coös county, which was granted in 1805 and 1810 to Colonel Timothy Dix, Jr., of Boscawen. It had twelve inhabitants in 1810, one of whom was the proprietor; and in 1820 this not extraordinarily large population dwindled down to the meagre number of two. There are 31,023 acres in the township, some of which is suitable for agriculture, though the major part is a sterile, rocky, inhospitable region, covered with thick woods. Numerous streams of water from the surrounding heights course through the town. The Dixville Notch, a considerable gap in the mountains, walled on each side by immense and almost perpendicular columns of mica slate, rises to a height of seven or eight hundred feet in sharply defined pinnacles, with here and there a straggling spruce or birch tree hanging to some knotty spur, or springing from some deep fissure, in defiance of the sliding avalanche and of almost utter sterility. The road winds through the Notch, and continues on some twenty miles through primitive scenery of the most romantic char-

acter to the Umbagog lakes, and is the principal route of travel. The Flume, a chasm twenty feet deep and ten wide, caused by the decay of a large trap dyke, lies in the vicinity of the Notch, and is the channel through which flows a stream of water. Both these are curiosities in nature which are worthy of inspection, being wild and grand in the extreme. This immense territory was occupied in 1850 by eight inhabitants — Robinson Crusoes in a small way. Valuation, \$11,000.

DORCHESTER, Grafton county, lies among the highlands between the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers, fifty miles from Concord. The first two charters of this town were forfeited by the non-fulfilment of their conditions. The third was granted May 1, 1772, to seventy-two persons, and the settlement began about the same time. The first inhabitants were Benjamin Rice and Stephen Murch, from Hanover, originally from Connecticut. The settlement advanced slowly, and there are still large tracts of land uncleared.

The south branch of Baker's river, a tributary of the Mascomy, and Rocky Branch, are the most noted streams. Church Island and McCutcher ponds, which form the head waters of the Rocky Branch; and Little, Norris, and Smart's ponds, which form the head-waters of the Mascomy river, lie partly in Dorchester. Smart's mountain, a portion of which is in this town, is a considerable elevation, its summit affording a pleasing panorama of the adjacent country, the green hills of Vermont, and the circuitous route of the Connecticut. The soil is fertile, especially in the intervals; but the highlands are rocky and uneven. There are two church edifices — Congregational and Baptist; eleven school districts, and two post-offices — Dorchester and North Dorchester: also, eleven saw-mills, several clapboard and shingle mills, having a capital of \$28,000. Charcoal is manufactured to a considerable extent. Population, 711; valuation, \$194,165.

DOVER, in the eastern part of Strafford county, is forty miles from Concord. On a spring day in 1623, a vessel, whose name is now lost, landed, upon the western shore of the Piscataqua, two parties sent out by the company of Laconia. One party, consisting of Edward and William Hilton (brothers), with a few other persons, took possession of the beautiful neck of land lying between the Newichawannock and Bellamy rivers, some six miles up the Piscataqua; and, with the necessaries which they had brought with them, began the settlement, which, in 1639, received the name of Dover; in 1640, that of Northam; and, in 1641, that of Dover again, which it has since borne. Possibly other settlers came over in the years immediately following 1623; but, in 1631,

there were only three houses in all that part of the Piscataqua. In that year Captain Thomas Wiggin was sent over by the patentees; in 1632 he returned to England, and in 1633 he came back (under the auspices of a new company, of which Lords Say and Brook were prominent members), with "about thirty settlers," some of whom were "of good estates and some account for religion," and others of no particular account for either. These settlers, landing at Salem, from the ship *James*, October 10, 1633, proceeded immediately to Dover, and took up small lots upon Dover Neck, "where they intended to build a compact town." Captain Wiggin, by authority from the owners in England, distributed these lots, recorded the titles, transacted the company's business generally, and "had the power of a governor hereabouts." In the same band came Rev. William Leveridge, "an able and worthy Puritan minister." The inhabitants immediately erected a meeting-house; and, with the brewery, the tan pits, and other means of practical crafts which soon followed, Dover began its organized existence.

In addition to the original purposes of the settlement (fishing), trade with the Indians and the manufacture of lumber soon followed. Both of these were mainly in connection with the settlement of Richard Walderne (whose descendants bear the name of Waldron), in 1640, or a little earlier, at the lower falls of the Cochecho, where the compact part of the present city of Dover stands. He built a saw-mill, and soon after a grist-mill; and, for half a century, his house was a frontier trading post. He himself became major, commander of the New Hampshire forces, counsellor, acting president of the province, chief justice, representative, and speaker of the Massachusetts general court.

From 1633 to 1641, Dover, although increasing in population, experienced a succession of troubles. The original settlers were Episcopalian; those of 1633 Puritan. To these discordant elements was added the bad character of some men, who, forced to leave Massachusetts, acquired influence in this loose society. The ill results soon appeared. Mr. Leveridge was forced to leave in 1635 for want of support. Rev. George Burdett, who succeeded him in 1637, was able, ambitious, unscrupulous, and profligate; but, before his character became known, he prevailed upon the people to make him governor; but, soon exposing himself, he fled to Agamenticus. In the ministry he was succeeded by Hanserd Knolles, a good and pious man, notwithstanding some imprudences; and by him the first church in Dover was organized, in December, 1638. In civil office Burdett was followed by Captain John Underhill, an old European soldier and a refugee from Massachusetts, having a strange mixture of enthusiasm, ability, and hypocrisy. Underhill was deposed in 1640 for various crimes. Knolles was eclipsed by

the superior talents of Thomas Larkham, an emigrant of 1639 or 1640, and forced to yield. The discordant elements now broke out into disgraceful contests, ended at last by the union of Dover with Massachusetts, October 9, 1641, which the better part of the people adopted as the only cure for their difficulties. It was gladly welcomed by the latter power, who, indeed, claimed a latent right to the territory by virtue of their own patent. The town was made part of old Norfolk county, was represented in the general court, and was subject to the laws of Massachusetts until New Hampshire, in 1679, was erected into a separate province.

From 1641 to 1679, Dover had generally peace, ecclesiastically and civilly. The Massachusetts government bore lightly, and the clergymen were able and excellent men. The only jar in religious matters was that caused by the coming of Quakerism in 1662, and the barbarous sentence upon women of ten lashes upon the naked back. Of course Quakerism flourished with greater vigor in Dover than in any other town in the province. In business the town increased, having a direct trade with the West Indies, exporting principally lumber. In population it gained rapidly for a time; the tax-paying males increasing from fifty-four in 1648, to 142 in 1659, and 155 in 1668. It then experienced a check, falling to 146 in 1675, doubtless on account of the Indian wars. In territory, it embraced, in addition to its present limits, Durham, Madbury, Lee, Somersworth, Rollinsford, and part of Newington,—all of which were included in Dover in 1641, when its boundaries were defined for the first time, and all of which were settled before 1660. In civil affairs it enjoyed virtual self-government. The only disturbance was that caused by the royal commissioners in 1665, who endeavored to find or create a public sentiment in opposition to the government of Massachusetts Bay; but, so far as Dover was concerned, entirely in vain. A greater cause of disturbance was the occasional efforts of the heirs of Mason to establish their proprietary claims, efforts which developed themselves more fully at a later period.

During this period, some town votes are worthy of copying. One was that of the 27th of November, 1648, when "It is this [day] ordered at publique Town meeting that Richard Pinkame shall beate the drumme on Lord's days to give notice for the time of meeting." This method continued for several years. In 1665, it was "ordered that mr. Petter Coffin shall be Impowered by this meitting to A Gree with some workman to Build a Terrett upon the meitting house for to hang the Bell wich wee have Bought of Capt. Walldern." In 1657, "Charles Buckner chosen by voet A Scoellmaster for this town." Other school-

masters followed, among whom, early in the next century, was "Master Sullefund" (Sullivan), ancestor of the eminent family of that name. In 1653 the second meeting-house was built,— which was "forty foot longe, twenty-six foote wide, sixteen foote studd, with six windows, two doores fitt for such a house, with a tile covering, and to planck all the walls, with glass and nails for it." The third church was built in 1714 (whose bell was hung on a school-house near by); the fourth in 1758, which last was used until 1828. In 1658, the worth of provisions was declared to be as follows: beef $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound, pork $4d.$, wheat 6s. per bushel, malt 6s., and pease 6s. From 1679 to the close of the Indian wars, Dover suffered extremely. Population, it is true, largely increased during the latter part of the period: thus the number of polls in 1675 was 131, and in 1727, 466, (Newington in both cases being excluded). Nor did any ecclesiastical troubles occur, beyond the efforts of the present town of Durham to obtain separate authority, in which they succeeded in 1716; and the question, whether the proper site for a place of worship was not at Cochecho, instead of Dover Neck, which question was settled in 1711, by having the meetings alternate, and, in 1720, by the entire removal to the newer but far larger place. But the Indian wars severely impaired, for a long series of years, the prosperity of the place.

It was a frontier town, touching the forests which stretched away to Canada, defending an extensive frontier, and possessing but a scattered population. In addition to the general causes of Indian hostility, in their own jealousy and the machinations of the French, local differences had grown out of trading operations. Suspicions of hostility had been so far excited, as early as 1667, as to lead, at that time, to the fortification of the meeting-house, by "intrenchments and flankarts," in whose inclosure sentinels paced during divine service, and whose ruins are still visible. On the breaking out of the general war of 1675, there commenced a series of attacks upon the inhabitants, which, with occasional and sometimes protracted intervals of peace, did not wholly end until the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. As most of these were petty affairs, and of the same general character, it is unnecessary to narrate them particularly. Exposed houses were captured and burned; individuals at work were killed; inhabitants were waylaid and shot on their way to church; captives were carried to Canada, to be ransomed at a heavy expense, or, in repeated cases, to live and die there, where the blood of Dover settlers is still perpetuated. On the other hand, Indians were often surprised; their stores of provisions were destroyed; the woods were scoured by rangers, especially by parties of exasperated young men; and sometimes severe blows were struck. The most de-

structive affair, upon what is now Dover soil, may be more particularly noticed.

It occurred on the morning of the 28th of June, 1689. Thirteen years before, at a time when, although war had broken out on the Kennebec, there was peace at Piscataqua, four hundred Indians were assembled at Cochecho, two hundred of whom were refugees from the south of Massachusetts ; and, ignorant of the unity of the government, thought themselves safe with Major Walderne, who then commanded the forces of that territory. Two companies of whites, on their way to the Kennebec, stopped at Dover, who brought with them orders to seize all Indians recently hostile, which they would have proceeded by force to obey ; but Walderne, knowing the bloodshed which would follow, dissuaded them, and contrived a stratagem to seize them by means of a sham fight. It was successful ; the whole were disarmed, and the southern Indians were sent to Boston, where four or five were hung, and the remainder sold into slavery. Thirteen years passed away, during which a relentless thirst for vengeance was cherished. In the course of this period, former habits of trade revived, and whites and Indians mingled freely. But the old enmity was fostered by some of those enslaved who had returned. On the 27th of June, the Indians were noticed to be gathered in unaccustomed numbers. Many strange faces also appeared. Some of the people hinted to Walderne their suspicions. " Go plant your pumpkins, and I will tell you when the Indians will break out," was his merry reply. That evening, a young man told him that the town was full of Indians. " I know the Indians very well," said Walderne, " and there is no danger." The Indians told him that a number of Indians were coming to trade next day. " Brother Walderne," said Messandowitt, as they sat at supper, " what would you do if the strange Indians should come ? " — " I could assemble a hundred men by lifting up my finger," was his careless answer. In the evening two squaws applied at each garrison house (Walderne's, Heard's, Otis's, Paine's, the two Coffins', and Gerrish's,) for permission to sleep before the kitchen fire, as had often been done before. It was granted at Walderne's, Heard's, the elder Coffin's, and Otis's. In the hour of deepest quiet the doors were opened ; the Indians in waiting entered. Walderne, though seventy-four years old, defended himself with vigor until stunned by a blow on the back of his head. The Indians then dragged him into the hall, placed him in his chair upon the table, with a derisive cry, " Who shall judge Indians now ? " and cut him across the breast in turn, each exclaiming, " I cross out my account," and finally killed him. A messenger sent from Boston with warning of this very attack was delayed a night at Newbury. When

he reached Cochecho the next morning, he found four or five houses burnt, four garrisons destroyed, twenty-three persons killed, and that twenty-nine were captives on their way to Canada. Among these was Christine Otis, whose romantic adventures a limited space forbids us to recount. Other attacks were made upon other parts of what was then Dover, more disastrous still; but each is noticed in the account of the towns as now incorporated. Other attacks were made also upon Dover soil, but the intrepid settlers never fell back for a day from their frontier position. Among the various arts to surprise the whites, tradition has preserved the following: The haymakers, having made hay upon a meadow a mile or more up the river from the falls, had piled it into cocks and left it. One warm day, when the men were absent from Walderne's garrison (a few rods from the lower falls), and the doors were open for air, the women noticed the haycocks floating down the stream. They exclaimed against this wanton mischief; but none, save one, paid any further attention to it; and she, as she sat carelessly looking, was suddenly surprised to see the cocks edging towards the shore. A close inspection revealed the cause—under every haycock was an Indian swimming. She gave the alarm; the doors were hastily closed, and the house secured just in time against the baffled savages.

In the midst of other troubles, the Masonian controversy revived.¹ Several cases were tried at Dover in 1683, Walderne's being the first. He made no defence, asserted no title, and gave no evidence. Judgment was entered against him, and other cases followed; but in no case could an execution be enforced. Riots ensued, the attempt to enforce an execution at Dover being ended by a woman's knocking down the officer with a Bible. Against such a spirit nothing could be done, and the suits were suspended. They again came up in 1703, passed through various courts, and were a source of constant perplexity to the people, and great complication in political affairs, until 1746.²

From the conclusion of the Indian wars to the Revolution, nothing peculiar marks the history of Dover. Its business (including shipbuilding) continued to increase. Its population in 1767 was 1,614, having already lost Madbury and Somersworth (including Rollinsford), Durham, and Lee. The population of the original territory at that time was 5,446. In 1775 the population of the original Dover was 5,476; of the present Dover, 1,666, including twenty-six slaves.³ During the Revolution it bore its part of the burdens, supplying largely both troops and money. An entire regiment was enlisted at Dover by Colonel John Waldron,

¹ See ante, p. 379.

² See ante, p. 380.

³ In all these cases Newington is excluded.

under whom it joined the army at Cambridge. The town itself paid bounties to all who enlisted. All through the war, in Rhode Island, at Bennington, at Saratoga, at New York, and on every field where northern troops were found, Dover men were in active service; while, at sea, not a few of its hardy sons were the followers of John Paul Jones. The last person known to have served with him, Dr. Ezra Green, surgeon on board the *Ranger*, died in Dover, July 27, 1847, aged one hundred and one years and one month, being previous to his death the oldest living graduate of Harvard College.

From the close of the war until the introduction of cotton manufacture, the town grew somewhat slowly. Its population in 1790 was 1,998; in 1800, 2,062; in 1810, 2,228; in 1820, 2,871. It was, so far, a farming and ship-building town. But, with the erection of cotton mills, a change came over the place. The succession of saw-mills, grist-mills, fulling-mills, oil mills, and nail factory, which had covered 181 years, ended in 1821, when the "Dover Factory Company" was incorporated, by which, and its successor, the "Cochecho Manufacturing Company," have been erected four mills, running 48,688 spindles and 1,188 looms, and printing its own annual product of 10,000,000 yards of cottons, in print-works of an unsurpassed character. This company employs four hundred males and nearly eight hundred females. There are also flannel mills, a steam, grist, and saw-mill, machine-shops, a bobbin manufactory and extensive shoe manufactories, besides large annual products from fertile farms.

Dover now contains ten churches; namely, the "First" (Orthodox Congregational), organized December, 1638; Methodist Episcopal, 1824; Universalist, March 23, 1825; First Free-will Baptist, September 15, 1826; Unitarian, September 4, 1827; Baptist, 1827; Roman Catholic, church dedicated September 26, 1830; Episcopal, September 20, 1839; Washington street Free-will Baptist, February 4, 1840, and the Friends' Society, whose "meeting" was established about 1680. Each of these denominations has a church edifice, and the central part of the city contains school-houses, two of which are rarely surpassed. Dover became a city, September 1, 1855. Hon. Andrew Peirce was the first mayor. It is the shire town of Strafford county, and has a jail and court-house, and county offices: also, four banks, with an aggregate capital of \$420,000, and two savings banks; an academy, a library, a post-office, twelve school districts, and other social and business advantages proportionate to its wealth. Hon. John P. Hale, United States senator from New Hampshire, and Ex-governor Noah Martin, are residents of this city.

The situation of Dover is exceedingly pleasant. Gentle elevations,

easy swells of land, and winding streams, characterize its surface. From the high ridge between the rivers Newichawannock and Bellamy,



Dover.

and from another elevation overlooking the waters of Great Bay with the Winnicomet, the Lamprey, the Swamscott, the Shankhassick, and the Newichawannock (with its tributary the Cochecho), all uniting to form the Piscataqua, rolling away in the distance, views may be had of uncommon beauty. The Newichawannock (which divides the town from the State of Maine), and the Bellamy and Cochecho, which flow through the town in a southeast direction, not only add to its beauty, but also to its wealth, by their direct and navigable connection with the ocean. In the last named, the tide flows to the centre of the city, furnishing a highway, which was of great value before the construction of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and which a line of packets still improves. The Cochecho Railroad, on the north, furnishes also a direct communication with Lake Winnepeaukee, and thus to the interior of New Hampshire. Population, 8,186 ; valuation, \$3,629,442.

DUBLIN, in the eastern part of Cheshire county, adjoins Marlborough on the south, Peterborough on the east, and is forty-four miles from Concord. The grant of this tract of land was made by the Masonian proprietors, November 3, 1749, to Matthew Thornton and thirty-nine others, residing in different towns in the middle and eastern parts of

New Hampshire ; but none of them, it is thought, ever resided within the limits of the grant. The first person who came in was William Thornton, arriving here probably in 1752, where he remained but a few years, having left, it is presumed, through dread of the Indians. In 1760, John Alexander, William McNee, Alexander Scott, and William Scott, his son, and James Taggart and son, all from Peterborough, were in the town. These were what were termed Scotch-Irish ; but they did not permanently reside here, having all left before 1771. Henry Strongman, from the same town, was the first permanent settler. The remainder of the early inhabitants came principally from Sherborn, Mass., and among them were Thomas Morse, Levi Partridge, William Greenwood, Samuel and Joseph Twitchell, Jr., Eli Morse, Moses Adams, Benjamin Mason, and others. Dublin was incorporated in March, 1771, receiving its name probably from the fact that Henry Strongman, the first settler, was born in Dublin, Ireland. Prior to this, it was called " Monadnock, No. 3,"¹ and sometimes " North Monádnock." Upon these first efforts necessary to the progress of a settlement, the inhabitants entered with zeal, and their labors were ultimately crowned with those comforts with which patient toil is sure to be rewarded. In the war of the Revolution, out of the fifty-seven male voters in town, not one of them refused to sign the " declaration " which was sent round to the several committees of safety by the Continental Congress. In all that pertained to the progress of the struggle, the people coöperated heartily and unanimously, and many of them served in the campaigns.

By the year 1773, the proprietors of the township had expended about six hundred dollars towards erecting a meeting-house ; but in April of that year they voted not to raise any more money at present for that purpose. This was the last meeting held by them for ten years, until September 11, 1783, when they voted to give the meeting-house to the town, instead of finishing it themselves. It was accepted by the town, probably in a rough-boarded condition. Measures were taken for its completion, and every purchaser of " pew-ground," as the space upon the floor was termed, was to build his pew, in a certain prescribed manner, whenever required so to do by the committee appointed to finish the house, under pain of forfeiting his lot. There was also this provision : " Every person that owns a pew shall occupy no other seat in the meeting-house until his pew be as full-seated as is comfortable for those that seat it ; and if any person owns more than one pew, he shall not shut it up and keep people from sitting in it." But we find from the

¹ It seems that the name Monadnock, with numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., was applied to eight townships, of which this was one. This township was sometimes also called North Monadnock, in respect to Jaffrey and Rindge, lying south of it.

town records, that in 1788 the meeting-house was still unfinished; and, indeed, it has been doubted whether it was ever finished at all. The reason for giving so much space to this subject is, that it seems to have been the chief question raised at town meetings for forty years, continually haunting the vision of the conscience-stricken citizens. The agitation was renewed early in the present century, and the town voted to build — appointed committees to locate — accepted the reports of such committees — got up a disagreement about the location — could not agree upon terms — and kept the question as a football until June, 1818, when the house was raised upon School-house hill, the fact being regarded as little less of a miracle than the arrival in Canaan was to the Israelites after their sojourn of forty years.

The first minister in town, Rev. Joseph Farrar, was settled in 1771. Rev. Edward Sprague was ordained in 1777, and continued until his death in 1817, although, for the last sixteen years, with a voluntary relinquishment of his salary. He was a man widely known, by means of many jokes put in circulation respecting him,—the truth of very few of them, however, having yet been shown,—probably on account of his ignorance of the customs of an agricultural community. He had been brought up in Boston, educated at Harvard college, and, although a good scholar and of ready wit in conversation, had an inaptitude for a rustic, and perhaps a practical, life.

Dublin has the same diversity of hill and valley that is found in the other towns in this section of the state. Dividing Dublin from Jaffrey in the southwest is the grand Monadnock mountain, 3,450 feet above the level of the sea, which can be seen from the dome of the state-house in Boston, and is a conspicuous landmark for mariners. In the north of the centre is another mountain,—called Beech mountain,—from the top of which some beautiful views can be had of the scenery along the Contoocook and Connecticut river valleys, of the Green mountains, as well as of other points of note. The land, though hard and rocky, will yield, with due attention, Indian corn, oats, barley, and potatoes, and, in some cases, wheat and rye. Fruits of various kinds are common. The streams in Dublin are small. Those on the west side run into the Ashuelot; those on the east side into Contoocook river. There are several ponds, the principal of which are Long and Centre; the former lying in the north, and the latter in the centre. Dublin contains three villages — one in the centre, one in the northwest corner, known as Pottsville, and one on the north line, lying partly within its limits, called Harrisville; four church edifices — Unitarian, Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist; ten school districts, and two post-offices — Pottersville and Dublin: also, three woollen factories, five shops

for the manufacture of clothes pins, and two stores. The town has \$5,000 for the support of preaching, and \$11,000 for the support of schools, left by Rev. Edward Sprague, as well as \$1,000 for the latter object, left by the late Samuel Appleton, of Boston, and which is called the Appleton Fund. Population, 1,088; valuation, \$484,465.

DUMMER, lying in the easterly part of Coös county, having Cambridge intercepting it from the boundary line between Maine and New Hampshire, has an area of 23,040 acres, and is 140 miles north of Concord and thirty northeast of Lancaster. It was granted March 8, 1773, to Mark H. Wentworth, Nathaniel A. Haven, and others; but was unoccupied for many years. It was incorporated December 19, 1848, and William Lovejoy, John Hodgdon, and Jotham E. Lang were authorized to call the first meeting. Dummer has made but slow progress in improvement, an apology for which is found in the mountainous character of the land and the sterility of the soil, disadvantages not easily overcome. The principal rivers are the Androscoggin and the Little Ammonoosuc; in the latter of which are the Dummer or Pontook Falls. The trade of the place is principally in timber, for the manufacture of which there are two saw-mills. The town is divided into seven school districts, and there is a Free-will Baptist society. Population, 171; valuation, \$60,224.

DUNBARTON, in the extreme southern part of Merrimack county, is nine miles from Concord. The first attempt at settlement was made by Joseph and William Putney, but the actual date of their arrival is not known. They erected their dwellings on the eastern border of a large beaver meadow, called "The Great Meadow," where they remained for some time; but fearing an attack from the Indians, then committing some depredations in Concord, they abandoned the place. The first permanent settlement was made, in 1749, by the two persons above named, and Obadiah Foster from Concord, and James Rogers¹ from Londonderry. The principal inducement to settle was the large tract of meadow land alluded to above, of which, it appears, they had no actual grant, though their possession was confirmed in 1751. This town was granted by the Masonian proprietors to Archibald Stark, Caleb Page, Hugh Ramsay, and others, in the year 1751, and was to be five miles square. Many of the original settlers came from Londonderry,

¹ Mr. Rogers, who was father of Major Robert Rogers, was killed by Ebenezer Ayer, a somewhat celebrated hunter, who, in the evening, mistook him for a bear, for which he had been lying in concealment.

N. H., and some directly from Scotland and Ireland, and their posterity still retain many traits of character peculiar to the Scottish people. For about fourteen years the place was called Starkstown, in compliment to the original proprietor; but when it was incorporated, on the 10th of August, 1766, it was called Dunbarton, from Dumbarton in Scotland. The citizens took a noble part in the cause which resulted in the independence of the United States. They fought at Bunker Hill, and with Stark at Bennington, and many of them were foremost in the fight. At home all other affairs were considered insignificant compared to this struggle.

Among those early settlers who were distinguished, we may mention Captain Caleb Page, who was proprietors' clerk for many years, and held several of the first offices in town after its incorporation; and William Stark, brother of General John Stark, who joined the British service, and was colonel in the army. William Stinson, and Archibald Stark, brother of the former, were also early settlers worthy of notice.

Dunbarton is a more than ordinary country town. Evidences are perceptible, on every hand, of the thrift and industry of the people. Its situation is somewhat elevated, though there are few hills and no mountains. The soil is good, and peculiarly adapted to the growth of grain, and for orcharding, which receives considerable attention. The water-power is not of great extent; and the people generally devote themselves to husbandry, for the prosecution of which they have a wide field and more than common advantages. Dunbarton Centre is the only village. There are two church edifices—Congregational and Baptist; eleven school districts; and two post-offices—Dunbarton and North Dunbarton: also, four saw-mills, several mechanic shops, and one store. Population, 915; valuation, \$435,244.

DURHAM, in the extreme southern part of Strafford county, is situated upon Great bay, which empties into the Piscataqua, and was formerly, including Lee, which it adjoins, a parish of Dover, by the name of Oyster River. It was settled a few years after the parent town, which was in 1623. Among its early settlers were Francis Matthews, William Williams, John Goddard, Robert Smart, and Thomas Canney. These persons settled at Durham Point (a beautiful spot lying at the confluence of Great Bay and the Shankhassick or Oyster River, so called because the early settlers found a bed of oysters in a spot about half-way between the lower falls and its mouth), and, by and by, on the north side of Great bay. A creek is still called "Goddard's Creek." This territory was early in dispute between Dover and Exeter; but the matter was decided, as early as 1635, in favor of Dover, of which it re-

mained a part until its incorporation, May 15, 1732. In 1649, the falls at Oyster River, near the central part of Durham, were granted to Valentine Hill (formerly a merchant in Boston), and Thomas Beard, "for the erickting and setting up of a sawe-mill." The mill was built before 1651, and thus business began to centre about the "falls." Mr. Hill had also, in 1655, "free liberty to Cutt through our Comans for drawinge Part of the water of Lamperelle River into Oyster River."

The people at Oyster River, at an early date, had difficulties in ecclesiastical matters with the town of Dover. They complained of the distance to Dover Neck, where the law enforced attendance, — a law which was repeatedly put into operation. As Oyster River increased (it numbered nearly fifty families in 1669), its inhabitants insisted on their presumed rights. A compromise was effected in 1651, by which the town agreed to support two ministers, paying them £50 each, and to build a meeting-house at Oyster River. This was done; the church stood near the Point; and a parsonage was also built, "36 foot long, 10 foett Broed, 12 fooet in the wall, with two chemneyes and to be seutably feneshed." Rev. Mr. Fletcher was procured to preach in 1655, but he left the next year. In 1662 or 1663 Rev. Mr. Hull was there, but soon left. Dissensions still continued until the General Court, in 1675, authorized the people to manage their own ecclesiastical affairs. They then settled Mr. John Buss, who remained for forty-five years. He was succeeded by Rev. Hugh Adams, a good and pious man, but knowing far more of Scripture than of human nature. He, at one time, in a petition to the General Court, illustrated his power in prayer by stating how that once, being provoked by the non-payment of his salary, he prayed that it might not rain, and that it did not rain for three months, when he was coaxed out of his purpose, and "appointed and conscientiously sanctified a church-fast from evening to evening, and abstained three meals from eating, drinking, and smoaking any thing;" and the rain came in answer. At another time, in a prayer at Portsmouth, he became greatly embarrassed with the "white horse" of the Revelation, and suddenly stopped; whereupon one of his brethren remarked, that, at his time of life, if he would avoid a fall, he should be very cautious as to mounting *strange horses*. John Adams, a nephew of Hugh, was minister here at a later period. It is said by tradition, that when, after thirty years of turbulence, he was about to leave to go to Newfield, Me., then an unbroken wilderness, he closed his last service by telling the people to "sing, for their own edification, the first three stanzas of the 120th Psalm" —

Thou, God of love, thou, ever blest,
Pity my suffering state;

When wilt thou set my soul at rest
From lips that love deceit?

Hard lot of mine! my days are cast
Among the sons of strife,
Whose never-ceasing brawlings waste
My golden hours of life.

Oh! might I fly to change my place,
How would I choose to dwell
In some wide lonesome wilderness,
And leave these gates of hell!

The Indians made this neighborhood a favorite resort, and many were the depredations committed by them within its borders. The laborer could not go to his field, nor the neighbor to his friend, nor the worshipper to the house of God, without his gun as an arm of defence. The first account we have of their incursions was in September, 1675, when they killed several men, burned two houses, and carried two persons into captivity. This was followed by another assault two days after, when several houses were destroyed and two persons killed. In 1694, the savages, who were lurking in the woods on Oyster river, attacked the place, and killed seventeen men as they were going to their morning devotions. A large number of the inhabitants had gone to the westward, and hence the Indians met with little resistance in their depredations, save from the boys, who were, with some women and children, in one of the houses which they attacked. These little fellows manfully defended the place, wounding several of the enemy, and would not surrender, even after the house had been set on fire, till the Indians promised to spare their lives. The savages, however, treacherously murdered several children, one of whom they fixed upon a sharp stake before the eyes of its mother. But the most dark and fearful day for the little settlement was the attack by the Indians in the spring of 1695. There were twelve garrisoned houses in the town at that time, sufficient to accommodate the whole of the inhabitants; but, apprehending no danger, they remained in the dwellings, and the forts were in little condition for a siege. The assault commenced by the murder of John Dean, whose house stood near the falls; and the enemy, having posted themselves in the most favorable positions, commenced the attack on all sides. From ninety to one hundred persons were either killed or carried into captivity, and five of the garrisons and fifteen dwelling-houses were destroyed. Fourteen persons were killed at one fell swoop. All was confusion, consternation, and terror; and there was no face which did not gather paleness, and no heart which did not bleed at every pore.

These depredations continued till the year 1705, up to which time the site of the town might well be termed a "scene of butchery and blood."

Half a century of security and peace had visited the settlement, when the Revolution broke out, calling forth the energies of the people as well as their powers of endurance, for the protection of interests no less dear to them than those they had previously contended for. The citizens took a decided stand in the cause of our country and our liberties, and acted a distinguished part in securing our independence. There were men belonging to this town who distinguished themselves in legislation, and in difficult and doubtful emergencies — Hon. Ebenezer Thompson and Judge Frost; and other men, who commanded in the field, and gave efficient aid to our armies — Major-General Sullivan, Colonel W. Adams, and the lamented Scammel. No less than fifty of the citizens went into the active services of the field, and twenty of them were lost in the army.

Ship-building was once extensively carried on here, but has long since vanished. The soil of Durham is generally hard and strong. On both sides of Oyster river is a deep argillaceous loam, favorable to the growth of grasses, of which very heavy crops are cut every year. To the production of hay for the Boston market the farmers devote much of their time, — more than one thousand tons being annually exported. The principal river is Lamprey, passing through in a southerly direction, and emptying into Great bay : Oyster river, rising in Wheelwright's pond in Lee, passes through Durham, and falls into the Piscataqua. Both of these rivers furnish several excellent mill-sites. The town has one village and two church edifices — Congregational and Christian Baptist ; two school districts, one academy, and one post-office : also, several saw-mills and grist-mills, and a paper-mill. The Boston and Maine Railroad intersects the town. Population, 1,497; valuation, \$546,953.

EAST KINGSTON, Rockingham county, forty-two miles southeast from Concord, was formerly a part of Kingston, the settlement of which was commenced very early, as it was incorporated in 1694. The names of William and Abraham Smith are found among the first settlers of that part of the parent town embraced within the subject of this notice. East Kingston was incorporated November 17, 1738. Jeremy Webster was authorized to call the first parish meeting, which was held January 10, 1739. A meeting-house was built at an early period, and immediately after the incorporation of the town the inhabitants appeared to be interested in sustaining religious worship. At a parish meeting, held May 29, 1739, a committee was chosen to go out and consult the

neighboring ministers for counsel and advice about calling a minister to settle in the place. June 14th, the committee reported, "that the ministers would do what they could to assist if we conclude to go on, and if we do, they advise us to a fast;" which advice was followed, and resulted in the settlement of Peter Coffin, who remained until 1772.

In 1774, Jacob Gale and Ebenezer Bachelder were chosen to go to Exeter to sit in convention for the purpose of choosing delegates to congress. In 1775, at a regular meeting, it was "voted to raise thirteen men, who should be ready to march, on an alarm, to engage in the service of their country." In 1778, the town voted not to send a delegate to the convention at Concord to form a plan of government; and in 1779, and again in 1782, they voted not to accept the plan of government submitted; but, in December of the latter year, they "voted to accept a part of the plan" (what part is not stated); and in 1783, the plan as submitted, with alterations, was accepted. The town was classed with Kingston in the choice of a representative till 1783, and then with South Hampton till 1838, since which it has singly been entitled to a representative.

The soil is excellent, few towns probably being better adapted to the growth of grass, grain, and the usual products of this climate. The Powow river, which has its source in Kingston, crosses the southwest part, running into South Hampton. East Kingston lost part of her territory by annexation, at separate periods, to South Hampton and to Newton. The first meeting-house stood until about 1831, when it was taken down and a new one erected. This is occupied a portion of the time by the Methodists, Christians, and Baptists severally, and occasionally by others. The town has one school district, and one post-office: also, three tanneries, two carriage shops, one saw-mill, and one grist-mill, both owned by the Salisbury Manufacturing Company. The Boston and Maine Railroad traverses East Kingston. Population, 532; valuation, \$346,007.

EATON, lying in the eastern part of Carroll county, on the boundary line between New Hampshire and Maine, is seventy-one miles from Concord, and was granted November 7, 1766, to Clement March and sixty-five others. Some of the first settlers were John Glines, John Banfield, Ezekiel Hayes, John Atkinson, Job Allard, Nathaniel Danforth, Joseph Snow, John Thompson, Daniel Sawyer, John and Robert Rennett, and Barnabas and Sylvanus Blossom. The first religious society formed was a Baptist, in 1800. In 1852, the town was divided, and the western portion was incorporated by the name of Madison. Eaton now contains about 25,600 acres, the surface being broken,

though the soil is moderately good on the uplands, while the plains yield excellent pine timber. The principal mill streams are fed by means of springs and small brooks. There are six ponds — Walker, Trout, Robertson, Russel, Drown, and Thurston. Several minerals, among which are iron ore, sulphuret of lead and zinc, have been discovered. There are two Free-will Baptist churches, twelve school districts, and one post-office : also, five saw-mills, one grist-mill, one sash, blind, and door-factory, one cabinet and chair manufactory, and one bedstead manufactory. Population, 930 ; valuation, \$132,014.

EFFINGHAM, in the southeastern part of Carroll county, on the boundary line separating New Hampshire from Maine, is sixty miles from Concord, and contains an area of 30,000 acres. It was settled a short time previous to the commencement of the Revolution, and was called Leavitt's Town. In 1775, Farmer says, in his Gazetteer, that there were only eighty-three inhabitants here. During the war, and for some years afterwards, they found Effingham a hard town to live in; hard, not only by reason of its being a wilderness, but from the want of means to sustain themselves until they could raise crops from their own soil, and from the embarrassed condition of the whole country, involved as it was in a war with a foreign power, the result of which no one could foresee. Whatever means the people had, after providing for their own immediate wants, they devoted to the country's service. In 1778, the town was incorporated; and in 1780, having raised a surplus of corn, they appropriated it to the support of preaching. The Rev. John Adams was engaged to preach every fourth Sabbath for a year, receiving his board three months of the time, and six bushels of corn per Sabbath, for his services. After the organization of the general government and the adoption of the state constitution, the energies of the settlers were turned from politics and war to the settlement of the town and the cultivation of its soil. The formation of religious societies and district schools was among the foremost objects of their solicitude; the results of which are apparent in the intelligence and morals of the people. There have been but few changes in the boundary lines of the town since its incorporation. In June, 1820, however, a part of the territory of Wakefield was included within its limits, and on the 23d of December the same year, Ossipee Gore was annexed.

The surface of the town is somewhat broken; Green Mountain being the principal elevation, and rising from the eastern shore of Ossipee lake to the height of nearly 1,000 feet. The Ossipee river, forming the northern boundary of the town, is the only stream of note; besides

- which there is Province pond, a small body of water in the southern part.

Effingham has three villages — Effingham Falls, Drake's Corner, and Low's Corner; five church edifices — Congregational, Baptist, and three Free-will Baptist; two post-offices — Effingham and Effingham Falls; and eleven school districts: also, a woollen factory, five saw-mills, three grist-mills, and one carriage factory. Population, 1,252; valuation, \$255,063.

ELLSWORTH, in the central part of Grafton county, is fifty-two miles from Concord, and comprises an area of 16,606 acres. It was granted to Barlow Trecothick, May 1, 1769, and was known by the name of *Trecothick* until its incorporation in 1802. The surface for the most part is very rough and sterile, and holds out no assurances to its sparse population that they will ever become wealthy by cultivating its soil. Considerable maple sugar is made here, and may be set down as the staple product. Carr's mountain is an elevation of some note, and extends from the north to the central part of the town. The only body of water is West Branch pond, in the southeast part; the outlet of which forms one of the tributaries of the Pemigewasset. Ellsworth has a small church belonging to the Free-will Baptists, and three school districts, with four schools: also, a grist-mill, five saw-mills, and three shingle mills. Population, 320; valuation, \$45,706.

ENFIELD is one of the southern frontier towns of Grafton county, forty-two miles from Concord, and comprises 24,060 acres, about 2,500 of which are water. The township was granted July 4, 1761, to Jedediah Dana and others, and was incorporated at the same time. Nathaniel Bicknell, Jonathan Paddleford, Elisha Bingham, and Jesse Johnson were among the first settlers. The first minister in Enfield was Rev. Edward Evans, settled in 1799 and dismissed in 1805. He was a Methodist, and, contrary to the practice of those times which required him who would be a religious teacher in town to be of the order that happened to predominate, which was rarely other than the Congregational, he obtained the land appropriated by the town for the first settled minister. Hills and valleys principally form the surface of the town, which is watered by a variety of ponds and streams, the principal of which are Pleasant or Mascomy and East ponds. The former is a beautiful sheet of water four miles in length, and of various breadth, having a variety of picturesque scenery in its vicinity, as well as Mont Calm, the principal elevation. East pond is one and a half miles long and three fourths of a mile wide. Iron ore has been found, and is supposed to exist in considerable quantities.

On the southwestern shore of Mascomy pond is the Shaker settlement, situated on a fertile plain, and presenting quite a neat and tasty appearance. The inhabitants are about 120 in number, who are divided into three distinct families, each of which has a commodious building for the transaction of their various kinds of business. The buildings generally are noted as much for their unpretending appearance, as for their uniform cleanliness. The inhabitants are engaged in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and take much pains in the improvement of stock, having recently imported two small flocks of French merino sheep. Their articles of traffic consist, to a considerable extent, of garden seeds, wooden ware, corn brooms, and woollen goods, all of which are of their own raising and manufacture. They have two mills in operation, and are possessed of a handsome meeting-house. Besides this village there are three others, one on the eastern shore about half a mile from Mascomy pond, and known as East Village; the others are called North Enfield and Enfield Centre, all of which are situated south of the Shaker village. The Northern Railroad passes through a corner of Enfield, by which a ready market is found for the merchandise and surplus produce of the town. Enfield contains three Union church edifices, and one Universalist; eighteen school districts; and three post-offices — Enfield, North Enfield, and West Enfield: also, a sash, blind, and door factory; a woollen yarn and a woollen flannel factory; one extensive tannery, a bedstead factory, three saw-mills, and one grist-mill. Population, 1,742; valuation, \$555,383.

EPPING, in the northern part of Rockingham county, thirty miles southeast of Concord, contains 12,760 acres. It was formerly a part of Exeter, from which it was detached and incorporated February 12, 1741; and the next year the inhabitants held their first meeting. An orthodox church was formed December 9, 1747, one of the ministers being Rev. Josiah Stearns, a descendant of Isaac Stearns, who came from England, with Governor Wentworth, in 1630. He was a native of Billerica, Mass., was settled March 8, 1758, and was an unwavering friend of liberty in the trying times of the Revolution. This devout and excellent preacher ministered here thirty years, adding to the church during this time 1,060 souls. The Quakers had a church here as early as 1769, and it is stated that one of them, Jonathan Norris, was imprisoned for refusing to pay taxes to support the Congregationalists. Henry Dearborn, an officer of the Revolutionary army, representative in congress, secretary of war, major-general of the war of 1812, minister of the United States at Portugal, as well as holder of several other important offices, resided in this town in early life. William Plumer, late

governor of New Hampshire, and one of her most distinguished and estimable citizens, resided here till his death.¹ John Chandler, representative and senator in the Massachusetts legislature, senator in congress, and brigadier-general in the army of 1812, was a native of Epping.

The soil of Epping is, for the most part, of a productive description. Several fine streams of water pass through it, diversifying the face of the country, and rendering it one of the pleasant towns of the state. Among them are Lamprey river, running the entire length, and North river, which waters the north part. The roads are well made, and kept in good condition. The population are industrious, frugal agriculturists. There are three villages—Corner village, Plumer village, and West Epping; three church edifices—Congregational, Methodist, and Universalist; eight school districts, and one post-office: also, six saw-mills, two grist-mills, one woollen manufactory, and one bank (the Pawtuckaway), incorporated 1854, with a capital of \$50,000. The Portsmouth and Concord Railroad passes through Epping. Population, 1,663; valuation, \$523,225.

EPSOM, in the eastern part of Merrimack county, is twelve miles east from Concord. It derives its name from a town in the county of Surry, England, and was granted to Theodore Atkinson and others, belonging to Newcastle, Rye, and Greenland, May 18, 1727, prior to which date there were several families in the plantation. Among those who early settled here were Charles M'Coy, William Blazo, Andrew M'Clary, a Mr. Whittaker, and Samuel Blake. The inhabitants suffered much from the determined yet transitory warfare of the Indians, and were frequently obliged to remove their families from the town, or flee with them to Nottingham. At length a garrison was erected, in which the settlers sought refuge whenever danger was apprehended. Excepting the capture of Mrs. McCoy, on the 21st August, 1747,—who was carried into Canada, from whence she returned soon after the war,—and the robbery of some cattle, the Indians committed no very serious depredations in Epsom, such clemency being attributable, probably, to the friendly and conciliatory manner of the inhabitants towards them. Major Andrew M'Clary, a gallant and meritorious officer, who fell at Breed's Hill, was a native of Epsom. Hon. John M'Clary, son of General Michael M'Clary, was killed December 13, 1821, by the fall of the frame of a building in this town. He was for several years a representative and senator in the state legislature.

¹ The Life of Governor Plumer, by his son, has been recently published by Phillips, Sampson & Co.

The surface of Epsom is generally uneven, the land frequently rising into considerable eminences, the principal of which are McCoy's Fort, Nat's and Nottingham mountains. The soil, on the average, is good, and well adapted for grazing or grain. Several minerals have been found, as also terra sienna, which constitutes a very handsome paint. Great and Little Suncook rivers furnish water; and there are three ponds, known by the names of Chestnut, Round, and Odiorne's. Epsom has one village, called Suncook; two churches—Congregational and Free-will Baptist; ten school districts, and one post-office: also, two grist-mills, two saw-mills, and several stores. Population, 1,366; valuation, \$374,780.

ERROL is situated in Coös county, on the boundary line dividing New Hampshire from Maine, and was granted to Timothy Ruggles and others, February 28, 1774. It has an area of thirty-five thousand acres, a considerable portion of which is water. Much of the land is still covered with its native forest trees, and the soil is generally poor. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is lumbering. There are numerous ponds and streams; but the principal body of water is Umbagog lake, which lies on the boundary line, partly in this state and partly in Maine, its length being about twelve miles, and its breadth varying from one to five. The outlet unites with the Margalloway river to form the Androscoggin. This locality has acquired some celebrity through the very interesting narrative of Hon. D. P. Thompson, of Montpelier, Vt., entitled "Gaut Gurley, or the Trappers of the Umbagog." There are no villages, nor even a church organization, in the town. It is intersected by a single road, and all the settlers have built their habitations on or near it. Errol has two saw-mills, one grist-mill, and one clap-board machine: also, three school districts with good school-houses, and one post-office. Population, 130; valuation, \$55,700.

EXETER, Rockingham county, joins Hampton and Hampton Falls on the southeast, and is a shire town of the county. On the 4th of July, 1638, the first settlers arrived within the boundaries of the present town. To Rev. John Wheelwright (who had been disfranchised and banished for his religious views, by the government of Massachusetts), and a party of his followers, is attributable the settlement of Exeter. Wheelwright purchased of the Indians upon his arrival the country between the Merrimack and the Piscataqua extending back about thirty miles. This little band, being under the jurisdiction of no particular government, formed themselves into a body politic,—somewhat similar to a democracy,—chose their magistrates, made their own laws, in order

that "they might live together quietly and peaceably in all godliness and honesty." This "combination" existed for three years, when, in 1642, Exeter was annexed to the county of Essex, Mass. Wheelwright, being still under sentence of banishment, then removed to Maine, with a few of his adherents. This distinguished man died at Salisbury in November, 1679, aged eighty-five years. He was the ancestor of all the Wheelwrights in Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. In 1643, the arrangement of the counties being changed, Exeter fell within the limits of Norfolk. Various changes occurred subsequent to this; but the establishment of the lines in 1741 put a period to all discussion on the subject of territorial lines between Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Exeter has had her share of the trials and hardships common to the settlement of a wilderness country; but the greatest sufferings were experienced from the warfare of the Indians. At the time of the arrival of the first settlers there were a few Indians at or near Squamscott Falls, where the compact part of the town is now built; but they were peaceably disposed and less savage in character than most of the native tribes, and were fully protected by the people of Exeter in their persons and property. These left here about 1672, and settled on the Hudson near Troy. Hostilities commenced in Exeter in 1690. From this time till 1710, the settlers had to confine themselves to the three garrisons in town, cultivating their lands in continual fear of the savage enemy. During the forty years of this dreadful warfare, the horrors of which one can scarcely realize, the killed and captives in Exeter were between thirty and forty, among the former of whom were Ephraim Folsom, Sen., and Goodman Robinson; also, Colonel Winthrop Hilton, whose death was deeply lamented on account of his many noble qualities. This subtraction from a population so limited in numbers was great; and imagination can but faintly trace the harrowing pictures which these inroads in the ranks of the settlers conjured up in the minds of the survivors, fearing lest they should, sooner or later, fall victims to the same savage cruelties. The depredations upon the limited property of the settlers were great, and were severely felt. With these drawbacks in view, it will not seem strange that Exeter, at the close of the first century, had but twenty qualified voters within its limits. About 1712, the Indians, it appears, ceased their attacks.

Exeter, in the Revolutionary struggle, sustained a noble part, being hearty and unanimous in obedience to the measures recommended by those wise men who undertook the arduous enterprise of piloting the infant republic through the tortuous windings of an unknown destiny. Her inhabitants, without a murmur, bore the dangers and hardships of

the war, and contracted heavy debts to raise men and supplies for the army. Exeter was one of the first in declaring and steadily maintaining the independence of our country, and her records are full of unequivocal evidences of her zeal and patriotism. The early conventions, and the provincial assembly or congress, repeatedly met here, until the adoption of the state constitution. Among the eminent and useful men who have been citizens of Exeter we may notice Hon. Samuel Tenney, Hon. Oliver Peabody, Hon. Nicholas Gilman, General Nathaniel Folsom, Governors Jeremiah Smith and Hon. John Taylor Gilman, all of whom held important civil, and some of them military, offices in the earlier years of the republic. Hon. Lewis Cass, who has occupied many important posts in the service of his country, and now stands next in rank to the president of the United States, was a native of this town. He was born on the 9th day of October, 1782, in the



Birth-place of Hon. Lewis Cass.

old house, an exact likeness of which is here given from a daguerreotype just taken, and was the son of Major Jonathan Cass, a soldier of the Revolution. His early life only was spent here. At the age of seventeen, he removed to the then northwest territory with his father's family.

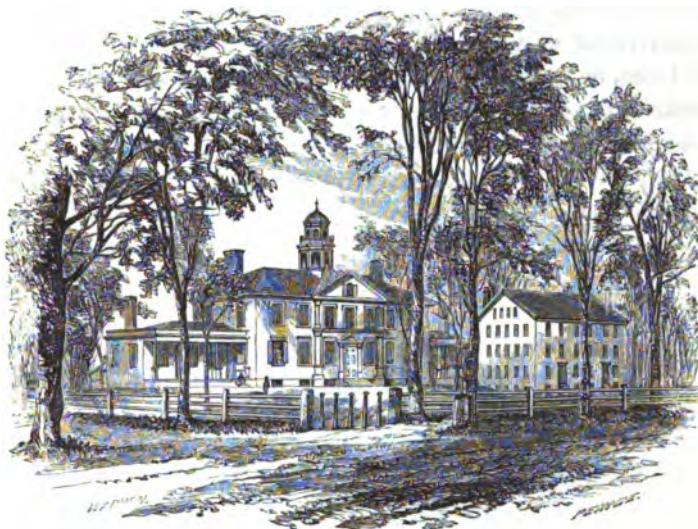
The first church in Exeter was, excepting that at Hampton, the first formed in the state, having been founded in 1638. Mr. Wheelwright, who was a brother-in-law of the celebrated Anne Hutchinson, a contemporary at the university with Oliver Cromwell, and a friend of Sir Henry Vane, was the first minister. After his removal to Maine, the church was broken up. An attempt to form another in Exeter was forbidden by the General Court. No church is known to have been formed

until 1698. In the mean time they had a sort of ecclesiastico-civil government. Rev. Samuel Dudley, a son of Governor Dudley, was the minister from 1650 until his death in 1683. Cotton Mather indorsed him as a man who, by the "orthodox piety" which controlled his administration of civil affairs, did much to save the country "from the contagion of familistic errors, which had like to have overturned all." It is a little surprising, however, that he should have preached so long to an unorganized body. The third minister, Rev. John Clark, was settled, in 1698, over a church of twenty-eight persons then gathered. His successor was Rev. John Odlin, who was minister of the first church from 1706 to 1754. Upon the settlement, in 1743, of his son, Woodbridge Odlin, as his colleague,—who, with his father, opposed themselves to the measures and influence of Whitefield, during "the great awakening,"—a secession took place, and resulted in the formation of the second church with forty-one members, over which Rev. Daniel Rogers, a descendant of the Smithfield martyr, was settled from 1748 until his death in 1785. Rev. Joseph Brown was pastor of this church from 1792 to 1797; after which the church, for a time, declined. Rev. Isaac Hurd was pastor from 1817 to 1846. Of the first church, after Mr. Odlin, were Rev. Isaac Mansfield, from 1776 to 1787; Rev. William F. Rowland, from 1790 to 1828.¹

Phillips Academy, a view of which is given on the next page, was founded, in 1781, by the liberal donations of John Phillips, LL. D., who bequeathed to the institution at his death, in 1795, a considerable portion of his estate. It is controlled by seven trustees, three of whom only can reside at Exeter. It generally has from eighty to ninety students. The poorer students are aided in the prosecution of their studies by the funds of this institution. The academy was opened in 1783, under the preceptorship of William Woodbridge. The late venerable and highly esteemed Benjamin Abbot, LL. D., was the preceptor from 1788 to 1838, a period of fifty years, since which, Gideon L. Soule has served his twenty years. Among its trustees have been Hon. John Phillips, the founder, Samuel Phillips, John Pickering, John Taylor Gilman, Jeremiah Smith, and Daniel Webster. Among its instructors have been Rev. Doctors Daniel Dana, Abiel Abbot, and Joseph S. Buckminster, James Walker, president of Harvard College, Nathan Lord, president of Dartmouth College, Hon. Alexander H. Everett, Asher Ware, judge of the district court of the United States in Maine, and Nathan Hale, the veteran editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

¹ More particularity has been given to the churches here, and a mention of the longest pastorates has been made, for the reason that their history has been so intimately connected with the civil affairs of the town.

Among its pupils, besides most of those above mentioned, are found the names of Lewis Cass, secretary of state of the United States; the



Phillips Academy.

late Leverett Saltonstall, representative in congress from Massachusetts; Edward Everett, the scholar, orator, and statesman of world-wide reputation; John G. Palfrey, ex-member of congress, and distinguished as an author; John A. Dix, ex-senator of the United States from New York; Jared Sparks, the historian; Joseph G. Coggsell, of the Astor library; George Bancroft, the historian; Richard Hildreth, the historian; the late Thomas W. Dorr, of Rhode Island memory; Charles Paine, ex-governor of Vermont; John P. Hale, senator in congress from New Hampshire; Alpheus Felch, ex-governor of Michigan and senator in congress; James H. Duncan, representative in congress from Massachusetts; John P. Cushing of Watertown, and the late Theodore Lyman of Boston, Mass. Such a galaxy of names as appear upon the catalogue of this institution will not, perhaps, be found in connection with any other academy on this continent.

The soil of Exeter is, on the average, good, though it includes every variety from the best quality to that least productive. The inhabitants are essentially an agricultural community. Improvements in husbandry are largely entered into. The town is built upon the bank of the Exeter river, called by the Indians Squamscott, and the location is desirable and pleasant. The river is navigable for small schooners. The falls here separate the fresh from the tide water, and furnish some valuable

mill privileges, which are occupied for manufacturing purposes, to which Exeter owes much of her present prosperity. Exeter has two villages, the principal of which, known as Exeter, is well adorned with trees, and contains many delightful residences and public buildings, among the latter of which are a court-house and town hall, built in 1855, of brick, at a cost of \$32,000; a county house, where the records of Rockingham county are kept; and a new jail, built in 1857. The other village is in the westerly part, called Paper-mill Village, it being largely devoted to the manufacture of paper. A beautiful view of Exeter is here presented, taken at a point where most of the compact



Exeter.

part of the town can be seen. A portion of the town was annexed to South New Market, January 7, 1853. There are nine church edifices — two Congregational, two Baptist, one Unitarian, one Methodist, one Christian, one Second Advent, and one Roman Catholic; a female seminary; a public library of 1,900 volumes; six school districts, with thirteen public schools; the Granite State bank, with a capital of \$125,000; the Exeter Bank, with a capital of \$75,000; a savings institution, incorporated in 1851; and a post-office. The following are the incorporated companies: The Water-power and Mill Company, with a capital of \$10,000; the Exeter Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1829, with a capital of \$162,500, the buildings of which are of brick, the main one being 175 feet long and forty-five wide, and having

7,224 spindles; and the New England Steam and Gas-pipe Company, incorporated in 1848, and having a capital of \$100,000. Besides these, there are Flagg's paper-mills, manufacturing \$20,000 worth of paper annually; Head and Jewell's carriage manufactory, with steam power, turning out \$50,000 worth annually, and a number of other carriage factories; the whole carriage business of the town amounting annually to at least \$75,000. The tanning business and manufacture of morocco leather produce about \$25,000, and the trade in wool is \$200,000 annually. There are also three saw-mills, four grist-mills, two hub factories, and one steam planing-mill, with circular saws and planing lathes. The Boston and Maine Railroad passes through the village. Population, 3,329; valuation, \$1,449,907.

FARMINGTON is situated near the centre of Strafford county, twenty-five miles from Concord, and contains 21,000 acres. It was originally a part of Rochester, from which it was incorporated December 1, 1798. The surface is broken, and the soil hard to cultivate. There are, however, some tracts of interval on the margin of the Cochecho river that produce very good crops. The Blue hills extend nearly through the town from north to south, from the top of the highest of which, in the southeast part of the town, the shipping in and off Portsmouth harbor can be distinctly seen by the naked eye; while, to the north and west, the White Mountains, Monadnock, and others of less magnitude, are visible. In 1819, a Congregational church was organized, consisting of eight members, and Rev. James Walker for several years officiated as pastor.

This town was the birthplace of the Hon. Henry Wilson, now a senator in congress from Massachusetts. Here was the residence of two other members of congress, both now deceased, Hon. Nehemiah Eastman, a distinguished lawyer of Strafford county, and Hon. Joseph Hammons, the only physician in this town for many years.

There are two villages—Farmington and West Farmington; two church edifices—Congregational and Methodist; sixteen school districts, one bank (capital \$75,000), and one post-office. The chief business is making boots and shoes. The Cochecho Railroad passes through the town. Population, 1,699; valuation, \$750,411.

FITZWILLIAM is in the southern part of Cheshire county, bordering upon the state of Massachusetts; and is sixty miles from Concord. The township originally bore the name of Monadnock No. 4, and was granted January 15, 1752, to Roland Cotton and forty-one others; but they failing to fulfil the terms of the grant, it was shortly after regranted

to Samson Stoddard and twenty-two others. The settlement was commenced about 1760, by James Reed (a Revolutionary patriot, and afterwards brigadier-general), John Fassett, Benjamin Bigelow, and several others. In 1771, the Congregational church was formed, consisting of six members, and Rev. Benjamin Brigham was settled, and remained the pastor until his death, in 1800. On the 19th of May, 1773, the town was incorporated, taking its name from the Earl of Fitzwilliam.

In 1815, a tract of land, comprising 4,200 acres, was taken from Fitzwilliam and annexed to Troy. The surface is hilly; the soil of the upland is rocky and hard, but suitable for grazing and tillage. The meadow lands are somewhat extensive for such an elevated section of country as this, and are very productive.

The town is traversed by the Cheshire Railroad, which has been of great advantage, particularly to the agricultural interest. Farming was formerly considered here an unpopular and low business, but it is now the leading occupation of the people; and many of those who left the plough for the city are now eager to return and enjoy the comforts of a farmer's life in the country. The town is well supplied with ponds and small streams, but they afford no water power worthy of mention.

There are three villages—Fitzwilliam, Howeville, and Bowkerville; two church edifices—Baptist and Union. The Congregational church was burned January 15, 1857, but preparations have been made for rebuilding it. There are eleven school districts and one post-office. Some business is done in the manufacture of wooden ware. Population, 1,482; valuation, \$519,972.

FRANCESTOWN, lying near the centre of Hillsborough county, twenty-seven miles from Concord, contains 18,760 acres. Its name was given in remembrance of Frances, wife of Governor John Wentworth. It was formed from a place called the New Boston Addition, and a part of Society land, and was incorporated, contrary to the order of things at that time, on petition of the inhabitants of those places, as a distinct township, June 8, 1772. The Masonian proprietors were the owners of the land, and the settlers obtained their titles from them. A part of Lyndeborough was subsequently added to the town. The first settlement was made in 1761 by persons from Londonderry, and from Dedham, Mass., of whom John Carson, a Scotchman, was the first on the ground. The former were Scotch-Irish, and the latter English. A Congregational church of eighteen members was formed in 1773, but the house of worship was not completed until 1787. Rev. Moses Bradford was the minister from 1790 until 1827. Prior to the Revo-

lution, October 21, 1774, several resolves, exhibiting the spirit which animated the people, were passed, and published in the New Hampshire Gazette of November 18th, signed by nearly every inhabitant of the place. Henry Batten, who was a resident of Francestown for nearly forty years, and who died August 25, 1822, at the age of eighty-five, was captured by the Indians during the French war in 1757. Although under the guard of two warriors, by his superior strength and agility he made his escape, with the loss, however, of all his clothes. In a state of nudity, he wandered between lakes George and Champlain for six days, having nothing to satisfy his appetite except berries and bark, and being compelled to swim the Hudson three times to escape his pursuers. James Woodbury, an active soldier in the old French war and a participant in the siege of Quebec, where he was engaged at the side of General Wolfe when that heroic man was slain, died in this town, March 3, 1823, at the age of eighty-five. He saw much service also as a member of Stark's celebrated company of rangers.

Hon. Levi Woodbury was born in this town, November 2, 1789. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1809,—studied law at Litchfield, Ct., and in Boston,—and commenced the practice of his profession in this town in 1812. He was judge of the supreme court of New Hampshire in 1816, governor of this state in 1822, speaker of the house of representatives in 1824, elected senator to congress in 1825, appointed secretary of the navy by General Jackson in 1831; and in 1833, under the General's second term, secretary of the treasury, which latter office he held until the end of Mr. Van Buren's administration, when he was reëlected to the United States senate. In 1849, upon the decease of Judge Story, he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of the United States. While holding the last-named office his death occurred, September 4, 1851, at Portsmouth. Judge Woodbury was distinguished as a man of untiring industry, as well as for great urbanity and dignity of character; and so popular had he become with his party at the close of his career, there is strong ground for thinking, that, had he been spared, he would have succeeded Mr. Fillmore in the presidency.

Francestown is watered by the two south branches of Piscataquog river, the largest of which has its source in Pleasant pond, and the other in Haunted pond. Pleasant pond is 350 rods square, and Haunted pond about 300 rods in length and 225 in width. The country is hilly and much of the land stony, though the soil is warm and moist. There are some small intervals which yield abundantly. The mill streams are not very large, and consequently the privileges are not numerous. Crotched mountain is the principal elevation, its sum-

mit being over six hundred feet above the level of the common in the middle of the town, affording an extensive view of the country to the southwest. A very valuable quarry of freestone of a dark grayish color, having a resemblance to the variegated marble of Vermont, has been discovered and profitably worked, being much prized for stoves and hearths. Plumbago, and specimens of rock crystal of much beauty, have been found, while the common garnet is met with in various places. The second New Hampshire turnpike passes through near the centre of the town. Francestown is eligibly situated, but has no railroad as yet running within its limits. The town has a handsome village, a Congregational meeting-house, an academy, established in 1819, twelve school districts, one post-office, and one bank, having a capital of \$60,000. Population, 1,114; valuation, \$536,281.

FRANCONIA, Grafton county, joins Bethlehem on the north, and is seventy-four miles north from Concord. It was originally called Morristown, and was granted February 14, 1764, to Isaac Searle and others, and incorporated at the same time, the first settlement being commenced in 1774 by Captain Artemas Knight, Lemuel Barnett, Zebedee Applebee, and others. The surface is very mountainous; but, along the branches of the Lower Ammonoosuc, which water the town, is some very fertile meadow land. Among the natural curiosities are the Franconia Notch, a narrow pass between Mount

Lafayette and Profile or Jackson mountain, and what is called the "Old Man of the Mountain," declared the greatest curiosity in the state. At the height of one thousand feet, on a nearly perpendicular part of the rock which terminates one of the cliffs of Jackson mountain, is seen the profile of the human face, formed by a peculiar combination of the surface and angles of five huge granite blocks. There are other points of interest; but these are the principal, and are well worthy of a visit from the curious. Near the Notch are two bodies of water, the one known as Ferrin's pond, which is the source of a branch of the Pemigewasset river, called the Middle Branch, and the other, known as Echo Lake, lying at the foot of Mount Lafayette. The report of a gun fired upon the shores of this lake may be heard distinctly several times, in perfect imitation of successive discharges of musketry. Franconia is subject to great extremes of heat and cold. On the 24th of January, 1857, the thermometer at 6 o'clock,

A. M., indicated 49° below zero, and a mercury thermometer taken from a warm room into the open air sunk to 40° below zero in less than twenty minutes. In the summer the thermometer frequently indicates 100°.

The prosperity of Franconia is mainly owing to the discovery of iron ore in the vicinity. The principal works are situated on the south branch of the Ammonoosuc river, and are owned by the New Hampshire Iron Factory Company. The establishment consists of a blast furnace, erected in 1808, a cupola furnace, a forge, and a machine-shop. The ore is obtained from a mountain in the east part of Lisbon, three miles from the furnace, and is considered the richest in the United States, yielding from fifty to sixty-three per cent. This establishment constantly employs from twenty to thirty men, and from two to three hundred tons of bar iron are manufactured annually. There are also in this town two bedstead factories, a box factory, four saw-mills, and two blacksmith's shops: one church edifice, occupied by the Congregationalists and by the Free-will Baptists; seven school districts; two large and commodious hotels, one situated at Franconiaville, and the other, the Profile House, at the notch of the Franconia mountain, which is said to be capable of holding two hundred and fifty guests. There are two post-offices here — Franconia and Franconia Flume. Population, 584; valuation, \$193,834.

FRANKLIN is a pleasant and thriving agricultural town in the north-east part of Merrimack county, seventeen miles from Concord. It was taken from Salisbury, Andover, Sanbornton, and Northfield, and incorporated December 24, 1828, comprising an area of about 9,000 acres on both sides of the Merrimack. The surface is mostly broken, the soil tolerably good in some parts; but the greater portion of the land requires considerable labor and attention to make it productive. This town has slipped in and borne away the honor which ought ever to have remained to its parent Salisbury — of containing the birthplace of Daniel Webster. His father, Captain Ebenezer Webster, who was born at Kingston, went into the army of General Amherst, in the expedition against Canada, and, after hostilities ceased, was one of several persons from Kingston who, about the year 1761, entered that part of Salisbury now in Franklin. His first location was about two miles south-west of the village of Franklin, near the west line of the town.¹ Here his distinguished son

¹ "My father lapped on a little beyond any other comer; and when he had built his log cabin, and lighted his fire, his smoke ascended nearer to the north star than that of any other of his majesty's New England subjects. His nearest civilized neighbor on the

was born, on the 18th of January, 1782. The old domicile has long since passed away; but those who feel an interest in the places where great men only enter the world, will desire to preserve, as a souvenir, its



Birthplace of Daniel Webster.

primitive pattern, the roomy yard and ample shade. His second residence, the home of Webster's childhood until he entered Exeter Academy, in 1796, was about two miles southeasterly of the village. The father had been an officer at Bennington, White Plains, and West Point, and was a judge of the court of common pleas for Hillsborough, until his death in 1806. To the honor of the son's memory it may be said, that his reverence for the home of his parents afterwards led him to purchase this estate, which had fallen to, and been occupied by his brother Ezekiel. Hither the weary man used occasionally to repair; and in this retirement, away from the political cormorants and party parasites that haunted him at Marshfield and at Washington, soliciting his influence in their behalf, he is said to have composed some of his most

north was at Montreal." "The year following my birth, my father moved from his first residence, which was a log-house on the hill, to the river side, in the same town, a distance of three miles. Here in the meadow land, by the river, with rough hills hanging over, was the scene of my earliest recollections; or, as was said in another case, 'Here I found myself.'"—*Webster's Private Correspondence*, vol. i. pp. 5 and 6.

valuable productions. But the swift-winged messenger that travels along the telegraphic wire has carried its last message for Webster, and the disk-footed courser, that pants unwearied on his iron-girdled course through Franklin, and across the farm of the late venerable statesman, now arouses by its shrill whistle in the early morn other occupants to the toils of the day. The place has passed into the possession of Rufus L. Tay, Esq., but retains the name of the "Webster Farm," and is under a high state of cultivation. The principal village is built at the junction of the Pemigewasset and Winnepesaukee rivers, which by their union form the Merrimack. The water-power is abundant and valuable. On the Winnepesaukee are several mills and factories. The Franklin mills commenced operations in 1853, for the manufacture of woollen goods, but were burned down in March, 1857, and have not been rebuilt. The Northern Railroad passes directly in the rear of the principal street, on a high embankment, the track being elevated considerably above a level with the tops of the houses, and the traveller in the cars sees, as it were beneath his feet, a thriving village and a busy population. There are two churches — Congregational and Christian; one post-office, ten school districts, and an incorporated academy: also, ten stores, a woollen yarn mill, an iron foundery, a crow-bar and axle factory, a hat factory, two carriage shops, two paper-mills, and a machine-shop. Population, in 1858, about 1,600; valuation, \$647,914.

FREEDOM, lying on the boundary line between this state and Maine, belongs to Carroll county, and is seventy miles from Concord. It was incorporated June 16, 1831, by the name of North Effingham, which was changed December 6, 1832, to the present one. The town has a broken surface, but the soil is well adapted for grazing purposes, and, in some parts, is good for tillage. Part of Ossipee lake lies in the town, and Ossipee river divides Freedom from Effingham, affording water power of average capacity. The inhabitants devote their attention principally to the cultivation of the soil. The town has one village, one church edifice — Baptist; a post-office, and ten school districts: also, four tanneries, one saw-mill, one machine-shop, and manufactories of bedsteads, cabinet ware, carriages, chairs, edge-tools, and harnesses. Population, 910; valuation, \$233,759.

FREMONT, situated about the centre of Rockingham county, thirty-three miles from Concord, contains about 10,320 acres. It was chartered, under the name of Poplin, June 2, 1764, and its present title was conferred upon it by act of the legislature, July 8, 1854. The soil is good, and attention is devoted to its cultivation. The surface is undu-

lating, being comprised of plains and gently rising hills. The inhabitants are in ordinary circumstances,—neither very rich nor yet very poor. Fremont has never enjoyed the benefits of an established ministry of any order; though the Methodists, who have a house of worship, have given the people greater care than any other sect. There are four school districts and one post-office: also, two grist-mills, two saw-mills, two shingle, lath, and clapboard mills, one box factory, and one gunsmith's shop. Population, 509; valuation, \$202,829.

GILFORD, centrally situated in Belknap county, twenty-five miles from Concord, is the shire town, and adjoins Gilmanton on the south. It was incorporated June 16, 1812, and formerly belonged to Gilmanton, with which its history is intimately connected. It was settled in 1778 by James Ames and S. S. Gilman. Elder Richard Martin was settled here, in 1798, over the first Free-will Baptist society. A tract of land was annexed to this town from Gilmanton, July 5, 1851. The land is productive and well cultivated. Gunstock and Miles brooks are the principal streams, flowing into Winnepesaukee lake. Little and Chattleborough ponds lie here. There are several bridges, two of which connect this town with the islands in Winnepesaukee lake, and four, crossing that lake, connect Meredith village with the one in Gilford, both which are known by the same name—Meredith Bridge. Passing through in an easterly direction nearly to the lake is the Suncook range of mountains.

Gilford contains three villages—Gilford, Meredith Bridge, and Lake Village. Meredith Bridge is pleasantly situated and in a flourishing condition, as also is the town generally. The religious societies are three Free-will Baptist, one Baptist, and two Universalist—all of which have church edifices. The county buildings are strongly built and tastefully and advantageously located. There are fourteen school districts and an academy. The water power is good, and there are in operation the following manufacturing and mechanical establishments: the Winnepesaukee Lake Manufacturing Company, the Gilford Manufacturing and Mechanic Company, one cotton factory, one peg factory, one tannery, four saw-mills, one foundery, one large machine-shop, and the repair shop of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad. There are three post-offices; namely, Gilford, Gilford Village, and Lake Village. Population, 2,425; valuation, \$724,885.

GILMANTON, in the westerly part of Belknap county, adjoins Canterbury and Northfield on the south, and is twenty-five miles northeast from Concord. It was granted to twenty-four persons by the name of

Gilman,— seven of whom were ministers,— and one hundred and fifty-three others, for services rendered in defence of the country, and was incorporated May 20, 1727. Though the settlement was put off on account of the fear of Indian depredations, yet the proprietors made frequent improvements by the erection of block-houses, laying out of lands and roads. Benjamin and John Mudgett arrived here in 1761, and were the first families in the settlement. They endured great privations in their journey hither. The next year seven families arrived, and from that time the settlement continued to increase. Rev. William Parsons came in 1765, and was the schoolmaster for the greater part of his life. He died in 1796. Rev. Isaac Smith was minister here from 1774 until his death, in 1817. Many of the proprietors took part in the French and Indian wars, and did good service. In the Revolutionary struggle, Gilmanton bore an honorable part, and many of the inhabitants, under the command of Lieutenant Eastman, were in the battle of Bunker or Breed's Hill, as well as in other of the Revolutionary battles. In 1812, that part of the town known as the Gunstock parish was incorporated separately by the name of Gilford. General Joseph Badger was an early settler and the first magistrate ; he was also representative, as well as judge of probate for Strafford county, some time prior to his death. He was a man much esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

The surface of Gilmanton is, to a great extent, rocky and hilly, while the soil is various. On the ridges and swells of land is good, strong, productive soil: the higher hills are rocky, and adapted for pasturing. A small portion of the land is level, sandy, and light. A chain of eminences, varying in height from three hundred to one thousand feet, divides the head springs of the Suncook and the Soucook rivers. The principal of these elevations is called Peaked hill, which is 450 feet high, and from its summit a view of many points of interest can be obtained. Porcupine ledge is a place of considerable note, and is much resorted to by the lover of nature. It is a very abrupt precipice of granite, gneiss, and mica slate rock, below which is a deep and shady dell, the forest trees which prevail being clothed in dark evergreen foliage, while the rocks are overgrown by mosses, the whole presenting a beautiful appearance. Much of the scenery in Gilmanton is very picturesque. Loon, Shell camp, and Rocky ponds form the source of Soucook river, and Lougee's, Young's, Ingall's, and Woodman's ponds form that of the Suncook river. Great Brook flows through Upper Gilmanton, and Winnepeaukee river, with its various bays, bounds the town on the west.

There are three villages — Academy, Iron-Works, and Factory, or Upper Gilmanton; ten church edifices — three Congregational, three

Free-will Baptist, one Methodist, one Baptist, one Christian Baptist, and one Quaker's; one academy, called Gilmanton Academy, founded in 1794, with a fund of about \$10,000, having a theological department, which was opened in 1835; thirty-one school districts; and four post-offices—Gilmanton, Upper Gilmanton, Lower Gilmanton, and Iron-Works: also, one cotton factory, one batting mill, five grist-mills, eleven saw-mills, one steam tannery, several wagon-maker's shops, and shoe, straw hat, and other manufactures. Several periodicals have been published in Gilmanton, but they are now all discontinued. Population, 3,282; valuation, \$1,005,978.

GILSUM, in the central part of Cheshire county, adjoins Keene on the south, and is forty-six miles from Concord. Gilsum was first granted December 8, 1752, to Joseph Osgood, Jacob Farmer, and others, and received the name of Boyle. In July 13, 1763, it was regranted to Messrs. Gilbert, Sumner, and others, receiving the name of Gilsum,—which is supposed to have originated from a combination of the first syllables of the names of these men. The first attempt at settlement was made in 1764, by Josiah Kilburn, from Hebron, Conn., who was followed soon after by Peletiah Pease, Obadiah Wilcox, Ebenezer Dewey, Jonathan Adams, and others, most of whom came from Connecticut. The Congregational church was formed 1772, and a meeting-house was completed in 1794, although previously occupied to some extent. Rev. Elisha Fish was the first pastor, settled in 1796. The church, which was greatly prospered during the lifetime of Mr. Fish, after his death in 1807 became weak and divided, and meetings were held by several different denominations in private houses, the Methodists, however, having the preponderating influence.

The surface of Gilsum is generally uneven and somewhat stony; but there is some land of a good quality. Ashuelot river runs through the town, and affords a number of water privileges. There is an immense granite boulder here, which has received the name of Vessel Rock, from its peculiar situation. There are two villages—Factory and Mill; two church edifices—Congregational and Methodist; seven school districts; and one post-office: also, one woollen mill, which manufactures twenty-four thousand yards of cloth per annum; a bobbin factory, a chair factory, and a large tannery. Population, 668; valuation, \$195,581.

GOFFSTOWN, in the easterly part of Hillsborough county, is sixteen miles from Concord and twelve from Amherst. It was, in early times, a favorite resort of the Indians, who found ample support and amusement in the abundance of fish with which its waters abounded. The

Masonian proprietors made a grant of it, in 1748, to Rev. Thomas Parker of Dracut and others. It is not positively known when it was first settled, but it is thought to have been about 1741 or 1742. It received its act of incorporation June 16, 1761, under the name of Goffstown, which was conferred on it in honor of Colonel John Goffe, for several years a resident of Bedford, and the first judge of probate in the county of Hillsborough. A large part of the town was originally covered with valuable timber; and this being a good locality for fish, lumbering and fishing were the main occupations of the early settlers. In these early days, the use of intoxicating drinks was very common; and society here has not yet wholly recovered from the evil influences which such a practice engenders.

A Congregational church was organized about October 30, 1771, and small appropriations for preaching were made annually. There were two religious classes in the place,—that in the south part was the Scotch-Irish stock and favored Presbyterianism, while the remainder were Congregationalists. A meeting-house was erected in 1768; but it was not thoroughly completed for some years afterwards. The first minister was Rev. Joseph Currier, against whose settlement a remonstrance was put in by thirty-seven men, who favored Presbyterianism, and were determined not to give any thing towards his support. Mr. Currier was settled in 1771, and dismissed August 29, 1774, according to the town records, for intemperance. Seven years intervened without the settlement of a minister; and in 1781, the Congregationalists and the Presbyterians were organized separately, the former extending a call to Rev. Cornelius Waters, who became their pastor, and continued till 1795. The next minister was Rev. David L. Morrill, who was settled March 3, 1802, and was jointly supported by the two societies under the name of the Congregational Presbyterian church. Mr. Morrill served the town and state civilly as well as ecclesiastically,—was representative of the town, senator in congress, and governor of the state. In 1816, the Religious Union society was organized. A new house was erected in the west village, and meetings were held two thirds of the time in the new house, and one third in the old house at the centre. In 1818-19 there was a deep religious interest in connection with the preaching of Rev. Abel Manning, and sixty-five persons were added to this then feeble church within a year. Rev. Benjamin H. Pitman was settled from 1820 to 1825; Rev. Henry Wood from 1826 to 1831; and Rev. Isaac Willey from 1837 to 1853. A Baptist church was formed in 1820. Changes in the pulpit have been very common in Goffstown, which is much owing to the meagre support extended to the ministers, not more than one half the people having, at any time, ever at-

tended worship. In the early part of 1841, a female commenced preaching here, and shortly more than half the voters in town came into her support. She professed no connection with any church. The excitement created by her preaching, however, soon died out, the result of it being the organization of the existing Methodist church. Dr. Jonathan Gove, a resident of this town, served in the legislature for many years. All the islands on the Amoskeag falls, in Merrimack river, lying westerly of the centre of "the Pulpit," or east stream, were annexed to this town, June 28, 1825.

The surface is comparatively level, the only elevations of note being two in the southwest part, called by the natives Uncanoonuck. There are considerable tracts of valuable interval, as well as extensive plains, which are generally productive. Piscataquog river is the principal stream, which furnishes quite a number of valuable mill privileges. It passes through in a central direction. Large quantities of lumber were formerly floated down this stream to the Merrimack, and the forests at one time supplied a large number of masts for the English navy. The New Hampshire Central Railroad passes through Goffstown. There are three villages—Goffstown, Goffstown Centre, and Parker's Mills; three church edifices—Baptist, Congregational, and Methodist; sixteen school districts; and two post-offices—Goffstown and Goffstown Centre: also, four stores, four saw-mills, two grist-mills, and one sash and blind factory. Population, 2,270; valuation, \$599,615.

GORHAM, in the eastern part of Coös county, ninety-six miles from Concord, and ninety-one from Portland, by the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, adjoins Shelburne on the east, of which it formed a part until its incorporation, June 18, 1836. It was formerly known as Shelburne Addition, and its history is intimately connected with that of the parent town. It is a rough, unproductive spot, lying on the northerly base of the White Mountains, from which numerous streams descend into the Androscoggin. Had it not been for the construction of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, this little place would never have been known. Now it is, in connection with the Alpine House, familiar as a household word to travellers visiting the White Mountains, it being one of the most favorable situations for viewing those great upheavings of nature, and the scenery in connection with them. Around the Alpine House (a large and comfortable hotel, the property of the railroad company) has sprung up a beautiful little village, consisting mostly of buildings owned by the company. By the opening of this railroad a new impulse has been given to White Mountain travel. The visitor breakfasts in Portland, and alights here

by eleven o'clock,—rides eight miles over a road sufficiently rough to quicken his appetite, and dines at the Glen House, at the base of Mount Washington; or, breakfasting in Boston, he arrives at the same spot in time for his evening meal. The Androscoggin flows majestically through the town, and the silvery Peabody river, dashing down for miles over its bed of pure granite, here ceases from its wild pranks, and falls quietly into the lap of the Androscoggin. The picturesque ruins of an old saw-mill near the Peabody river, scarcely a gunshot from the Alpine House, stand high and dry, the river, during a freshet but a few years ago, having taken a fancy to seek out a new channel. A telegraph station and post-office are located here. Population, 224; valuation, \$128,839.

GOSHEN, in the eastern part of Sullivan county, forty-two miles from Concord, was first settled about the year 1769, by William Lang, Benjamin Rand, and Daniel Grindle, who endured uncommon suffering and many hardships from the failure of their crops, which were often seriously injured, and frequently totally destroyed. On account of these mishaps, the inhabitants were obliged to go to Walpole to purchase grain. When on one of these journeys, Mr. Rand was detained by a severe storm of snow, which prevented his progress for six days, during which time his wife and children were left destitute of provisions. One of the children, five years of age, was kept alive by Mrs. Rand by the milk from her breast, her infant child having died a short time previous. In the spring of 1813, the spotted fever swept off many of the inhabitants. The first religious society was formed by the Congregationalists in 1802. Deacon Josiah Stevens, a licensed preacher, came to reside in Goshen in 1798, and is supposed to have been the first Congregational minister that ever preached in the place.

Goshen contains 12,023 acres, and was taken from Newport, Sunapee, Newbury, Washington, Lempster, and Unity, and incorporated December 27, 1791. The surface is exceedingly rough and broken, but the soil is mostly good, and produces an abundance of grass. Sunapee mountain is the greatest elevation of land, and from it spring several small streams, which form Sugar river. Rand's pond, in the northeast part, is the only natural collection of water. Plumbago has been found, and is wrought. The raising of stock, particularly sheep, and the manufacture of butter, cheese, and maple sugar, are the principal avocations of the people. There are two churches—Congregational and Baptist; five school districts, and two post-offices—Goshen and Mill Village. Population, 659; valuation, \$165,565.

GOSPORT, in Rockingham county, is an island town, one of the Isles of Shoals, at one time called Appledore and subsequently Star Island. It contains about one hundred and fifty acres, but it is not generally cultivated, its inhabitants being principally engaged in fishing. In 1661 there were upwards of forty families on this group of islands. The fisheries were then prosecuted with vigor and success, and the business continued to flourish for more than a century afterwards. Three or four ships were loaded here annually as early as 1730 for Bilboa, Spain; besides which, large quantities of fish were taken to Portsmouth to be shipped to the West Indies. Prior to the Revolution, the *dun-fish* of these islands had obtained universal celebrity, and was considered the best table fish in the world.¹ Town privileges were conferred upon Gosport in 1715, and in 1728 it paid £16 as its proportion of the province tax of £1,000; it had a meeting-house, and afterwards a fort on its west point. Its prosperity, since that period, has fallen off to a considerable extent; but at the present writing, old times seem to be reviving in the way of business. In Gosport there is a noticeable cavern,—having the appearance of being caused by an earthquake,—in which a woman by the name of Betty Moody secreted herself when the Indians visited the island and made prisoners of a number of females. It is known to this day as "Betty Moody's hole." There are invested in the various branches of the fisheries about \$5,000; and this is the only business of which the place can boast. There are in town one village, one Baptist church, one school district; and a hotel, erected for the accommodation of those who visit the island for pleasure. Population, 125; valuation, \$21,640.

GRAFTON, in the southern part of Grafton county, adjoins Danbury on the southeast, and is thirty-six miles from Concord. It was granted to Ephraim Sherman and others, August 14, 1761, and in May, 1772, Captain Joseph Hoyt, from Fremont, came here, and commenced the first settlement. Captain Alexander Pixley and wife arrived soon afterwards, and were the second family within the precincts of the town. The surface of Grafton is very hilly, considerably mountainous in some parts, and so rocky in many places as to render it unfit for cultivation. Some tracts of land, however, are excellent for farming purposes. Glass-hill mountain is the principal elevation, and is about two hundred feet high. There is a remarkable ledge here, called the Pinnacle, on the south side of which the ground rises by a gradual ascent to the summit; but on the north side it falls nearly 150 feet within the dis-

¹ Report on the principal fisheries of the American seas, by Lorenzo Sabine.

tance of six or eight feet. Smith's and Mascomy rivers, and Heard's river, a tributary of Smith's, furnish water. Five ponds lie here, the principal of which, called Grafton pond, contains from two hundred to three hundred acres. Mica is found in large quantities, and is an article of commerce.

The town has one village, called Bungtown; two church edifices—Baptist and Christian; thirteen school districts and twelve schools; and two post-offices—Grafton and Grafton Centre. Amount of capital invested in trade, \$7,000; in manufactures, \$5,000. Charcoal is manufactured in considerable quantities, amounting to about twelve thousand bushels per annum. The Northern Railroad intersects the town, rendering communication with various important points easy and expeditious. Population, 1,259; valuation, \$324,687.

GRAFTON COUNTY, in the northwest central part of the state, was established by act of the colonial legislature, passed March 19, 1771, being called the "fifth county;" and was made to contain "all the lands in the province not comprehended in the other counties"—(Hillsborough, Rockingham, Cheshire, and Strafford). The town of Burton (now Albany) was taken from it and given to Strafford, November 27, 1800; and, December 24, 1803, it was further reduced by the incorporation of Coös, which was entirely formed from its territory. The dimensions of this county were still further reduced June 18, 1805, by the annexation of the whole of Nash and Sawyer's Location to Coös. By act passed January 2, 1829, the boundaries of Grafton were thus established, from which they have not since been materially altered: "Beginning on the westerly bank of Connecticut river at the southwesterly corner of Dalton; thence on the westerly and southerly line of Dalton to Whitefield; thence on the westerly and southerly line of Whitefield to Bretton Woods (Carroll); thence on the westerly and southerly lines of Bretton Woods and of Nash and Sawyer's Location to the southeasterly corner thereof; thence southerly on a straight line across the unlocated lands to the line of the county of Strafford at the northwesterly corner of Burton (Albany); thence southerly and westerly by the line of the county of Strafford to the southwest corner of Holderness, at the Pemigewasset or Merrimack river; thence down said river to the north line of Franklin; thence westerly on the northerly lines of Franklin, Andover, Wilmot, Springfield, Grantham, and Plainfield to the southwest corner of Lebanon, on the west bank of Connecticut river; thence northerly on said bank to the bound first mentioned." There are now thirty-eight towns, Haverhill and Plymouth being the shire towns.

Grafton has an area of about 1,463 square miles, the surface of which is hilly and mountainous, though its capacities for productiveness are not materially lessened by this circumstance. There are tracts of land excellent for pasturage, and along the rivers, intervals both extensive and fertile. As an evidence of the resources of the county in an agricultural point of view, it may be stated, that, in 1850, it produced 244,177 bushels of oats, 1,006,237 of potatoes, 103,000 tons of hay, and 1,278,984 pounds of butter. The amounts of hay, oats, and butter, were the greatest raised by any county in the state, and the quantity of potatoes the greatest produced by any county in the United States. The Connecticut river forms the western boundary, besides which there are the Pemigewasset (the largest branch of the Merrimack river), the lower Ammonoosuc, and the head waters of the Saco river. There are numerous small lakes and ponds—Squam lake and Newfound lake being the most distinguished; the former, a good part of which lies in Carroll county, being surrounded by much beautiful and enchanting scenery. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad passes through the central part of the county, and the Northern Railroad, a branch of which extends to Bristol, along the southern part, the former connecting with the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad at Wells River, and the latter at White River Junction. The name of the county was derived from Augustus Henry Fitzroy, duke of Grafton.

Grafton belongs to the fifth judicial district, a law term of the supreme judicial court being held at Haverhill on the Tuesday next after the fourth Tuesday of December. Trial terms of this court are held at Haverhill on the second Tuesday of April, and at Plymouth on the third Tuesday of November. Terms of the court of common pleas for the western judicial district of Grafton are held at Haverhill on the second Tuesday of April and the first Tuesday of October; and, for the eastern judicial district, at Plymouth on the third Tuesday of May and the third Tuesday of November. Population, 40,337; valuation, \$13,076,152.

GRANTHAM, in the northern part of Sullivan county, is forty-five miles northwest from Concord. It was granted July 11, 1761; but, the proprietors failing to fulfil the conditions of the charter, it was forfeited, and re-granted in 1767 to Colonel William Symmes and sixty-three others, receiving the name of Grantham. The name of New Grantham was subsequently conferred upon it, which was changed back June 12, 1818, to the one it now bears. The surface is broken in some parts, but is, on the average, level, the only mountain of note being that of Croydon or Grantham, which extends through the westerly part, ranging from

southwest to northeast. On the summit of this mountain is a natural pond of some fifty acres. The soil is generally productive when under proper cultivation, and the mountain affords good pasture. Numerous brooks and rivulets water the town, having their source principally in Croydon mountain. In 1856 that portion of Grantham lying west of Grantham mountain was annexed to Plainfield, so that the mountain rising north and south through Grantham is the dividing line of the two towns. There are two villages—South village and North village; three church edifices—two Union and one Methodist; seven school districts and seven schools; and two post-offices—Grantham and North Grantham. Capital invested in trade and manufactures, about \$6,000. Population, 784; valuation, \$264,587.

GREENFIELD, in the very central part of Hillsborough county, adjoins Peterborough on the west, and is thirty-eight miles from Concord. Captain Alexander Parker, Major A. Whittemore, Simeon Fletcher, and others commenced the first settlement about 1771, and the town was incorporated June 15, 1791, receiving the name of Greenfield, which was conferred upon it by Mr. Whittemore. In a meadow in this town, formerly owned by Mr. Whittemore, have been found several Indian relics, from which it is conjectured that it was a favorite haunt of the savages. A Congregational church was organized in 1792, of which Rev. Timothy Clark was pastor from January 1, 1800, until 1811. Rev. John Walker succeeded him, and remained until 1822. A secession grew out of opposition to Mr. Walker, and a large minority went off to the Presbyterian church in Peterborough, and were constituted a branch of that church. The Peterborough church and the Greenfield branch made a union, in 1834, under the title Evangelical church. The remnant of the old church, which was nearly broken up, reorganized in 1839 under their old creed, with the temperance pledge added. Soon after this, the unhappy dissensions of the two bodies came to an end.

The surface is rough, and the soil of a varied character, but generally fertile. A part of Crotched mountain lies in the north part, and a portion of Lyndeborough mountain in the south and east sections. There are five ponds, the largest of which is about a mile in length, and about one third of a mile in width. Besides these there are several small streams. There is one village, situated in the centre of the town, which has a post-office. Greenfield has three church edifices—one Congregational and two Evangelical Congregational; and eleven school districts: also, two carriage manufactories, and two stores. Population, 716; valuation, \$299,479.

GREENLAND, in the eastern part of Rockingham county, adjoining Portsmouth, is forty-five miles from Concord. Settlements were commenced at a very early date; and in 1705 there were 320 inhabitants in the township. Greenland composed a part of Portsmouth till 1703, when it was incorporated separately. A piece of land was annexed to this town from Stratham, July 2, 1847. A Congregational church of twenty members was organized in 1706, of which Rev. William Allen was ordained pastor in 1707, and continued such until 1760,—a period of fifty-three years. Rev. Samuel McClintock was settled as colleague to Mr. Allen in 1756, and continued pastor until his death in 1804,—forty-eight years. It is doubted whether many such cases of permanency in the pastoral office can be shown in Christendom, and this is worthy of admiration, especially in these days of transitory pastorates. Dr. McClintock was distinguished as a divine, and for his attachment to the cause of his country. He was a chaplain in the army of the Revolution.

The soil of Greenland is of a more than ordinary character, and there are some excellent farms. It is somewhat noted for its excellent fruit, and its orchards and gardens are among the best in the county. There is one village, known by the name of the town. The religious denominations are Congregationalists and Methodists, each of which have church edifices. There are three school districts, the Brackett Academy, and two post-offices—Greenland and Greenland Depot. The Eastern Railroad passes through the town. Population, 730; valuation, \$356,634.

GROTON, Grafton county, is forty-five miles from Concord, and was settled, in 1770, by James Gould, Captain Ebenezer Melvin, Jonas Hobart, Phineas Bennet, and Samuel Farley, who endured many hardships during the following winter from the failure of their crops. The act of incorporation was passed December 7, 1796. Groton was first granted July 8, 1761, to George Abbott and others, by the name of Cockermouth; and was re-granted about five years afterward to Colonel John Hale and others. Lots numbered from one to five were annexed to this town from Hebron, June 26, 1845. A Congregational church was formed in 1779, over which Rev. Samuel Perley, a graduate of Harvard College in 1763 was settled, and continued until 1785. Rev. Thomas Page was the pastor from 1790 to 1813, and Rev. William Rolfe from 1803 to 1828. The surface is uneven, but the soil is strong, and suited to the production of corn and potatoes. A branch of Baker's river waters the north part, and the southerly part has several small streams, which have their outlet in Newfound lake. The only pond

worth particularizing is Spectacle pond, which is wholly in this town. There are two villages — Groton and Groton Corner; one church edifice, occupied by the Congregationalists and Baptists; eleven school districts and eleven schools; and two post-offices — Groton and North Groton: also, ten saw-mills, two grist-mills, and shingle and clapboard machines. Population, 776; valuation, \$211,401.

HAMPSTEAD is situated in the southern part of Rockingham county, thirty miles south of Concord, and twenty from Hampton Beach. It is made up of two segments, one from Haverhill and the other from Amesbury, both in Massachusetts, it being cut off from those towns by running the state line in 1741. The Indians, it appears, had but little partiality for this place, owing to the stubbornness of the soil. It is reported, however, that one or two Indians had a temporary abode near Angly pond, in the northeast part, where some of their implements have been found. Three white families, of the names of Ford, Heath, and Emerson, moved into the place about the year 1728. Mr. Emerson came from Haverhill, and several others soon followed from that town, as also some from Newbury. It is stated, on the authority of some of the oldest inhabitants, that the first house was erected by Edmund or Peter Morse, of Newbury, Mass. The cellar where this ancient habitation stood is still visible, and four large pines now stand in it. In the vicinity of these relics is the first burial-place of the settlers of Hampstead. Near the shore of Wash pond are the remains of the first settlement, once the most important and prosperous part. The roughly stoned cellars, the half-filled wells, and the well-marked paths to springs of water, are still in existence.

The town was incorporated January 17, 1749, receiving its name from a pleasant village in Middlesex county, England,— conferred upon it by Governor Benning Wentworth, who reserved an island of three hundred acres, in the southwest part of the town, as his own farm.¹ In the early settlement, a dispute arose between Kingston and Hampstead respecting certain grants made by Amesbury before the state line was run, which was finally settled by Hampstead paying £1,000 old tenor, and the grant of Unity to Kingston, made by the governor, July 13, 1764. Prior to its incorporation, Hampstead was known as

¹ No such reservation appears in the charter. It would, perhaps, be more proper to say, that he owned the island in his own right. The buildings erected upon the island must, in their day, have been of a superior kind, one of which was evidently intended for the occasional residence of the governor; the other, according to the English custom, being of a poorer kind, was doubtless reserved for the domestics. This island was formerly called "Governor's island." — *Centennial Address, by Isaac W. Smith.*

Timber Lane, on account of the superabundance of timber then found within its limits. Hampstead was not behind other towns in her contributions of men and means to the prosecution of the Revolutionary struggle. General Jacob Bayley, an officer in the Revolution, Hon. Charles Johnson, Richard Hazzen, and Hon. John Calfe, an officer in the Revolutionary army and a distinguished man in politics, were residents. No other church than the Congregational has ever been organized here, and this was formed in the year 1752. It has had but three pastors during its existence for more than a century. Rev. Henry True was pastor from 1752 until his death, in 1782; Rev. John Kelly, from 1792 until 1836; and the present pastor, Rev. J. M. C. Bartley, since 1836.

This town is situated on the height of land between Piscataqua and Merrimack rivers, and most of its waters descend southwest into the Merrimack through Spigget river, which flows from Wash pond, near the centre. Angly pond is in the northeast, and Island pond in the southwest part. The town, being composed of fragments, is not very square, having about thirty angles. And yet, although it is so irregular and small in dimensions, a person passing through on the most direct road from Haverhill to Chester would consider it a large and rich township; for he would travel almost six miles on a good road, bordered with well cultivated fields and handsome dwellings. There are two meeting-houses — one occupied by the Congregationalists, and the other, which has been standing for nearly a hundred years, as a town-hall; eight school districts; and one post-office: also, one grist-mill, two saw-mills, two planing, clapboard, and shingle mills, three stores, two blacksmith's shops, three wheelwright shops, besides several shops for the manufacture of shoes. Population, 789; valuation, \$323,267.

HAMPTON, in the eastern part of Rockingham county, is a seacoast town, adjoining Exeter and Hampton Falls. It was surveyed as early as 1633, and, in 1636, a house, called the Bound house, was erected, by order of the General Court of Massachusetts, by Nathaniel Easton. In 1638, several persons belonging to Norfolk, England, solicited of Massachusetts the privilege of settling, which was granted on the 7th of October.¹ Among the names of the early settlers are Stephen

¹ Abraham and Isaac Perkins appear to have been the grantees of Hampton. They were the first to have their children baptized by Mr. Bachiler at that place. Abraham's son Abraham, born September 2, 1639, baptized December 15, 1639, is said to have been the first white male child born in Hampton. Two female children, namely, Mary, daughter of Robert and Lydia Sanderson, and Susanna, daughter of Thomas and Abigail

Bachiler, Christopher Hussey, Widow Mary Hussey, Thomas Cromwell, and Samuel Skullard. In 1639, the year after the incorporation, a writer asserts that there were sixty families in the settlement. Hampton formerly included within its limits North Hampton, Hampton Falls, Kensington, and Seabrook. Its Indian name was Winnicumet, which was changed, at the request of Mr. Bachiler, to the one it now bears.

Like most of the earlier settlements in New England, Hampton experienced some of the attacks of the Indians; and, though the usual precautions were taken for protection, some of the inhabitants fell victims to the vengeance of the savages. Among these may be mentioned Captain Samuel Sherburne and James Dolloff, who were killed near Casco Bay, Me., August 4, 1691. Jonathan Green, Nicholas Bond, Thomas Lancaster, the Widow Hussey, and a boy named Huckley, were killed here in August, 1703; and Benjamin Fifield was killed near his house in August, 1706. The expedition under Captain Swett, which met with such a disastrous repulse at an Indian settlement at Ticonic falls, on the Kennebec, was organized in, and started from, this town. Captain Swett was among the killed. General Jonathan Moulton and Hon. Christopher Toppan, now deceased, were distinguished residents of Hampton.

The Congregational church organized in this town is said to be the oldest in New Hampshire,—the oldest from the fact that it was organized prior to the settlement of the place, having been contemporary with the first inhabitants, who were of the Puritan stock.¹ Rev. Stephen Bachiler, a man well advanced in years, was the first pastor. He arrived in this country in 1632, having landed at Boston, June 5th of that year, when he immediately proceeded to Lynn, the residence of his son-in-law, Christopher Hussey, where he became pastor of the church. Difficulties, however, arose with the congregation, and Mr. Bachiler, with several of the church who had come over with him, asked for a dismission, which was granted. Instead, however, of leaving Lynn, as it was supposed he would, he and the recusant members renewed their former obligation for the purpose of forming a new church at Lynn, which, however, was received with such disfavor by the original church, that Mr. Bachiler and his flock deemed it advisable to remove to some other place, where they might not be subjected to such wranglings.

Jones, were baptized October 29, 1639. One of them was probably the first white child born there.—*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, January, 1858.

¹ Historical Address at Hampton, N. H., in 1838, by Joseph Dow.

Failing to settle at Cape Cod, they took up their abode in Hampton in the autumn of 1638. Mr. Bachiler seemed to be unfortunate in his ministerial efforts. Dissensions crept in here, and his connection with the church ended, it is supposed, about the year 1641, when he went to Exeter. In 1656 or 1657 he returned to England, where he died, at the age of one hundred and one years. His colleague in the ministry was Rev. Timothy Dalton, who was called "teacher," while Mr. Bachiler was called "pastor;" and became the principal minister after the dismissal of the latter. In 1647, Rev. John Wheelwright was made assistant of Mr. Dalton. Another distinguished minister was Mr. Seaborn Cotton, son of Rev. John Cotton of Boston, who was ordained as pastor in 1660. He was succeeded, after his death in 1686, by his son, John Cotton, who reluctantly accepted a settlement in 1696, and continued until his death in 1710. There were many other able and zealous men engaged in the ministry in this town, among whom was Rev. Jesse Appleton, afterwards president of Bowdoin College.

The surface of Hampton is principally level, and a large proportion of the land is salt-marsh and low interval lying along Hampton river, which divides this town from Hampton Falls. Most of the land is of good quality, well adapted to tillage and mowing; but pasture is rather scarce, to obtain which, many of the cattle are sent to the neighboring towns. The situation of Hampton is pleasant, affording from its eminences romantic views of many interesting points, such as the Isles of Shoals, and the sea-coast from Cape Ann to Portsmouth. Invalids, and parties of pleasure, resort to its beaches, which are only surpassed by the celebrated one at Nahant. Accommodation for visitors is afforded at the beach by excellent hotels. An abrupt eminence, called Boar's Head, extends into the sea and divides the beaches, about half-way between the river's mouth and the northeast corner of the town.

The fisheries have been prosecuted with much success, and it is said that one boat will frequently land from twenty to thirty tons of cod. Ship-building was formerly carried on to a considerable extent; but, since lumber has become scarce in the vicinity, the business has fallen off. Two convenient wharves are situated one and a quarter miles from the centre of the town. Large quantities of corn, potatoes, and hay, are annually exported, which is sufficient evidence that good attention is paid to agriculture. There are two villages—Centre and East Hampton; three church edifices—Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist; six school districts, and one post-office: also, three saw-mills and three grist-mills. The Hampton Academy, incorporated

in 1810, is a flourishing institution. Population, 1,197; valuation, \$528,075.

HAMPTON FALLS, Rockingham county, was formerly a part of Hampton, which it adjoins on the northeast. It was incorporated in 1712, and is distant forty miles from Concord. The soil is much the same as that of contiguous towns, moderately good. The first meeting-house was erected as early as 1711. It stood on the hill, and occupied the present site of the Weare monument. The parish was incorporated in 1718. In 1737 the meeting-house was thoroughly repaired, and in 1768 it was voted to build a new house, which was ready for use in 1770. In 1780 it was voted to sell the old one for the support of the poor. The new house stood till 1842. Theophilus Cotton, grandson of Rev. John Cotton of Boston, was ordained pastor in 1712, and officiated until his death in 1726. He was succeeded by several worthy and eminent men, among whom was Rev. Samuel Langdon, D. D., for several years president of Harvard College. He was settled here as a minister in 1781, and died November 29, 1797. Dr. Langdon was a native of Boston, and was chaplain of the New Hampshire regiment in the expedition to Louisburg, for the services, "fatigues, and dangers" of which he received a grant of ten thousand acres of land in this (then) province. He spent the remainder of his days here in usefulness and peace, and his body rests in the churchyard, near the scene of his labors. He gave his library to the church for the use of the minister.

Hon. Meshech Weare, one of the most worthy and distinguished citizens of New Hampshire, was a resident of Hampton Falls. He served his country for nearly forty-five years,—as speaker of the house in 1752, as commissioner to the congress at Albany in 1754, as a justice of the superior court, and, in 1777, as chief justice. During the Revolutionary period he held the highest offices, legislative, judicial, and executive; and, under the new constitution, was elected the first president, which office he resigned before the close of 1784. He died January 15, 1786, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was also fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. A monument, said to be the largest in the state, has been erected in this town, by order of the legislature, to the memory of this distinguished man. Hampton Falls has one village, called Brimstone Hill; two meeting-houses, one occupied by the Congregationalists, and the other by the Baptists and Unitarians; three school districts, the Rockingham Academy, the Weare Bank (capital, \$50,000), and one post-office. The Eastern Railroad passes through the town. Population, 640; valuation, \$373,176.

HANCOCK, in the western part of Hillsborough county, is divided from Greenfield by Contoocook river, and is thirty-five miles from Concord. It was incorporated November 5, 1779, receiving its name from John Hancock, who was one of the original proprietors. John Grimes and his family were the first settlers, having arrived in May, 1764. They did not remain during the winter, having passed that time in Peterborough. They returned the spring following, 1765. John Aspey, George M'Cloud, Moses Morrison, and William Lakin, with their families, settled about four or five years subsequent to the first arrival; and were followed by emigrants from Groton, Hollis, Londonderry, New Ipswich, and other places,—so that the settlements were materially increased. Many of the hardships incident to new settlers fell to the lot of these inhabitants; but, as most of the towns contiguous were settled to some extent, their sufferings were moderate when compared with those of others less favorably situated. A church of seventeen members was constituted in 1788, and thirty-one persons had united with it anterior to the settlement of Rev. Reed Paige as pastor, in 1791. He remained until his death in 1816. Rev. Archibald Burgess was pastor from 1822 until 1849, since which, Rev. Asahel Bigelow has been pastor.

Hancock possesses excellent advantages for the successful prosecution of agriculture,—the soil, though varied, being generally productive. The surface in the west part is mountainous; but the other parts are composed of plains, hills, and valleys, which are distributed in very agreeable proportions. The two principal ponds are called Norway and Half-moon,—the former being near the centre, and the other in the southwest corner. About one third of the farm of John Flint was annexed to this town from Antrim, January 1, 1849. Hancock contains one village, having the same name as the town; one church (Congregational); eight school districts; an academy; several factories; and one post-office. Capital invested in trade, \$6,000. Population, 1,012; valuation, \$405,733.

HANOVER, Grafton county, lies on the Connecticut river, opposite Norwich, Vt. on the west, being distant from Concord fifty-two miles. It was granted by charter, July 4, 1761, to eleven persons of the name of Freeman, and fifty-two others, principally belonging to the state of Connecticut. The town was first visited with a view of settlement in May, 1765, by Colonel Edmund Freeman, of Mansfield, Conn.; and, in 1766, Benjamin Davis and Benjamin Rice, from the same place, together with Gideon Smith and Asa Parker, became residents. The main portion of the first settlers were from Connecticut.

The surface of Hanover is, to some extent, uneven; but the greater portion is adapted to agriculture, and there is probably less waste land here than in any other part of the county. A considerable elevation, called Moose mountain, extends across the town from north to south, at the distance of about five miles from Connecticut river. Within the limits of Hanover are several small islands, the largest of which is Parker's, which has about twenty acres. Mink and Goosepond brooks are the principal streams, neither of which is large enough for permanent mill privileges.

The charter for a ferry across Connecticut river was granted, in 1772, to Dartmouth College; and in 1792 a lease was made by the trustees of the college to the White River Falls Bridge Company, which had been incorporated by the legislature for the purpose of erecting a bridge over the site of the ferry, the lease providing an annual stipend of fifty dollars to the college for the privilege, which has ever since been paid. In 1854, this bridge was burned down, since which the question of building a *free* bridge has been urged upon the people. After some sharp disputes, as well as legal controversy, in respect to the proportion which each of the several parties in interest should contribute, the matter was harmoniously arranged in November, 1858, and the erection of the free bridge was completed the next year. This is a work of great importance to the people of Hanover, as well as to the college, as it will restore a ready communication with Norwich, and, by means of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, with the river towns in Vermont.

Dartmouth College, a view of which is subjoined, is located here. It was established as a college under the royal charter in 1769, receiving its name from the Earl of Dartmouth, who was at the head of a board of trustees, in whose hands the contributions made in England towards its endowment were placed. Its conception may be traced to Moore's charity school for the education of Indian youth, which had been designed and commenced at Stockbridge, Mass., by John Sergeant, a missionary, as early as 1736, but whose labors death had interrupted. The school was revived by Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, at Lebanon, Ct. Aside from the original design, a number of English youth were educated with the Indians. As the number increased, it became necessary to erect buildings and extend its operations. A removal was contemplated to a more secluded region. Many invitations were extended from different sections, but that of the governor and other gentlemen of New Hampshire was accepted. Dr. Wheelock was declared in the charter the first president, and a board of twelve trustees was constituted with perpetual succession. The college was endowed with a large landed estate, con-

sisting of a whole township (Landaff), and many other tracts in different places, amounting to 44,000 acres. A valuable lot of five hundred acres in Hanover, the gift of Governor Benning Wentworth, was fixed upon as the site for the school and college. Dr. Wheelock, who had been an intimate collaborer with Edwards in the "Great Awakening" of 1740, and was strongly imbued with a missionary zeal, left a flourishing church after a pastorate of thirty-five years, and removed with his colony of seventy or eighty to the new location. The training of Indians in the close confinement of college walls being found discordant with the requirements of nature, and the resumption by many of them of former wild and roving habits, soon made apparent the impracticability



Dartmouth College.

of making their cultivation a leading purpose, while the growing wants of the extending whites determined the future destiny of the institution. The Indian school has, however, always been maintained. Dr. Wheelock continued as president until his death in 1779. He was succeeded in the presidency by his son, Hon. John Wheelock, LL. D., who continued in the office for thirty-five years, until the controversy arose between him and the trustees, in which the state took part.¹ Rev. Francis Brown, D. D., was president from 1815 to 1820; Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D., during 1820-21; Rev. Bennett Tyler, D. D., from 1822 to 1828; since which, Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D., has occupied the chair. The whole number of those who have been connected with the college is 4,187, of whom 1,540 survive. The number of graduates in regular

¹ See ante, p. 390.

course has been 2,889, of whom 1,121 survive. The graduating classes for several years past have ranged from forty-five to sixty-two. There are connected with it a medical department, and the Chandler Scientific School, recently founded by the will of the late Abiel Chandler, which went into operation in 1852. The college buildings are spacious and convenient, and present a very handsome appearance. "Though a more central situation for the college would be, on some accounts, highly desirable, yet it has often been remarked, that the location of Dartmouth College is peculiarly favorable to study, and the preservation of morals. Circumstances conducive to these objects, in addition to establishments wisely arranged for the pursuits of literature, are to be found in the salubrity of the situation, the uniform temperature of the climate, and the pleasantness of the village, which is neither too populous nor too solitary." When it was first commenced, there were but twenty log huts in town, and, as a necessary consequence, the accommodations at first were very humble and meagre. The buildings now consist of five, including an observatory and a chapel. A spacious yard is attached thereto. They are situated in the Plain village. The Medical College, sixty or seventy feet in length and three stories high, built of brick, is situated in this village, a few rods north of the park.

Hanover contains three villages, the principal of which is called the Plain, taking its name probably from the fact of its situation, which is on an extensive and level plat of ground half a mile from Connecticut river, and some one hundred and fifty feet above its waters. A more advantageous situation could not be desired. A park or common of some six acres has been laid out, tastefully adorned with trees, around which are erected the dwellings of the inhabitants, which are well built, and have beautiful gardens attached. The streets are of considerable width. On the south of the common is the Dartmouth hotel, several stores, and the Tantine, a brick building four stories high and 150 feet in length. There are four meeting-houses — two Congregational, one Baptist, and one Episcopal; eighteen school districts; an academy, two female seminaries, and two post-offices — Hanover and Hanover Centre. The Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad passes by on the opposite side of the river. Capital invested in trade, \$100,000. Population, 2,350; valuation, \$723,824.

HAVERHILL is the half shire town of Grafton county, situated on the western confines of the state, and distant from Concord seventy miles. The first particular account of this place was obtained by Captain Peter Powers, of Hollis, N. H., and others, who were sent out, in 1754, by the government of the state, to explore the Coös country, and who en-

camped on the common in Haverhill Corner.¹ In 1761 Captain John Hazen sent out from Haverhill, Mass., two men with some cattle,—their names were Michael Johnson and John Pettie,—who took possession of what was called the Little Ox Bow, on the east side of the river, which they found already cleared, probably by the Indians, who occupied the meadows on this and the Vermont side.² In the spring of 1762 Captain Hazen and Colonel Joshua Howard arrived, with hands and materials for building a saw-mill and a grist-mill, which were shortly afterward erected where the Swazey mills now stand. The first family, that of Uriah Morse, moved here in June of this year, and March 18, 1764, the town was incorporated under its present name, being known prior to this as Lower Cohos. Settlers soon after arrived in considerable numbers, and evidences of improvement were soon apparent. Hon. Moses Dow and Hon. Charles Johnson were distinguished residents of this town. The former held several high civil and military offices in the county and the state; and the latter was a valuable officer in the Revolution, and judge of probate for Grafton county for many years. A church was gathered under the efforts of Rev. Peter Powers, and he was settled over it from 1765 until 1782. After the intervening pastorates of Rev. Ethan and John Smith, Rev. Grant Powers, author of "History of the Coös Country," was settled here as minister of the Congregational church, January 4, 1815, and continued until 1829.

Haverhill is pleasantly situated, and has a varied soil, well adapted to the different modes of cultivation pursued in the state. Granite suitable for mill-stones, as well as iron ore, is found. Oliverian and Hazen brooks, both which fall into Connecticut river, water the town in its several parts. Haverhill has the county buildings, consisting of a court-house, jail, and a fire-proof building for the county offices. There are four villages,—Haverhill Corner, Oliverian, North Haverhill, and Woodsville,—the former of which is the principal one, and has a beautiful common laid out in the form of an oblong square, around which stand the buildings, which are regularly built. The site has been well selected, being a handsome elevation, commanding a view of the adjacent country from all points. From the street the ground slopes with unusual elegance to the west, and is succeeded by large intervals. There are here seven church edifices—two Congregational, three Methodist, one Baptist, and one Union house; nineteen school districts; an

¹ See Grant Powers's History of the Coös Country.

² Near this spot, at the mouth of the Cow Meadow brook, were discovered evidences of an old Indian settlement. There were several domestic implements found here, as well as heads of arrows and other relics, and also a burying-ground.

academy, incorporated in 1794; and four post-offices — Haverhill, East Haverhill, North Haverhill, and Haverhill Centre: also, three grist-mills, twelve saw-mills, one paper-mill, one manufacturing company, called the Aqueduct company, one large tannery, one carriage manufactory, one iron foundry, seven shoe factories, a printing-office, several mechanic shops, and nine stores. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad passes through Haverhill. Population, 2,405; valuation, \$802,811.

HEBON, in the southeast part of Grafton county, is distant from Concord forty miles. Nearly one half of this town formerly belonged to Groton, and the remaining portion was taken from Plymouth. Hebron was settled, about 1765, by Joseph Hobart, and was incorporated June 15, 1792. The surface is somewhat rough, and the soil rather stubborn; yet the inhabitants, who are for the most part engaged in agricultural pursuits, have so far overcome the obstacles of nature as to render it very productive of some articles. The larger portion of Newfound lake lies in the southeast part, and is the only body of water of any importance in the town. Hebron contains one village, which lies in the centre; one Congregational church, seven school districts, an incorporated academy, and one post-office: also, one store and one tannery. Population, 565; valuation, \$122,256.

HENNIKER, in the southwest corner of Merrimack county, is fifteen miles from Concord. July 16, 1752, James and Robert Wallace and others, belonging to Londonderry in this state, obtained a grant of this town from the Masonian proprietors under the name of Number 6. James Peters arrived in 1761, and commenced preparing the place for settlement; soon others followed, most of whom came from Marlborough, Mass. The act of incorporation was passed November 10, 1763, and the name of Henniker was conferred upon it by Governor B. Wentworth, probably in compliment to John Henniker, Esq., of London, who was a friend of the governor, and a member of the British parliament. Hon. Robert Wallace, one of the original proprietors, held many important civil offices, among which was associate judge of the court of common pleas. He lived to the age of sixty-six, the greater portion of which was devoted to the public service. A church with nine male members was constituted in 1769, and Rev. Jacob Rice was pastor from then till 1782, although, on account of his ill-health, the pulpit was often vacant. He continued to supply it occasionally for twenty years after, during which there was no minister. A division grew up between the church and the town, the former being anxious to settle Rev. Moses

Sawyer, who, on account of the town's opposition, was ordained in a barn, May 26, 1802, where he preached some time. His ministry continued until 1826.

The surface of Henniker is comparatively even, the only eminence of note being Craney hill, lying on the south side of the township, which has been brought under a high state of cultivation. In fact, the whole of the territory is of a fertile character, and is second to none in the county. The town is divided into nearly equal portions by the Contoocook river, the course of which is rather circuitous, and presents scenes of more than common attractions. The water power is of large capacity, and excellently located for the successful prosecution of business in connection therewith. There are several ponds of considerable size, the principal being Long pond, which is from one to two miles in length and from forty to eighty rods wide. The New Hampshire Central Railroad connects this place with the city of Manchester, and the Contoocook Valley Railroad renders communication with the capital of the state, and with Portsmouth, easy. Henniker contains two villages — Henniker and West Henniker, each of which has a post-office; two church edifices — Congregational and Methodist; thirteen school districts, and one academy: also, one woollen factory, several mills, and three stores. Population, 1,688; valuation, \$648,190.

HILL, in the extreme southern part of Grafton county, is twenty-four miles from Concord. It was granted September 14, 1753, to eighty-seven proprietors, the greater portion of whom belonged to Chester, and hence it received the name of New Chester, which it retained until January, 1837, when its present name was substituted. Captain Cutting Favor and Carr Huse were the first two settlers, arriving here in 1768. Mr. Huse was somewhat distinguished, having been town clerk for several years, as well as representative. Hill was incorporated November 20, 1778. The surface is somewhat uneven, yet some fine farms have been laid out, which are very productive. The soil in some parts is rich and fertile, and, on the average, all of it may be called good. Ragged mountain, lying here, is a considerable elevation, little inferior to Kearsarge. Pemigewasset and Blackwater rivers, and several smaller streams, furnish abundance of water. The only pond of note is called Eagle. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture. Hill contains one village, bearing the same name as the town, in which is located the only post-office; two church edifices, occupied by the several denominations; eleven school districts, three stores, and the usual mechanical operations of a country town. Population, 954; valuation, \$260,593.

HILLSBOROUGH is the most northerly town in Hillsborough county, and adjoins the counties of Merrimack and Sullivan. Its shape is nearly that of a diamond, being six miles square, and containing 27,320 acres. Settlements were first commenced, in 1741, by a company of men from Boston; the territory being at that time under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, by whom it had been granted to Colonel John Hill and a Mr. Keyes. In April, 1746, the few scattered families in Hillsborough, hearing of the depredations committed in adjoining towns by the Indians, and seeing several of them prowling about the falls in Contoocook river, determined to abandon the settlement, and remove to a place of greater security; and, after burying their heavier articles of furniture, they commenced their flight, taking with them their lighter articles, and driving their cattle before them. Among those who first settled were James McCalley, Samuel Gibson, Robert McClure, and James Lyon. For more than fifteen years from the dispersion of the first settlement, the town was destitute of inhabitants. In 1760, the conquest of Canada and the termination of the second French war having removed the danger of savage incursions, another settlement was commenced, under more favorable auspices than the first. Colonel Hill was now sole proprietor of the town. Daniel McMurphy made the second attempt at settlement in 1762, and fixed his residence on Bible hill. He was soon followed by other settlers; and in 1767 there were sixteen heads of families in the place, who came principally from Massachusetts. Ample proof is furnished that Hillsborough was much visited by the Indians,—doubtless the Penacook tribe,—from the exhuming of various cooking utensils and implements of war.

The act of incorporation was passed in 1772, the charter stating that all the white-pine trees growing in the town were to be reserved for the use of the royal navy, a clause which was not very favorably regarded by the people, and met with some opposition. It was called Hillsborough at the request of the proprietor; but, by common usage, the *s* has been added to the first syllable, probably in compliment to the Earl of Hillsborough, one of the privy council of George III. In 1775, when hostilities between this country and Great Britain commenced, there were forty families here; but, before the close of the war, this number was considerably augmented by immigration. The spirit of resistance to the oppressive measures of the mother country extended even to this remote settlement, and the inhabitants entered with patriotic ardor into the excitement of the contest, furnishing both men and means to prosecute the war. Captain Isaac Baldwin and Lieutenant Ammi Andrews particularly distinguished themselves in General Stark's regiment. In the last war with Great Britain, a commendable

spirit of patriotism was evinced by the citizens of Hillsborough, nearly twenty persons having enlisted in the regular army. Two natives of the town—General John McNeil and Colonel B. K. Pierce—were distinguished officers of that war, and many cases of signal courage were exhibited. There is little doubt that the cool courage of General McNeil decided the victory of Chippewa, in 1814. He was then a major of the 11th regiment. Its commander, Colonel Campbell, was killed as he was leading his regiment into action. The command then devolved upon Major McNeil. The regiment under his lead marched with shouldered arms to within fifteen rods of the enemy's line, receiving a heavy fire during the entire advance without breaking or wavering. It then came up to line with the steadiness and precision of a parade, and poured a most destructive fire upon the enemy. The enemy immediately charged upon the 9th, which was directly in front. In so doing they were heedlessly passing the 11th. McNeil saw their position at once, and taking advantage of it, gave the command : "Eleventh, form line to the front, on the right platoon." The command was obeyed at once, and a raking and destructive flank fire was poured into the ranks of the enemy. The enemy broke at once, and fled, no efforts of their officers being able to stay them until they had gained the protection of their fortifications. General Jesup, in referring to this flank movement of Major McNeil, says: "General McNeil, on his own responsibility and without orders from any one, made a decisive movement at Chippewa, and he certainly contributed as much to the victory as any other man in the field." And General Scott, in his official report, says of the fire upon the enemy: "That of Major McNeil was most effective, from the oblique position which his troops judiciously occupied, and he deserved every thing which conspicuous skill and gallantry can win from a grateful country."

At the battle of Niagara, as he was gallantly leading the 11th into action, his horse was shot under him and he received a canister shot which passed through his right knee and shattered the bones severely. This occurred while he was leading Brady's and his own troops to the contest. Brady's regiment, the 22d, broke and fled. McNeil, seeing their panic, spurred his horse in front of them, and, by persuasion and threats, rallied them, reformed them, and led them into action with his own troops. Although suffering extremely from pain, he continued in the battle until, fainting from the loss of blood, his situation was discovered, and he was taken from the field. He recovered from his wound, but was a cripple for life.

Among those who have been natives or residents of Hillsborough, and have distinguished themselves in the service of the country or the

state, may be mentioned Lieutenant Robert B. Wilkins, a brave officer, who served as quarter-master in the detachment commanded by General Lafayette, with whom he was well acquainted. Quite an affecting scene is represented as having taken place between this officer and the general when the latter visited Concord in 1825. Governor Benjamin Pierce, the father of Ex-president Franklin Pierce, was also a distinguished military and civil officer. He entered the army at Lexington, and continued under arms till the last troops were disbanded in 1784. The Ex-president was born here in 1804, and practised law some time before moving to Concord. A Congregational church was formed in 1769, and Rev. Jonathan Barnes was pastor from 1772 until 1803, after which the pastorate does not seem to have been a bed of roses to any of the incumbents, owing to that almost invariable cause of embarrassment in town settlements, a difference of opinions and tastes between the town and the church.

The surface of Hillsborough is uneven, being greatly diversified by hills and dales. It has a rugged, yet, in general, strong and productive soil, favorable to the cultivation of all kinds of grass and English-grain. Stow's mountain, in the northwest part, is the highest elevation. Hillsborough is watered by tributaries of the Contoocook river, and by



Birthplace of Franklin Pierce.

those of the Hillsborough river, both considerable streams. There are three natural ponds, known as Loon, Contention, and Campbell's, together making a surface of five hundred acres of water. There are four villages — Hillsborough Centre, Hillsborough Bridge, the Upper village,

and Lower village, the second of which is the principal, located on both sides of the Contoocook river, which is crossed at this point by an elegant and substantial arched granite bridge, whence the name of the village is derived. The Contoocook, by two falls of considerable size, supplies this village with a valuable water power. It is the seat of considerable mercantile and manufacturing business, and many of the dwellings are handsome. The other villages are pleasantly located, and are generally in a prosperous condition. In the Lower village is the elegant mansion of the late Governor Pierce, the birthplace of the Ex-president, a correct view of which is here given. It is now the place of residence of Hon. C. E. Potter, to whose wife it has descended from her mother, Mrs. General John McNeil, who was a daughter of the governor.

There are four meeting-houses — two Congregational, one Methodist, and one Baptist; nineteen school districts; an academy (the Hillsborough), incorporated in June, 1821, and three post-offices — Hillsborough, Hillsborough Centre, and Hillsborough Bridge: also, eight saw-mills, five grist-mills, four tanneries, one iron foundery, two machine-shops, manufactories of furniture, bedsteads, shoe-pegs, carriages, and tin and sheet-iron, and a large number of blacksmith's, shoe and boot, and carpenter's shops. The Contoocook Valley Railroad has its terminus at Hillsborough. Population, 1,685; valuation, \$624,731.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, in the southern part of New Hampshire, contains about 960 square miles. It is one of the five counties into which New Hampshire was divided March 19, 1771, when under the sway of monarchy. Since that time her limits have been materially diminished, particularly in 1823, when she gave thirteen of her offspring — Andover, Boscawen, Bradford, Dunbarton, Newbury, Henniker, Hooksett, Hopkinton, New London, Salisbury, Sutton, Warner, and Wilmot — to form the present county of Merrimack. December 10, 1824, Pelham was taken from Rockingham, and added to her territory. By act of the legislature in 1829 the lines were established, and are still as follows: "Beginning at the bound between the towns of Salem and Pelham at the state line; thence westerly by the state line to the southeast corner of Rindge; thence by the easterly lines of Rindge, Jaffrey, Dublin, Nelson, Stoddard, and Washington, to the northwest corner of Hillsborough; thence by the northerly and easterly lines of Hillsborough, and southerly lines of Henniker and Hopkinton, to the northwest corner of Dunbarton; thence by the westerly and southerly lines of Dunbarton and Hooksett to the line of the county of Rockingham; thence by the

last-mentioned line to the bound first mentioned." Hillsborough has now thirty towns within her limits, Amherst, Manchester, and Nashua being the shire towns. The records are kept at the former.

Hillsborough county has a surface diversified here and there with eminences, though there are but few mountains of very considerable altitude, Lyndeborough, Uncanoonuck, and Crotched being the principal. The soil is mostly fertile. Water is abundant in the county, — the Merrimack, the Souhegan, the Contoocook, the Nashua, and the Piscataquog being rivers of much value for water-power and other purposes. Besides these there are other streams of lesser magnitude, and numerous ponds, as well as part of Massabesic lake. Manufacturing, the advantages for pursuing which are considerable, commands a large share of the attention of the people. The county is traversed by the Concord, Contoocook Valley, New Hampshire Central, Wilton, and Peterborough and Shirley Railroads. The Merrimack river, by means of canals around the falls, is rendered navigable for boats.

The county belongs to the second judicial district, a law term of which is held at Manchester on the first Tuesday of June annually. The trial terms of the supreme judicial court are held annually at Amherst on the second Tuesday of September, and at Manchester on the second Tuesday of January. Terms of the court of common pleas are held at Amherst on the third Tuesday of April, and at Manchester on the first Tuesday of November, in each year. Population, 57,478 ; valuation, \$27,498,821.

HINSDALE, Cheshire county, seventy-five miles from Concord, lies on the Connecticut river, having Brattleboro' and Vernon, Vt., on the opposite side. Being formerly a part of Northfield, it was granted by the government of Massachusetts, and its settlement was commenced as early as 1683. Hinsdale received the privileges of a town, September 3, 1753, and its name was conferred upon it in honor of Ebenezer Hinsdale, a prominent inhabitant, much esteemed by his fellow townsmen for his virtues and talents. It is the place of residence of the present governor, William Haile. At the time of incorporation it included Vernon, which was separated from it when Vermont became a state. Before 1753 it was known as Fort Dummer, or Bridgman's Fort.

At the time of settlement, vicissitudes and trials of the most grievous character were the common lot of the pioneer, wherever he might turn his steps; but a situation on the frontier — beyond the call of the civilized brotherhood, and in the very pathway of the savage, who might burn, pillage, and murder at any moment — was fraught with dangers,

and surrounded with difficulties, which can better be imagined than described. Such a position had Hinsdale; and the chapter of her history is filled with incidents of a harrowing nature, where murder was frequent, and captures of the settlers of almost every-day occurrence. Forts were erected,—Dummer, Hinsdale's, Shattuck's, and Bridgeman's,—but even with these the settlers were insecure. On the 24th of June, 1746, a party of twenty Indians approached Bridgeman's fort, and made an attack on several men, who were laboring in a meadow near by, when William Robbins and James Parker were killed, John Beeiman and Daniel How made prisoners, and M. Gilson and Patrick Ray wounded. The savages did not escape unharmed,—one of their number having been killed by Daniel How. In 1747 the Indians assaulted Bridgeman's fort, which they burnt, and killed several persons, besides taking others prisoners. In July this year, Colonel Willard with twenty men proceeded to the grist-mill for the purpose of grinding corn, when the guards, whom he had stationed to watch the approach of any hostile force, were fired upon by the savages. The Colonel, by giving repeated and vociferous orders to attack the enemy, led them to suppose that he had a very superior force; and the Indians immediately took to flight, leaving their packs and provisions as trophies.

These attacks did not end here. A party of the settlers, while crossing from Colonel Hinsdale's to Fort Dummer, June 16, 1748, were surprised, Nathan French, Joseph Richardson, and John Frost being killed, and seven others captured, one of whom (William Bickford) died of his wounds. Another assault was made, in 1755, upon a party who were at work in the woods, when John Hardiclay and John Alexander were murdered, and Jonathan Colby was taken prisoner. The last attack of which we have any record took place on the 27th of July the same year, when the Indians ambushed Caleb Howe, Hilkiah Grout, and Benjamin Gaffield, as they were returning from their labor. The remnants of an Indian fortification, erected anterior to the settlement of the town, may be seen on a point of a hill a short distance from Connecticut river. A deep trench, extending to the river, divides the site of the fort from the plain at its back, and would prove a very strong obstacle to an enemy in case of attack. When this ancient arm of defence was constructed, or any other points in its history, must be left to the decision of some persevering antiquary.

The surface of Hinsdale has several eminences,—the principal of which, lying on the north line, is West River mountain, extending easterly from the banks of the river across the town. Its highest peak, called Mine mountain, is about nine hundred feet above low-water mark. Iron ore, beds of silicate of manganese, and other minerals, have

been found in or near this eminence. Some years ago, signs of a volcanic eruption, attended by the emission of a substance resembling lava, were apparent in this mountain. There are extensive and fertile tracts of interval; and Stebbins hill, a tract of excellent land, is capable of a high degree of cultivation. In the north part the land between the hills and the interval is level, and suitable for the production of corn, rye, and clover. Water is plentiful, there being a great number of springs and rivulets,—the principal of which are the Ashuelot, Kilburn brook, and Ash-swamp brook. Within the limits of the town are several islands, lying in the Connecticut river. There are two bridges, one crossing the Connecticut opposite Brattleboro', and the other crossing the Ashuelot near the centre of the town. Hinsdale contains three church edifices,—Congregational, Universalist, and Baptist; nine school districts, and one post-office: also, two establishments for the manufacture of cashmerettes, two paper-mills, two machine-shops, one chisel factory, one bobbin factory, two pail factories, one grist-mill, five or six saw-mills, one carriage factory, one tannery, and several smaller mechanical establishments. The Ashuelot Railroad, a branch of the Connecticut River Railroad, connects with Hinsdale. Population, 1,903; valuation, \$451,437.

HOLDERNES, in the eastern part of Grafton county, forty miles from Concord, is in size about six miles square. It was first granted October 10, 1751, to John Shepard and others; but the charter was forfeited, and it was again granted October 24, 1761, to John Wentworth and sixty-seven others, all members of the English Episcopal church. It was originally known as New Holderness, and was settled, about 1763, by William Piper, from Durham or its vicinity. Some of those who came in subsequently¹ were from Barrington. This town has one village, called Holderness Village, which is about five miles from Plymouth and forty from Concord. The soil is hard to till, but not unproductive. A considerable quantity of maple sugar is annually made, and fruit—consisting of plums, cherries, and pears—grows here in comparative abundance. The Pemigewasset and other streams impart their fertilizing influence to the soil, and afford good mill sites. There are three large ponds,—two called Squam, and one, White Oak,—the largest being

¹ One of these, Hon. Samuel Livermore, came here in 1765. He became proprietor of about half the township. His native place was Waltham, Mass., where he was born in 1732. He graduated at Princeton College in 1754. He became chief justice of the superior court and a senator of the United States, being the most distinguished citizen whom Holderness has ever had. His son, Hon. Arthur Livermore, resided near the banks of Pemigewasset. He also held the place of chief justice of the highest state court.

about six miles long and half a mile wide, and the smallest about a mile long. These are very beautiful sheets of water hidden among the wilds of the backwoods. The road which runs by the larger Squam was, a few years since, almost impassable, but a new one has since been laid out. The route from Plymouth to Winnepesaukee lake and along its borders to Wolfborough is very picturesque, its scenery being scarcely rivalled in this part of the country. Salmon-trout abound in the ponds, and trout, pickerel, and perch in the brooks. There are three churches—one Free-will Baptist and two Episcopal, of which one of the latter is the eldest. Rev. Robert Fowle officiated as its minister for more than thirty years from 1791, upon a salary usually of about two hundred dollars. He also carried on farming, and sometimes represented the town in the general court, being "*vir doctus et humilis*," a man learned and yet humble. There are seventeen school districts, and one post-office: also, four saw-mills, four grist-mills, five paper-mills, a peg factory, and woolen factory, most of them located upon a stream flowing from the Squam ponds. The capital invested in trade is \$20,000, and in manufactures \$150,000. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad has a station here. Population, 1,744; valuation, \$405,689.

HOLLIS, Hillsborough county, on the southern boundary of New Hampshire, adjoining Nashua, formed a part of old Dunstable, until December 28, 1739, when it was set off as the "West Parish of Dunstable," and soon after incorporated as a separate town by the name of Hollis. Peter Powers and his wife moved to Dunstable in 1728, and, in the fall of 1730, Powers penetrated the forest as far as Nisitisset, now Hollis, which he fixed upon as his future residence. The next year he brought his wife and two children into this then dense wilderness. Mr. Powers had been a soldier under the lamented Captain John Lovewell, and was not unused to hardship or destitute of courage. In the summer of 1752 Eleazer Flagg arrived, and Thomas Dinsmore and nine others with families came in 1736, who soon made the necessary arrangements for permanently locating themselves. Of course the early settlers of these uninhabited wilds had to endure trials and hardships; but there is no account that they were ever attacked by the savages whom they had come to supplant, and teach the manner of living, though they were under fearful apprehensions of attack, as appears by the following, dated May 20, 1746: "Voted to petition the General Court of Massachusetts Bay for some soldiers for a Guard for us, being in great danger of the enemy." The first minister, Rev. Daniel Emerson, was settled April 20, 1743 (a meeting-house having been

erected two years previously), and he was sole pastor for more than fifty years, afterwards senior pastor until his death in 1801.

Hollis furnished a large number of men for the expedition to Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and Peter Powers was commissioned as captain. Scarcely had this drawback to the progress of the town been offset by the fall of Quebec and the consequent surrender of all the French possessions in Canada, before another cloud darkened the horizon of peace. This crisis, while demanding equal courage in a holier cause, was one fraught with more serious results to America. The storm of the Revolution burst forth, and Hollis gave bountifully of her limited strength. Seventy of her sons were at the battle of Bunker Hill, while she furnished, with facility and promptness, her quota of men for other expeditions in the good cause. No less than 250 men from Hollis were in the various battles of the Revolution, thirty of whom lost their lives in the contest. Peace was proclaimed in 1783, and in its wake followed prosperity and enterprise. The lands, which had hitherto been allowed, for the want of hands, to lie uncultivated, now began to bloom with fruitful crops, and the advantages which the town possessed in other ways were improved.

The soil of Hollis is of a varied description, and on the Nashua are some excellent tracts of interval, while the uplands are moderately fertile. The Nashua and Nisitisset rivers water the town, and furnish good mill sites. Near the centre of the town, on a somewhat elevated and pleasant site, is a thriving village. There are two meeting-houses (Congregationalist and Baptist); thirteen school districts, and one post-office: also, eight saw-mills, four grist-mills, and several mechanic shops. The Worcester and Nashua Railroad connects with Hollis. Population, 1,293; valuation, \$667,392.

HOOKSETT, the southeastern corner town of Merrimack county, adjoining Manchester on the south, and nine miles from Concord, was formed from portions of Chester, Goffstown, and Dunbarton, being incorporated July 2, 1822. There are some well-cultivated farms here, but the soil, on the average, is not of the best description. Agriculture engages a large share of the attention of the inhabitants. Pinnacle mountain, on the west side of the town, is composed of an immense mass of rocks some two hundred feet in height, covered with a ragged growth of trees and bushes. There is a pond at the foot of this mountain, the water of which is remarkably clear and deep, having no visible outlet. It is supposed to have been the bed of the mountain, from which the latter, by some violent convulsion of nature, was upturned. A remarkably fine view is obtained of the surrounding landscape from the summit of this

eminence. Specimens of lead and silver ore have been recently discovered, and a company has been formed for the purpose of working the mines, with a fair prospect of success. The river Merrimack runs through the centre of the town. The Isle-of-Hooksett falls, having a descent of water of about sixteen feet perpendicular in thirty rods, are situated here. Hooksett has three villages — Hooksett, Martin's Ferry, and Rowe's Corner ; nine school districts ; two church edifices — Congregational and Methodist ; and one post-office : also, a large mill, owned by the Amoskeag Company, of Manchester; several brickkilns, one or two steam saw-mills, and a pail factory. Two railroads pass through Hooksett. The Portsmouth and Concord Railroad enters from the east, and the Manchester and Lawrence from the south. Population, 1,503 ; valuation, \$561,103.

HOPKINTON, lying in the southern part of Merrimack county, is seven miles west of Concord. It was granted by Massachusetts, January 16, 1736, to John Jones and others of Hopkinton in that state, and received the name of Number 5, and subsequently, New Hopkinton. About 1740, several emigrants from Hopkinton, Mass., took up their residence here, and commenced the settlement. The Indians committed several depredations, and during the French and Indian war, which commenced in 1744, the inhabitants were compelled to abandon their homes, and the settlement was not resumed till after the conclusion of that contest. On the 22d of April, 1746, six Indians, fully armed, assaulted a garrison, and succeeded in making an entrance, taking eight persons prisoners, — namely, Mr. Woodwell, his wife, two sons, and a daughter, and Samuel Burbank and his two sons, Caleb and Jonathan. These persons were asleep at the time of the attack. It is related of Abraham Kimball, the first male citizen, that on the 13th of April, 1753, while going from Kimball's garrison to that of Putney, he was made prisoner by the Indians, as also was an aged man named Samuel Putney. Some three days after this, the Indians, while in the vicinity of Boscawen, being suddenly surprised by some of the inhabitants of that town, fled, leaving Putney in the rear, while Kimball escaped, through the sagacity of a dog, that seized an Indian while making preparations to kill Kimball. The Masonian proprietors, November 30, 1750, made a grant of this town to Henry Mellen and others, which occasioned considerable perplexity with the proprietors of Bow. It was, however, settled by the charter of incorporation, which was granted January 11, 1765. At the first meeting of the proprietors after the grant, they voted, "That when ten families are settled, the proprietors will maintain preaching." A Congregational church of ten members was formed November 23, 1757,

over which Rev. James Scales was pastor from that date until 1770. There being no meeting-house, the ordination took place in Putney's fort, in the open air, attended by a large number of people. Rev. Elijah Fletcher was the pastor from 1773 to 1786. The house of worship was destroyed by an incendiary fire in February, 1789, in consequence of which the ordination of Rev. Jacob Cram, which took place the same month, was solemnized on a platform erected for the purpose. Until the house was rebuilt, public worship was held in the barn of Benjamin Wiggin.

Hopkinton contains 26,967 acres, the surface of which consists of widely extended hills, together with several tracts of interval and meadow land, all of which is well adapted to the purposes of agriculture. Fruit-growing receives some attention. Contoocook river waters the town, receiving in its course Warner and Blackwater rivers, and several large brooks emptying into the Merrimack at Concord. The Merrimack and Connecticut River Railroad and the Contoocook Valley Railroad connect at Contoocookville. Lumber is manufactured in considerable quantities. There are two villages — East Village and Contoocookville; six church edifices — Congregational, Episcopal, Baptist, Free-will Baptist, Universalist, and Swedenborgian; twenty-one school districts, two academies (one at each village), and two post-offices — Contoocookville and Hopkinton: also, one grist-mill and six saw-mills. Population, 2,169; valuation, \$717,069.

HUDSON, Hillsborough county, is situated on the east bank of the Merrimack river, opposite Nashua. It was included in the original grant of Dunstable, and was set off into a separate township by the legislature of Massachusetts, in 1732, by the name of Nottingham. It received a new act of incorporation under New Hampshire, July 5, 1746, and was called Nottingham West. In March, 1778, a small portion of the territory of Londonderry was annexed to it, and July 1, 1830, the name was changed to Hudson. It was not settled until after 1710, although several tracts within its bounds were granted before 1660. The names of some of the early settlers were Blodgett, Colburn, Cross, Cummings, Greeley, Hill, Lovewell, Marsh, Merrill, Pollard, and Winn, who commenced settlements on the banks of the Merrimack, where the Indians had cleared fields for raising corn. From anticipated attacks of the savages, the first settlers lived in garrisons; but, however necessary such precautions may have been, there appears to be no record of any depredations committed by the Indians. In the old French war of 1756, two soldiers from this town, Amos Pollard and Asa Worcester, were in the army in Canada. Hudson contributed largely, according

to its population, to the support of the Revolutionary struggle, five of the inhabitants having been in Captain Walker's company at Bunker Hill. A Congregational church was constituted November 30, 1737, at which time Rev. Nathaniel Merrill was settled as pastor, who appears to have served the church until his death in 1796, although the civil contract was dissolved, in 1774, for a consideration of £60. The land is easy of culture, being of a rich sandy loam. On the river are large intervals of deep and fertile soil; but distant from the river, the surface is hilly and uneven. There are two ponds — known as the Little Massabesic and Otternick, both covering about three hundred acres. Hudson contains two villages; three church edifices — Baptist, Congregational, and Methodist; ten school districts, and one post-office: also, four saw-mills, two grist-mills, one batting mill, one wheelwright shop, and one tool-maker's shop. Population, 1,312; valuation for 1857, \$464,592.

JACKSON, Coös county, is situated at the base of the White Mountains, adjoining Bartlett on the south, and ninety miles from Concord. It was first settled by Benjamin Copp, who, with his family, constituted the only inhabitants, and endured unexampled hardships for a period of twelve years. In the year 1790, they were relieved from their loneliness by the arrival of four other families,—those of Captain Joseph Pinkham, Clement Meserve, John Young, and Joseph D. Pinkham. The settlement was first called New Madbury, which it retained till the date of its incorporation, December 4, 1800, when it was called Adams. To suit prevailing political opinions, this name was changed July 4, 1829, to Jackson, in honor of the president of the United States.

The surface of Jackson is uneven and rocky; but the greater proportion of the land is adapted to cultivation. The most noted eminences are Black, Baldface, and Thorn mountains, the second of which is situated on the line between Jackson and Bartlett. Iron ore of the best quality, as also bog and magnetic iron and tin ore, have been found here, the former in immense quantities. The tin ore is considered the first ever discovered in the United States, and was found by Dr. Jackson, state geologist. Ellis river, the only stream of note, waters the town, in addition to which are several brooks and rivulets. The view here given is of Goodrich Falls with the old lumber-mill on the main road from Jackson to Bartlett, about two miles from Jackson City, at the junction of the two branches of Ellis river. The height of the rock at the right, from the water, is eighty feet. There is a large circular pool below the fall, the water of which is of great depth. When the river is full, the water pours a broad, beautiful sheet over the dam, covering the rocks,

and throwing up clouds of spray, sometimes to the height of one hundred feet, and exhibiting a beautiful rainbow. A new mill is in course



Goodrich Falls.

A.C.W.

of erection just in rear of the high rock upon the right. One of the principal thoroughfares to the far-famed White Hills leads through this town; and the traveller, as he passes along, cannot but be interested as he beholds the beautiful scenery with which the locality abounds. Jackson has but one village, usually called "The Corner,"—sometimes familiarly "Jackson City,"—where a half-dozen houses cannot be found in a half a mile; at one of which, passengers coming up from Conway and down from the Glen House, destined to the Crawford House, meet and share the noon-day hospitalities of "mine host." There are two churches—Free-will Baptist, and a Protestant Union house; eight school districts, and one post-office: also, two saw-mills, and one grist-mill. Population, 589; valuation, \$114,187.

JAFFREY, in the eastern division of Cheshire county, adjoins Peterborough, and is forty-six miles from Concord. This town was granted by the Masonian proprietors to forty persons in 1749, and the first permanent settlement was made, in 1758, by a Mr. Grout and John Davison. In 1753 Richard Peabody, Moses Stickney, and others arrived, and remained some two or three years, but not meeting with their anticipated success, they left for more promising fields of labor. Jaffrey was incorporated in 1773, receiving its name from George Jaffrey, of Portsmouth, one of the Masonian proprietors. Previous to this it was known as New Monadnock, or Monadnock Number 2.

The first public meeting, summoned by Jonathan Stanley, was held on September 14, 1773. On the 28th of the same month an adjourned meeting was held, at which a committee, consisting of Captain Jonathan Stanley, Alexander McNeil, and James Callwell, were appointed to procure the services of a minister. The next year, April 26, 1774, it was decided to "build a meeting-house on the common near the centre of the town, this and the ensuing year," and at a subsequent meeting, held July 6, it was "Resolved, that the house shall be 60 feet by 45, posts 27 feet; that there shall be a porch at each end of the house; and that the house shall be raised by the middle of June, 1775, and be finished by the first of June, 1776." It is a rather singular fact, that the frame of this house is asserted to have been raised on the memorable 17th of June, 1775, and that those engaged in its erection heard the report of the cannon discharged at Bunker Hill.¹ The edifice was not completed for many years, doubtless owing to the unsettled state of things produced by war, for which reason also pulpit ministrations were of unfrequent occurrence until 1780, notwithstanding money was annually raised for the support of the gospel. There was no regularly settled minister till 1782, though many names of clergymen appear on the records. Rev. Laban Ainsworth was unanimously called "to the work of the gospel ministry in this town," July 8, 1782, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church, December 10th following, and continued alone in the work for nearly half a century. Since 1830 the active duties have been performed by a junior pastor. Mr. Ainsworth died March 17, 1858, aged one hundred years, seven months, and twenty-eight days. A Baptist Church was established here January 3, 1814. Among the eminent men who have claimed nativity here is Hon. Joel Parker, for many years chief justice of the state, now Royall professor of law in Harvard College.

Jaffrey is uneven in its surface; but has numerous meadows and rich

¹ This meeting-house is now used for civil instead of ecclesiastical purposes.

pasture, which render it well adapted to the raising of cattle. The Grand Monadnock mountain is principally situated in the northwest part of the town. The direction of the ridge runs northeast and southwest; and it is about five miles long from north to south, and three miles from east to west. Its height, according to the observations of Professor Dana, in 1816, is 3,450 feet above the level of the sea, its component parts being talc, mica, and slate, distinctly stratified. Several minerals are found on and around it. Viewed at a distance of four or five miles, its summit appears of a globular shape, bereft of those steep rocks and mural precipices common to granitic mountains. A very extensive view, rural and beautiful, is obtainable from its top. No less than thirty collections of fresh water, some of such ample dimensions as to contain islands of eight or ten acres, are to be seen, seemingly clustering around its very base. This mountain was, many years since, covered with a large growth of evergreens; but by repeated fires it now presents, at a distance, a perfectly barren appearance. On ascending, however, there may be found plats of earth sufficient for the growth of the blueberry and cranberry, as well as a variety of shrubs. Innumerable streams of water issue from the mountain, some of which discharge themselves into the Connecticut, while others form the head waters of the Contoocook river. The largest stream rises about one hundred rods from the summit, descending in a southeast direction. The Monadnock mineral spring, which is slightly impregnated with carbonate of iron and sulphate of soda, is about a mile and a half to the southeast of the mountain. Yellow ochre is found at the mouth of the spring. There are several ponds, out of three of which issue streams sufficient to carry mills. In the largest of these ponds, which is four hundred rods long and one hundred and forty wide, is an island of about ten acres.

Jaffrey has three villages, bearing the names of Jaffrey, East Jaffrey, and Prescott, at the two former of which are post-offices; four churches — two Congregational, one Baptist, and one Universalist; thirteen school districts, and Melville Academy: also, the Monadnock Bank, with a capital of \$50,000; four stores; two cotton mills, having a combined capital of \$30,000; two tanneries, and a manufactory of pails and other wooden ware. Population, 1,497; valuation, \$643,516.

JEFFERSON, in Coös county, adjoining Lancaster, is ninety-eight miles from Concord. Dartmouth was its first name, under which it was granted October 3, 1765, to John Goffe; and granted again June 26, 1772, to Mark H. Wentworth and others. The settlement was begun,

about the year 1773, by Colonel Joseph Whipple, Samuel Hart, and others. In December, 1796, it was incorporated by the New Hampshire legislature, receiving its present name in honor of the illustrious Jefferson. Colonel Whipple was a man of considerable notoriety in his day, and a very extensive landholder. His name is mentioned, even at the present time, with pride and veneration; for although very exact in his dealings with his neighbors, paying and receiving pay to the smallest fraction, he was kind and attentive to the settlers, watching after their welfare and interests with a fatherly solicitude. During the Revolutionary war, a party of Indians, under the authority of the English, were admitted to the Colonel's house as usual, and made him a prisoner before he was aware of their intention. He made no objection to accompany them; but said they must wait till he procured some articles of apparel for his journey. Telling Mrs. Hight, his housekeeper, to entertain the Indians with some articles of curious mechanism in the house, he contrived, while their attention was so occupied, to make his escape from his bedroom window. Going directly to a field where some men were at work, he ordered each man to seize a stake from the fence, and shoulder it as he would a gun; and thus reinforced, he again presented himself before the Indians who were in pursuit of him. The enemy, seeing him at a distance, as they imagined, at the head of a company of armed men, hurriedly seized what plunder they could lay their hands on, and fled. Mr. Gotham, one of the family, was coming to the house when the Indians arrested Colonel Whipple, but saw them in time to make his escape. While crossing the river on a log he was fired upon, but was not injured.

Jefferson is quite hilly, but the gently rising slopes are cultivated to their summits, producing wheat, rye, barley, and oats in abundance. There is excellent grazing land on the higher hills, pasturing large flocks of cattle and sheep. A more beautiful pastoral scene cannot be imagined than that presented to the traveller as he ascends Cherry Mountain. Before him lies the town of Jefferson, in all its loveliness. Upon all the green slopes are flourishing fields of grain. Here and there, in the quiet valleys, or sheltered by overhanging cliffs, are snug farm-houses amid scores of outhouses; and scattered among all, and giving animation to the picture, are the "cattle upon a thousand hills." Mount Pliny and Cherry mountain are the highest elevations. John's and Israel's rivers¹ supply abundance of water. Pondicherry bay is two hundred rods long and one hundred wide. Jefferson has a Baptist

¹ The names of these rivers were derived from two brothers,—John and Israel Glines,—who hunted beaver and other animals in the vicinity, prior to the settlement of this part of the country.

church, seven school districts, and two post-offices — Jefferson and Jefferson Mills; also, two mills and one store. Population, 629; valuation, \$170,340.

KEENE, in the central part of Cheshire county, fifty-five miles from Concord, is the shire town, and was first settled under the authority of Massachusetts. Jeremiah Hall, Daniel Hoar, Seth Heaton, Elisha Root, Nathaniel Rockwood, Josiah Fisher, William Puffer, and others from Massachusetts, settled in September, 1734, but did not reside here permanently. The first who attempted to pass the winter in Keene were Nathan Blake, Seth Heaton, and William Smeed, who, encountering a variety of hardships, left before the winter expired, returning next season. At this time the line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts had not been run, nor its direction ascertained, and it was generally supposed the valley of the Ashuelot would fall within the boundaries of the latter. The town was then called Upper Ashuelot, which means, in the Indian language, "a collection of many waters." Upper Ashuelot was a frontier settlement, in the bosom of the wilderness, and was much exposed to Indian assaults, its nearest neighbor being Northfield, Mass., twenty miles distant, while Winchester (Lower Ashuelot), though first granted, did not contain any inhabitants, or, at most, two or three. The town was laid out into lots, fifty-four being on Main street,—twenty-seven on each side,—which were one hundred and sixty rods long, and eight rods front; and in 1736 the proprietors voted to erect a meeting-house at the south end of Main street, forty feet long, thirty-five feet wide, and twenty feet stud, which was to be finished by the 26th of June, 1737. In 1738 Jacob Bacon was settled as minister. The same year a fort was erected for protection from the Indians, who, in 1745, killed Josiah Fisher. In 1746, the inhabitants becoming alarmed, increased vigilance and circumspection were observed in their movements. On the 23d of April the town was attacked, and all that could took refuge in the fort. There were several attending to their cattle, however, and they encountered the Indians, who had rushed into the street, filling the air with their horrid yells. Mrs. McKenny, an aged woman, and John Bullard, were killed; Mrs. Clark had a narrow escape, having been pursued by an Indian, whom she succeeded in outrunning; and Nathan Blake was taken prisoner and carried to Canada, where he remained two years. The Indians attacked the fort on all sides, but relief soon after arriving from Swanzey, the savages decamped, burning, however, all the houses, and capturing a number of the cattle. The inhabitants remained in the fort until March or April, 1747, and then abandoned the settlement.

In 1750 or 1752 the inhabitants again returned to the town, and, in 1753, it was incorporated under the name of Keene, which was given in honor of an English nobleman, perhaps Sir Benjamin Keene, British minister at Spain, and contemporary with Governor Wentworth, who granted the charter. Between the years 1754 and 1755 several parties of Indians visited the town, but their depredations were of no great magnitude. They captured one man, Benjamin Twichell, whom they carried to Quebec, and who died on his return to Boston.

Keene, in the Revolution, exhibited a spirit of wisdom, courage, and patriotism in her supplies of men and means, and in the adoption of the true remedies to aid in the support of the war. As soon as news reached the town of the battle of Lexington, measures were taken to raise a company, which started the next morning, commanded by Captain Wyman, for Concord. Some parties were overzealous in the cause, and would have committed assaults on several tories, who were retained as prisoners, but for the timely efforts of some of the more humane and forbearing of the inhabitants. Several disturbances occurred in 1782, regarding the settlement of the divisional line between New Hampshire and Vermont, which at last were amicably settled. Two farms were annexed to Keene from Swanzey, December 10, 1812.

The town of Keene is a proud little spot, and has been the residence of many distinguished characters, among whom may be mentioned Judge Daniel Newcomb; Peleg Sprague, member of congress; the two Governors Dinsmoor, father and son; General James Wilson, and his late father, members of congress; Joel Parker, for many years the able, upright, and highly esteemed chief justice of New Hampshire, now Royall professor of law in Harvard College; Levi Chamberlain, the last whig candidate for governor, a man as much beloved for his friendly and social qualities as respected for his eloquence in the senate and at the bar; John Prentiss, the veteran editor of the Keene Sentinel, which journal, started by him in 1799, is third in seniority of all the newspapers extant in New Hampshire; and the reverend and learned Dr. Barstow, of whom the five last named, and the younger Dinsmoor, still survive. On the east side of Main street there formerly stood a neat little public-house, called "Shurtliff's Hotel," kept by Benoni Shurtliff, whose wife was a sister of the famous Thomas O. Selfridge of Boston, and whose three or four daughters were genteel, sprightly, intelligent young ladies, ambitious of display and of setting a rich and elegant table. Here a select few, the *élite* of the New Hampshire bar, were wont to resort during the sitting of the court. In 1815 the company consisted of the chief justice, Jeremiah Smith, Daniel Webster, George Baxter Upham, Judge Ellis, Judge Hubbard

of Vermont, Roger Vose of Walpole, and Levi Chamberlain and his elder brother, John C. Chamberlain. The feast of fat things which came *out* of the mouth when this company were seated at the table was more exhilarating than that which went *in*: together they furnished a rich repast for body and soul. For comic wit, Vose had no superior in New England; for refined intellectual acumen, Judge Smith was not surpassed. No matter where placed,—on the bench, in the halls of legislation, in a popular assembly, or in a company of young ladies,—he was sure to be first, imparting pleasure and instruction to each, and commanding the admiration of all. Webster was graceful and dignified in manner, uttering but few words, but those always forcible.

It is deserving of mention, that a female high school was established here by Miss Fiske about the year 1810, and was continued for twenty or thirty years with great success and credit to herself and to her numerous pupils far and near. Governor Washburn, in his history of Leicester Academy, speaking of the first female teacher of that institution, Miss Holmes, a young lady of distinguished learning, ability, and accomplishments, says: "She was educated at that excellent school whose reputation was so long sustained, and at which so many of the



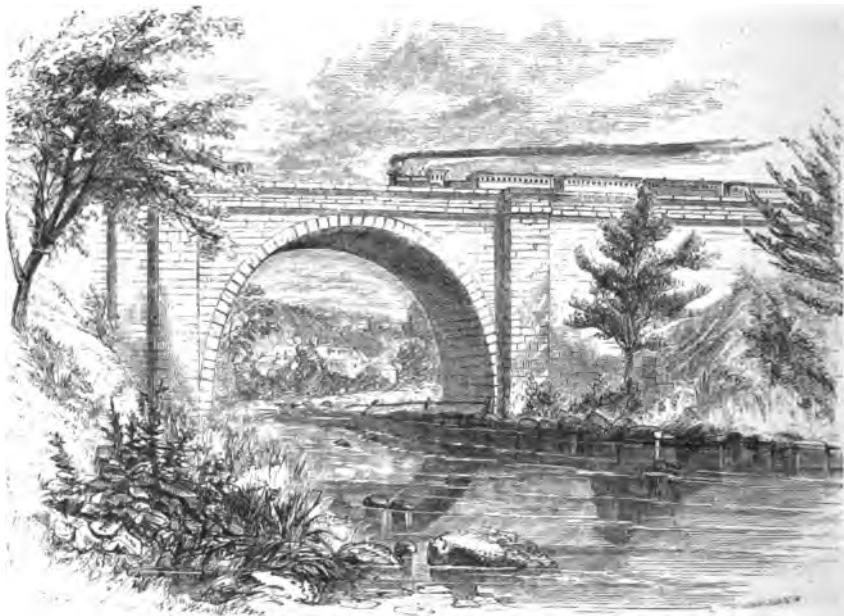
Keene — Central Square.

best trained minds of New England were educated — Miss Fiske's of Keene."

VOL. I.

plished much for the public good, and deservedly will her memory be enshrined in many grateful hearts, and, let it be hoped, her example emulated.

Keene is connected with Boston by the Cheshire Railroad, over which there is a great amount of travel, to Saratoga Springs, Canada, and the West. It is also connected by the Ashuelot Railroad with Springfield and New York. The surface of the town is generally level or moderately swelling, and the soil is good. There is considerable flat or valley land, which is divided nearly equally by the Ashuelot river; presenting, variegated as it is by agriculture, a pleasing prospect to the traveller. The Ashuelot river has its source in a pond in Washington. Keene has been called one of the "prettiest villages" in New England. The principal village is situated on an extensive plain, supposed by many to have been the bed of a lake. The width and uniform level of its streets; its smooth, dry side-walks; the abundance of beautiful shade trees, behind which, half hidden, many beautiful residences are seen; the magnificent gardens, ornamented with every variety of flower; its large



Viaduct of the Cheshire Railroad at South Keene.

and well-constructed hotels; its handsome stores and beautiful public buildings, and generally thrifty appearance, all render the village both pleasant and attractive. Keene is a place of large business. Its facilities for trade, owing in a great measure to its favorable location in rela-

tion to the adjoining towns, are numerous, and secure to its mercantile interests valuable advantages. Our view of Keene is taken at a point looking a little west of north, embracing the Park in Central Square, and much of the business portion of the place.

There are many interesting objects in and about this town. A work of which the people have reason to be proud is the viaduct over a branch of Ashuelot river, near South Keene station, as seen in the engraving. It is about seventy-five feet wide and forty-five feet high, and is a beautiful specimen of granite masonry. It cost about \$25,000. Through the arch, in the distance, is seen J. A. Fay and Company's machine-shop, 160 feet long by forty wide, and built of brick, where are made planing, mortising, sash, sticking, moulding, and various other machines, some of which are sent to nearly every quarter of the world. The patent mortising machine received a premium at the World's Fair in London. Another place of interest is Beaver Brook falls, a very beautiful and romantic spot about two miles north of Keene. The water falls about forty feet over what appears to be a natural flight of steps into a basin, partly inclosed by rocks, in which are caught some very large trout. There are many other spots where fish are captured in large numbers.

There are in Keene five church edifices — Congregational, Unitarian, Baptist, Methodist, and Roman Catholic; a town hall, one of the largest and best in the state; a very popular high school, in which the four village schools have united, under an act which provides for a graduated system, by which the pupil ascends from the simplest rudiments to those higher branches usually taught in academies; three large and commodious hotels, the Cheshire House being a noble structure, its rooms airy and convenient, and its general internal arrangements in full keeping with the inviting appearance of its external form; three banks,—the Cheshire, the Ashuelot, and the Cheshire County,—with a combined capital of \$300,000; the Provident Institution for Savings; two fire insurance companies, thirteen school districts, and one post-office: also, one flannel manufactory; a large sash and blind factory, driven by a twenty-five horse power engine; several large establishments for the manufacture of clothing, one for the manufacture of hats and caps, an iron foundery, one steam saw-mill; one machine-shop, belonging to the Cheshire Railroad, and one organ factory. Population, 3,392; valuation, \$2,136,615.

KENSINGTON, Rockingham county, lying west of Hampton Falls, and forty miles from Concord, was settled at an early period, and was originally included in the limits of Hampton, from which it was incor-

porated April 1, 1737. It is strange, though nevertheless true, that it contained a larger population at the commencement of the Revolution than it has at the present day.

A Congregational church of sixty-four members was formed on the 6th of October, 1737, over which Rev. Jeremiah Fogg was ordained pastor. Mr. Fogg was a native of Hampton, and died December 1, 1789, after a pastorate of fifty-two years. He was arraigned before a council on the January previous to his death for preaching Unitarian sentiments, of which the council expressed disapproval.¹ Rev. Nathaniel Shaw, who had been a soldier in the Revolution, was the next pastor, from 1793 until 1813.

The surface is quite level. John Tilton lives on the same farm that his ancestors purchased from the Indians more than two hundred years ago. There are no streams of any note, and the only body of water is a small pond, deep and muddy. The town contains one village; two churches, one occupied by the Christians, and the other by the Congregationalists and Universalists; two school districts, and one post-office: also, one tannery, and one boot and shoe factory. Population, 700; valuation, \$256,404.

KILKENNY, in the southern division of Coös county, is 126 miles from Concord, and contains 15,906 acres. It was granted June 4, 1774, to Jonathan Warner and others. It is a very poor township, with few features to make it a desirable habitation for civilized man. Kilkenny is in the form of a triangle surmounted by a parallelogram, many miles in length, but hardly a mile in width, and is rough and barren. Those who have taken up their abode here,—and they are few,—must be of that class who have a predilection for solitude:—whether it is sweet or not, they are the best judges. The greater part of the territory is usurped by two giants of nature—Pilot and Willard mountains, so named from an incident that happened to a dog and his master. Willard lost his way and wandered for three days on these mountains, on the east side of which his camp was situated. Pilot saw that his master was in a strait, and set his sagacity to work to relieve him. Each day he set out on an exploring expedition,—as his master thought, in pursuit of game,—returning invariably towards evening. On the second or third day, Willard being nearly exhausted, followed his dog, who piloted him through the tortuous windings of the mountains to his camp. Certainly, for such disinterested friendship Pilot deserves to have his name handed down to *canine* posterity. These mountains

¹ This church afterwards became Unitarian.

have some fine farms along their base, and, higher up, excellent grazing land. Population, 19; valuation, \$2,200.

KINGSTON, Rockingham county, adjoins Hampstead on the west, and is distant from Concord thirty-seven miles. It contains 12,188 acres, of which eight hundred are estimated to be water. Kingston was granted August 6, 1694, by Lieut. Governor Usher, to James Prescott, Ebenezer Webster, and others, belonging to Hampton. The charter comprehended the territory which now forms the towns of East Kingston, Danville, and Sandown. A short time subsequent to the grant, garrison houses were erected on the plain by direction of the proprietors, who commenced preparing their lands for the purposes of agriculture. In consequence of the dangers and perplexities of the succeeding hostilities they became discouraged, and many of them returned home within two years after the commencement of the settlement. The enterprise was renewed after the conclusion of the war, but the progress was very slow, and it was not till 1725 that matters began to look favorable.

The Indians were exceedingly troublesome to the settlers, and several persons fell victims to their barbarity. In 1707, Stephen and Jacob Gilman were ambushed between Kingston and Exeter, but fortunately succeeded in making their escape to the garrison, with the loss of their horses; and in the same year, September 15th, a man named Henry Elkins was killed. In 1712, Stephen Gilman and Ebenezer Stevens were wounded at Kingston, and the former taken and put to death. Jabez Colman and his son, while employed in their field, were killed September 7, 1724; and four children were taken at the same time, one of whom escaped, the others being afterwards redeemed. Many Indian relics, such as jasper and quartz arrow-heads, axes, gouges, and hammers, made from various kinds of stones, as well as some old French coin, have been brought to light at different times, while preparing the land for seed. The first church, a Congregational, was gathered September 17, 1725, over which Rev. Ward Clark was ordained pastor, at which time the church records commence, and give a list of the heads of families then here, eighty-one in all, among whom were Thomas, John, and Ebenezer Webster, Thomas Webster, Jr., and several by the name of Sanborn. The year 1737 is memorable on account of an unusual mortality among the children of the town, from a disease similar to what is now termed croup, then called the "kanker quinsey." About 1823 the academy was built, which afforded a valuable opportunity for quite a number of young men to prepare for college, who had not before had the means of doing so. The Hon. Josiah Bartlett and Major Ebenezer Stevens were distinguished resi-

dents of this town. They both held high offices of trust. The former was an eminent physician in Kingston, and acquired great reputation for skill in the treatment of the throat distemper, then quite prevalent and mortal. He was a strong and zealous supporter of American liberty, was for some time chief justice of the colony, was president of the state under the first constitution in 1790 and 1791, and the first governor under the revised constitution in 1792-3.

There are no high hills in Kingston; the Great and Rock Rimmon are the principal, the former of which is a body of granite, extending over twenty or thirty acres, covered with soil, and having on its west side an abrupt descent of nearly one hundred feet to the plain. The soil of Kingston is generally of a fertile character. Bog-iron ore has been found, as well as red and yellow ochre. There are several ponds, the largest of which covers upward of three hundred acres, and has an island of ten or twelve acres, covered with wood. Country pond, lying partly in Newton, is two hundred acres in extent, and has also an island of some six or eight acres within its limits. Near the centre of the town is an extensive plain, the site of the principal village—Plainville; besides which there is another, called by the same name as the town. There are three church edifices—Congregational, Methodist, and Universalist; six school districts, an academy, two post-offices—Kingston, and South Kingston: also, four stores, and three carriage factories. Population, 1,192; valuation, \$415,900.

LACONIA, Belknap county, twenty-seven miles from Concord, is beautifully inclosed by the waters of Great bay, Long bay, and Winnipesaukee river, which separate it from Meredith upon the north and west, and Gilford upon the east and south. It has an area of about 10,000 acres, and was taken from Meredith and incorporated July 14, 1855. In form, this and the parent town resemble an open fan, of which Laconia represents the handle. The surface is generally more even than that of Meredith, and all of it capable of cultivation. There are two villages, situated upon the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, the more southerly one being still called Meredith Bridge, and the other Lake Village, parts of both of them being in Gilford. The Laconia side of Meredith Bridge contains about eight hundred inhabitants; a fine water power, improved by one cotton and two woollen factories; eleven stores of various descriptions, an establishment for manufacturing railroad cars, a pail factory, a sash and blind factory, and a public-house; also, two printing-offices, each of which issues a weekly newspaper; the Belknap County Bank, with a capital of \$80,000; "Gilford post-office;" and a Congregational meeting-house. Mere-

dith Bridge is a place of great resort in summer on account of its pleasant situation, and its rich and abundant scenery. Lake Village, one and a half miles north on the river, contains, in the Laconia part of it, about six hundred inhabitants, one store, two woollen yarn factories, a saw-mill, grist-mill, and wheelwright's shop. The post-office accommodations for this village are at Gilford. The situation of the town is well calculated for extensive business, being approached both by railroad and steam navigation, and it contains much capital and enterprise. There are six school districts, enjoying the privileges of school during a part of the year. Upon the incorporation of the town, eleven twenty-fourth parts of the valuation of the former town were assigned to Laconia, making \$522,036. Population about 1,400.

LANCASTER, the shire town of Coös county, about one hundred and forty miles from Concord, and one hundred and thirty from Portland by the Grand Trunk Railway, contains 23,480 acres. It was granted by Governor Benning Wentworth to Captain David Page¹ and sixty-nine others, being incorporated at the same time. In June of that year, the son of Captain Page marked a path from Haverhill, through the woods, a distance of forty-eight miles, by which the Captain, together with Edward Bucknam and Emmons Stockwell and their families, all being of Petersham, Mass., traced their way to this place in September following. At that time there was not an inhabitant on the whole route from Haverhill, nor a settlement near them, nor a grist-mill within a hundred miles. The troubles of the Revolutionary war thinned out the small population,—all the inhabitants above Captain Stockwell's place leaving for greater security. Stockwell, however, by his courage and firmness, induced some to remain, and, after the war, the progress of the settlement revived. The first church was organized in July, 1794, over which Rev. Joseph Willard was pastor from September of that year until 1822. The town, in 1794, contained thirty-six families. A tract called Barker's Location was annexed to Lancaster, June 22, 1819; and a portion of Kilkenny was annexed December 15, 1842.

Lancaster has an exceedingly picturesque situation, lying near some mountains, its own surface being pretty level. Three eminences are in the south part, called Martin Meadow hills. Along the Connecticut and at the mouth of Israel's river there are some tracts of alluvial land, being nearly three fourths of a mile wide on the former, and even larger at the latter. The land in the southeast part lies too high up the moun-

¹ The father of Mr. Page was an Englishman, and the first settler of Lunenburg, Mass.

tains for cultivation. Water is supplied by the Connecticut and Israel's river, and by several large brooks. A bridge has been thrown across the latter river, and the natural advantages of the water power are rendered more valuable by the erection of three dams. Martin-meadow pond, covering one hundred and fifty acres, and Little pond, of forty acres, are the largest collections of water.

The principal village is built upon a large plain, a mile east from the Connecticut river, and in it, at the northerly end of the main street, which extends both ways from the bridge over Israel's river, are the courthouse, jail, and elegant new hotel. The Congregationalists, Methodists, and Unitarians have each a house of worship; and there are fourteen school districts, one academy, and one post-office; as well as one grist-mill, eight saw-mills, one carding and cloth-dressing mill, one sash and blind factory, one iron foundery, and one bank (capital \$50,000). The amount of capital invested in trade and manufactures is estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000. Population, 1,559; valuation, \$471,602.

LANDAFF, in the northwestern part of Grafton county, ninety miles from Concord, contains 29,200 acres, and was granted to James Avery and others, January 3, 1764. These grantees failed to fulfil the conditions of the charter, and it was regranted to Dartmouth College. After the Revolution, however, the parties to whom the first grant was made, set up a claim to the land; and, after one or two hearings before the proper courts, the case was decided in their favor. This decision put Dartmouth College,—under the patronage of which the settlement was commenced, and which erected mills, opened roads, and cleared lands,—to considerable loss, which was made up, however, in a measure, by subsequent grants. The first church organized was a Baptist, in 1788.

Landaff has a broken surface, but the land is generally good for grazing. There are three eminences of note, called Landaff mountain, Cobble hill, and Bald hill, the former lying in the eastern part, and the latter in the west. The soil is very fertile in some parts of the township, and in its cultivation the people are principally engaged. Wild Ammonoosuc and Great Ammonoosuc rivers furnish an abundance of water. There are two church edifices—Free-will Baptist and Methodist; nine school districts, and two post-offices—Landaff and East Landaff: also, nine saw-mills and three starch factories. Large quantities of maple sugar are annually manufactured. Population, 948; valuation, \$286,234.

LANGDON, the southwestern corner town of Sullivan county, fifty miles from Concord, was incorporated January 11, 1737, and named

from Governor John Langdon, of Revolutionary fame. Seth Walker commenced the settlement in 1773, and was followed, the year after, by Nathaniel Rice and Jonathan Willard. The first church was a Congregational, which was organized November 8, 1792. Among the names of the early preachers were those of Lazel, Hartwell, Spaulding, and Taft, the latter of whom did most of the preaching from 1795 to 1803, when he turned politician, and was chosen representative to the general court. For many years a sharp conflict ensued in religious matters, by reason of the people being partly Universalists and in part Congregationalists. In 1804, Abner Kneeland, afterwards the notorious infidel preacher, was invited to settle as pastor, in opposition to a strong remonstrance by a minority of the church. In 1810 he was chosen representative; in 1811 he left to settle over the first Universalist society in Charlestown, Mass. The church clerk moved to the west and carried off the records, with which also the visible organization of the church, for many years, disappeared. The town was found, by all the ministers who visited it, to be truly missionary ground. Several were reluctant to settle, but persevered in their efforts to reform vice and intemperance; and it is said that a very marked improvement in the morals of the place is visible.

The soil is suitable for agricultural purposes, and for the raising of stock. Much attention is paid to the manufacture of butter and cheese, and flax is not a small item in the productions of the town. Langdon is watered by a branch of Cold river, which passes southwest through its whole extent. The principal village is three miles east of Connecticut river and six from Bellows Falls. There are two religious societies here—Congregational and Universalist, both of which have church edifices; six school districts, one post-office, and one store. Population, 575; valuation, \$326,742.

LEBANON lies on the Connecticut river, in the western part of Grafton county, forty-nine miles from Concord. It was brought to the notice of the first settlers during the French and Indian wars; and in 1760, when tranquillity ensued through the conquest of Canada, fifty-two individuals, belonging principally to Lebanon and Mansfield, Conn., associated themselves into a company and obtained a charter of this town, July 4, 1760, from Governor Benning Wentworth. The charter was granted under the usual conditions, and the township was to be six miles square. The first meeting of the proprietors was held at Mansfield, October 6, 1761, when a committee was appointed to lay out the lots and road immediately; and, to encourage a speedy settlement, the proprietors voted, that those of their number who shall settle upon their

lands within the term of ten years shall have the privilege of cultivating and improving such part of the interval as shall best suit them. In 1763 a horse road was completed from Charlestown, and the same year a saw-mill was built. A grist-mill was built in 1764, on the site now occupied by Osgood's mills.

The proprietors came up during the summer and cleared the lands, and in the winter returned to their former homes. The first settlements were begun on the river, and gradually extended eastward. The winter of 1762 was passed here by three men, for the first time, the names of whom were Levi Hyde, Samuel Esterbrooks, and William Dana. William Downer, with his wife and eight children, Oliver Davidson, Elijah Dewey, and James Jones, arrived in 1763; Nathaniel Porter, Asa Kilbourne, Samuel Meacham, Joseph and Jonathan Dana, Huckins Storrs, Silas Waterman, Jedediah Hibbard, Charles Hill, John Wheatley, Jesse Cook, Salmon Aspenwall, Joseph Wood, James Hartshorn, and Nathaniel Storrs, arrived between the years 1763 and 1767. The records commence on the 13th of May, 1765, at which date the following appears: "Queary: Whither we will have a minister in the town this summer, or will not? Voted in the affirmative. Voted the select men take it upon themselves to seek quarters for the minister and provide for his accommodation." There could not have been more than twenty families here at this time. In 1767 it was voted to have a school established; and in July the next year it was resolved to have a meeting-house, and to locate it on a lot near the old burying-ground, which was in the western part of the town; but the house was not erected till 1772. A church was organized in September, 1768, over which Rev. Isaiah Potter was pastor from 1772 until his death in 1817. He was an athletic man of over six feet, and could mow, it is said, for a half day without whetting his scythe, bringing down the grass by sheer strength. He was chaplain to one of the New Hampshire regiments in the Revolution. Walking round the camp one day, he saw two men tugging to mount a cannon upon the carriage. Pushing the men aside and laying hold of the trunnions, he raised the piece alone, and quietly walked away. One of the men, vexed and astonished, used some profane language. Learning, however, that the man who had performed such a feat was a chaplain, he hastened after him, and, with hat in hand, made humble acknowledgments for his profanity. One of his congregation once complained that his sermons were too short. Mr. Potter asked him (it was before churches were warmed by stoves), "If a short sermon in a cold day would not do, if it was a good one?" — "Certainly," replied the other, "if it is a good one." — "But, if it is a poor one, it certainly ought to be short," rejoined Mr. Potter. Prior to this they held meetings in a barn.

In July, 1775, a committee of safety was appointed. Lebanon was one of the sixteen towns which gave in their allegiance to Vermont, and, November 28, 1777, the following appears on the records: "Voted that the select men should not comply with the warrant sent from the assembly at Exeter, to elect a counsellor and representative, and that the town will vindicate the select men in their non-compliance." Lebanon sent a representative to the Vermont legislature in 1778, and did not return to her allegiance to New Hampshire till 1786, at which time, in consequence of not having paid taxes, it was "voted to raise £1,000 in order to pay arrearage taxes to the state of New Hampshire." At the meeting held in August, 1779, it was "Voted that the town purchase three gallons of *rum* for those who attend at the raising of the bridge over the Mascoma, near Capt. Turners." This was the only vote passed. We find nothing further of interest in the records.

Lebanon has an undulating surface, and some rich intervals along the Connecticut and Mascomy rivers. The soil is alluvial and very productive. The Connecticut and Mascomy rivers supply abundance of water, and afford many excellent mill seats. The former has falls, which have been rendered more valuable by locks and canals. Lead and iron ore, and other minerals, have been found here. The principal village, called Lebanon, is built upon a plain, which lies in the central part, and has many tasty private residences, and a few good public buildings. There are two other villages, called East and West Lebanon, each of which, as well as Lebanon, has a post-office. There are four church edifices—two Congregational, one Methodist, and one Universalist; the Tilden Female Academy, and fifteen school districts: also, a large machine-shop, an iron foundery, a sash, door, blind, and furniture manufactory, a carriage manufactory, a large tannery, a scythe and rake factory, two saw-mills, two grist-mills, an establishment for the manufacture of furniture for schools and public buildings, and one bank, with a capital of \$100,000. The Northern Railroad passes through the town. Population, 2,136; valuation, \$1,006,104.

LEE, in the southern part of Strafford county, thirty-one miles from Concord, was formerly a part of Durham, from which it was detached and incorporated January 17, 1766, being "in the upper or western end of the town of Durham." It was originally a part of Dover, as was Durham, and was settled before 1700,—Wadleigh's Falls being occupied as early as 1657. The first meeting-house in Lee stood by the old burial-ground, still existing on the "mast road," near the residence of Mrs. Judge Smith. A Congregational church was formed here, but became extinct many years ago. A Baptist church, and a

Christian Baptist, retain their existence, and worship has been maintained by the Congregationalists for several years at Lee Hill.

Lee suffered, with its mother town, in the Indian wars. Among the traditions is one of a Miss Randall, who was betrothed to Thomas Chesley of Oyster River, and was about to be married. She was returning from Oyster River falls one day with a party of friends, when they were surprised by Indians. She tried to escape, and ran towards a barn standing near, for refuge; but was shot just as she was going into it, and fell across a stone, where she soon bled to death. The stone is preserved; and it is said, that, when a heavy rain falls upon it, her blood-stains can be clearly seen. Mr. Chesley devoted himself to fighting the savages. He took his gun immediately and started; and, coming up with a party of twelve, he did not leave them until eleven had fallen under his shot.

Wheelwright's pond was also the scene of a bloody fight. Two scouting companies, under Captains Floyd and Wiswall, on the 6th of July, 1690, discovered an Indian track, which they followed till they came up during the evening by this pond. A contest began. The men of the town, hearing the firing, hastened to the spot, and the fight continued for hours. Wiswall and his lieutenant, Flagg, with twelve more, were killed, and others were wounded. Floyd continued the fight after Wiswall's death till his men, weakened by losses and exhaustion, were forced to draw off. The enemy retreated at the same time, carrying off their dead. Seven wounded men were found alive the next day, when Captain Convers went to bury the dead.

Lee has 11,625 acres, three hundred of which are water. The surface is nearly level, there being but one considerable eminence, called Lee hill. Wheelwright's pond, covering about 165 acres, lies in the north part of the town, and is the principal source of Oyster river. Lamprey river enters from the northeast corner of Epping, passing through into Durham. Little, North, and Oyster rivers water the other portions of Lee. The soil is generally hard, and requires much cultivation to make it productive; but it is fertile in some places. The inhabitants are for the most part engaged in agriculture. There are in Lee two villages — Lee Hill and Wadleigh's Falls, each place having a post-office; two church edifices — Congregational and Baptist; and seven school districts: also, six saw-mills, engaged in the manufacture of boards, clapboards, and shingles; and three grist-mills. Population, 862; valuation, \$339,069.

LEMPSTER, Sullivan county, forty miles from Concord, was granted by charter, October 5, 1761, to Richard Sparrow and sixty-one others,

and was settled, by emigrants from Connecticut, about the year 1770. A Congregational church with seven male members was formed November 13, 1781, over which Rev. Elias Fisher was pastor from September 25, 1787, until his death, May 22, 1831. A meeting-house was built, after a long trial to fix on the spot, in 1794. After about thirty years, it was removed to the principal village. The Congregationalists, not being permitted to occupy it the whole time, built a new house, on which occasion many united with the Methodists, who built another house. The surface is undulating, excepting in the eastern part, where it is mountainous, it being the west border of the height of land between the Merrimack and the Connecticut. The soil is of a moist description, and is well suited to grass; hence stock-raising, and the products of the dairy, form a large part of the agricultural interests of the place. Water is plentiful, though the streams supplying it are not very large; they are a branch of Sugar river, and the south and west branches of Cold river. Sand pond, four hundred and twenty rods long and twenty wide, lies partly in Lempster; and Dodge's pond, of about fifty acres, lies near its centre. There are two villages—East Lempster and West Lempster; three church edifices—Congregational, Methodist, and Universalist; a high school; nine school districts, with an average attendance of one hundred and ninety-five scholars; and two post-offices—Lempster and East Lempster: also, a large tannery, and a boot and shoe manufactory. Population, 906; valuation, \$309,127.

LINCOLN, in the northeastern part of Grafton county, seventy miles from Concord, contains 32,456 acres, and was granted January 31, 1764, to James Avery and others, but was not settled till several years after the Revolution. The earliest names on record were in 1802, when the following appear: Timothy Shattuck, Asa Oaks, Timothy Shattuck, Jr., Nathan Kinsman, Samuel Jones, Moses Wentworth, Paul Cheney, Aaron Jones, Joshua, Ephraim, and Stephen Kendall, Jeremiah and John Stuart, and David Sanger. The surface is mountainous, and the soil in many parts unfit for cultivation. There are many elevations, Kingsman's mountain being the highest. There are two large gulfs in the north part of the town, caused by an extraordinary discharge of water from the clouds in 1774. The numerous "slips," as they are termed, from the mountain, are exceedingly curious. They commence near its summit, and run to its base, forcing a passage through all obstructions. This town is much resorted to during the summer season, for the purpose of viewing the scenery of the White Mountains. Among the objects of interest is a very curious cavity

which the Pemigewasset river has worn in its bed of solid rock, known as the Basin. It is forty feet in diameter, and twenty-eight feet from

the edge to the bottom of the water, which is usually ten or twelve feet deep. The water, which, as it comes over the precipice, makes a beautiful cascade, white with foam, and falls into the side of the basin, has sufficient force to make several circuits before passing out, in doing which, it has, by the attrition of the rocks carried around, given the cavity its smooth, circular form. The bottom is strewn with round rocks. The outlet of the basin has a form similar to the human leg and foot. Another place of interest is "The Flume." This is near the top of an inclined, smooth,

granite ledge, more than a hundred feet long and thirty wide. Over this runs a small stream, of varied width. Near the top of the ledge is the entry to the Flume. Solid walls, cleft by some convulsion of nature, some fifty feet in height, and twenty feet wide at the bottom, but gradually narrowing towards the top to ten or eleven feet, afford a passage to the little stream. The opposite sides of the walls show corresponding indentations. They are lined with a green moss, and the air is very damp and cool. A huge boulder, of several tons weight, precipitated from the top of the cliff, has caught, and hangs suspended about half-way down between the walls. An old pine, fallen across the chasm, has made a sort of bridge; but is one presenting no great temptation to visitors. Near the Flume is a deep natural well in the solid rock, about sixty feet in diameter, called the Pool. It is more than one hundred and fifty feet from the brink of the well to the surface of the water, which is about forty feet deep. A large hotel, called the Flume House, has been erected within a few years, for the accommodation of the visitors. There are two school districts; one meeting-house, occupied by all denominations; and two post-offices — Lincoln and the Flume House:



The Flume.

also, one saw-mill, and shingle, lath, and clapboard machines. Population, 57; valuation, \$56,790.

LISBON, in the northern part of Grafton county, eighty-nine miles from Concord, contains 29,130 acres. It was granted, under the name of Concord, August 6, 1763, to Joseph Burt and others, and regranted November 28, 1768, to Leonard Whiting and others, under the name of Gunthwaite. This title was not satisfactory, and the first one again adopted, which was changed June 14, 1824, to the present name. Methodist and Free-will Baptist societies existed here as early as 1800. The land is of three varieties,—interval, plain, and upland,—all of which is fit for cultivation, the plain requiring extra dressing. The Lower Ammonoosuc river waters the town through its whole extent, and several smaller streams perform a similar service. Mink pond lies in the south part, and affords mill seats at its outlet. Blueberry mountain is the only elevation of note. A large amount of iron ore is dug from a quarry in the southeast part of the town, sufficient to supply the iron foundry in Franconia. Limestone of good quality is also abundant, and much has been used in the manufacture of lime. Maple sugar is an article largely made. There are two villages—Lisbon and Sugar Hill, at each of which there is a post-office; two church edifices—Methodist and Free-will Baptist; and fourteen school districts: also, two starch manufactories, one cotton bobbin factory, and one carriage manufactory. There is a way station of the White Mountain Railroad in Lisbon. Population, 1,881; valuation, \$534,139.

LITCHFIELD, Hillsborough county, is situated on the east bank of the Merrimack river, directly north of Hudson. The greater portion of the territory comprising this township was granted, as early as 1656, to William Brenton, by the general court of Massachusetts, and was known as Brenton's Farm. Its Indian name was Naticook, and the interval portions of the town were inhabited by a branch of the Pennacooks, called sometimes the Naticooks. No attempts at settlement were made until about the year 1720, when several persons from Billerica and Chelmsford, Mass., arrived, among the names of whom were Underwood, Chase, Bixby, Tufts, and Parker. It was set off from Dunstable (or Nashua), and incorporated by Massachusetts as a township (its territory lying on both sides of the Merrimack river), July 5, 1734. In June, 1749, the charter thus granted was confirmed by New Hampshire. From 1734 to 1746, a period of about twelve years, the settlers on what is now called Merrimack and Litchfield acted under a common organization. Their town and church officers were chosen

partly from each side of the river. The early inhabitants were very desirous to establish public worship and the gospel ministry. A committee of two—one from each side of the river—was sent to Newbury, "to treat with Mr. John Tufts about having his son Joshua to preach in Litchfield." Such was the deference paid to parents. Mr. Tufts was ordained in 1741, and remained three years. A church is supposed to have existed some years prior to 1770, but after this there was none for some time previous to 1809, when the Presbyterian church was formed. In the French war, and during that of the Revolution, Litchfield supplied her quota of men and means, and gave her utmost support to the latter contest. Litchfield is a small but remarkably fertile township, and it has yet remaining considerable timber land of great value. Farming is almost the sole employment of its sparse population. It contains one Presbyterian meeting-house, six school districts, and one post-office: also, two saw-mills and one grist-mill. Population, 450; valuation, \$270,125.

LITTLETON, on the Connecticut river, in Grafton county, one hundred miles from Concord, contains twenty-six thousand acres, and was chartered November 17, 1764, under the name of Chiswick. For some cause or other it was rechartered, with the name of Apthorp, January 18, 1770, and contained at that time 40,850 acres, which was reduced to the present area, November 4, 1784, by the incorporation of Dalton. The name of Apthorp was changed at that time to the present one. Captain Nathan Caswell commenced its settlement about 1772 or 1773, and his son was the first child born in town, and was named from it. The first church formed was a Congregational, in 1803.

Littleton has fifteen miles of territory on Connecticut river. The surface is generally uneven and rocky to some extent, but it is suitable for tillage and grazing. There is some rich interval along the Ammonoosuc. The mountains most noted are Raspberry, Black, Palmer's, and Iron, which are covered with sugar maple, beech, birch, bass, white ash, and in some places red oak. Fifteen Mile falls, in Connecticut river, extend the whole length of Littleton. Ammonoosuc river waters the south part. Partridge pond, lying partly in Lyman, is the only one here. A mineral spring, the water of which is said to resemble that of the Congress spring at Saratoga, lies near Ammonoosuc river. Lime-stone exists in several localities, and a valuable oilstone quarry was in operation until within the last few years. Most of the people are employed in agricultural pursuits, and there are many beautiful and productive farms. There are two villages—Littleton and Factoryville; two churches—Methodist and Congregational; eighteen school

districts; two post-offices — Littleton and North Littleton; and a large hotel, known as the White Mountain House, well arranged and handsomely finished: also, a large woollen factory, an iron foundery, two machine-shops, three saw-mills, one grist-mill, an edge-tool manufactory, a carriage factory, a door, sash, and blind factory, a chair factory, some mechanical establishments of less note, and several stores. The White Mountain Railroad, which passes through Littleton, adds much to the importance and general prosperity of the town. Population, 2,008; valuation, \$536,878.

LONDONDERRY, Rockingham county, is situated on the Merrimack river, twenty-five miles from Concord. The settlers of this town emigrated from the province of Ulster, Ireland, and were of Scotch descent. They came over to this country as much on account of the glowing descriptions given of the fertility of its soil, and the other inducements which it was represented as possessing, as on account of escaping the religious persecutions which were instituted against the Protestants by James II. Having sent over the Rev. Mr. Boyd to make the necessary arrangements for their arrival, and to confer with Governor Shute of Massachusetts in reference to a grant of land, which having resulted favorably, the little colony embarked in five ships, and arrived at Boston, August 4, 1718. Sixteen of these families having obtained the privilege of settling in Casco, Me., started for Casco bay, where they arrived late in the season, and were frozen in, being obliged to spend the whole winter on board the ship, as well as suffer severely for the want of food. They were saved from starvation by the grant of one hundred bushels of Indian meal by the general court of Massachusetts.¹

On the opening of spring, they explored, for some distance, the country around Casco bay, and finding no tract with which they felt satisfied, they concluded to return to Boston; and, directing their course westward, they entered the Merrimack river, ascending it as far as Haverhill, where they arrived April 2 (old style), 1719. While at Haverhill, they heard of a fine tract of land about fifteen miles distant, called Nutfield, on account of the abundance of the chestnut, butternut, and walnut trees which distinguished the growth of its forests. Having examined this tract and ascertained that it was unappropriated, they at once decided to solicit a grant of it from Massachusetts. The spot being selected, the settlement was commenced on the 11th of April

¹ James McKeen, the grandfather of the first president of Bowdoin College, was one of this company, and the agent who selected the land on which the company finally settled.

(old style), 1719, and, on the next day, Rev. Mr. McGregor, their pastor, made an affectionate and impressive address to the little colony, who had assembled under a large oak¹ on the east side of Benson pond. The field on which the settlers first erected their rude cabins as a temporary accommodation for their families, and which they cultivated the first year in common, lies not far from the turnpike where it crosses West Running brook, and has ever since been called the Common field.

The names of these settlers were James McKeen, John Barnett, Archibald Clendenin, John Mitchel, James Skerrett, James Anderson, Randal Alexander, James Gregg, James Clark, James Nesmith, Allen Anderson, Robert Weir, John Morrison, Samuel Allison, Thomas Steele, and John Stuart, most of whom were in the prime of life,— robust, persevering, and adventurous,— and well suited to encounter the toils and endure the hardships attendant on the task which they had undertaken. They distributed themselves in different parts of the town, without any regard to the arrangement of lots, which is evidenced in the multiplicity of roads bending in every direction, a circumstance both injudicious and unwise, and latterly a source of considerable expense. Londonderry, though a frontier town, was never molested by the Indians, while those in its immediate neighborhood, and less exposed withal, were plundered and devastated without mercy. This signal exemption from savage hostilities is ascribed to the fact that the settlers secured, through Colonel Wheelwright of Wells, Me., a fair and acknowledged Indian title to their township; as well as to the circumstance of the Rev. Mr. McGregor being a classmate in college with the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the French governor of Canada, who, at the request of Mr. McGregor, caused means to be used for the protection of the settlement.

It having been ascertained that the town was beyond the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, the settlers, in September, 1719, asked and obtained an act of incorporation from the general court, then sitting at Portsmouth, N. H. In June, 1772, the settlement, which had heretofore been called Nutfield, was incorporated as a township by the name of Londonderry, in commemoration of the city in and near to which most of them had resided in their native land. To this little colony belongs the credit of introducing the potatoe into New England, as also the hand-card, the

¹ On the prostration of this venerable oak through decay, the owner of the field on which it stood planted a young apple-tree among its decayed roots, which is now a thrifty tree. This spot deserves some more enduring memorial; and, for this object, it has been proposed that a granite obelisk, bearing appropriate inscriptions, should be erected at some early day in place of the tree.

foot-wheel, and the loom, implements afterwards common to every New England town.

Londonderry, besides peopling her own borders, has sent many pioneers of civilization to form new colonies in various parts of New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, and elsewhere. She also contributed largely to the struggle for independence, bearing promptly her full share in every conflict. The very first act of open and bold resistance to British authority was exhibited by a small party of men from this town, although the fact never received public notice. While the British were quartered in Boston, and before the encounter at Lexington, four of the soldiers deserted and came to Londonderry. An officer, with a number of soldiers, was despatched for the purpose of arresting them, which they succeeded in doing, and marched towards Boston. No sooner was the fact known in the town, than a party of young men rallied, and, led by Captain James Aiken, a bold and energetic officer, pursued and overtook them a few miles north of Haverhill. Captain Aiken, quickly passing them, drew up his men in front of the party, and commanded them to halt and give up their prisoners. The British officer, overawed by this unexpected and bold resistance, at once complied, and the prisoners returned with their deliverers, and afterwards became residents of the town. No further attempts were made for their arrest. General Stark, of Revolutionary fame, was a native of this town, as also were Colonels Reed, McCleary, and Gregg, than whom no better or braver officers can be found in the annals of our country.

The Presbyterian church is one of the oldest in the state; but no early records are in existence. The parish records were begun September 7, 1736, more than three years before the incorporation of this as the west parish. This charter gave power to levy taxes for the support of *schools* and the *gospel* upon all taxable persons and property; and conferred on all who were entitled to vote in town affairs the right to vote in parish meetings. This is the present charter, though the power of taxation has been wholly taken away, while that of voting remains in full force.¹ Rev. David McGregore, ordained in 1736, was pastor until his death in 1777. Rev. William Morrison, D. D., was pastor from 1783 to 1818. Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D., was pastor for four years, from 1822 to 1826, and did much to promote the temperance reform.

Londonderry contains 25,870 acres, the surface of which is composed of gentle swells, and the soil generally strong and productive. There

¹ Lawrence's New Hampshire Churches, p. 89.

are some well cultivated farms here, which receive the particular attention of their industrious owners. The town is watered by Beaver brook, and a tributary of the Cohas brook; and Scoby's is the only pond. In 1828, the easterly portion of Londonderry was set off as a township, and incorporated by the name of Derry. There are three churches — Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist; eleven school districts; and two post-offices — Londonderry and North Londonderry: also, two grist-mills, five saw-mills, and five stores. The Manchester and Lawrence Railroad passes through Londonderry. Population, 1,731; valuation, \$610,236.

LOUDON, in the eastern part of Merrimack county, about ten miles from Concord, contains 28,257 acres, which originally belonged to Canterbury. It was incorporated January 23, 1773, and the first town-meeting was held March 23d following. In 1760, settlements were begun, Abraham and Jethro Batchelder and Moses Ordway being among the earliest inhabitants. The Congregationalists organized the first church in 1789. Previous to this, from \$50 to \$150 had been raised annually for preaching. In 1778, arrangements were made for building a meeting-house, forty-four feet by fifty-eight, with galleries and end porches for stair flights. To defray the expenses of its erection, \$45,000 of the depreciated continental bills were raised. A barrel of rum and a great supper were provided for the occasion of "raising." Rev. Jedediah Tucker was settled over the society from 1789 to 1810, when he was compelled to resign for want of pecuniary support. This state of things lasted for some years, when the organization of a Free-will Baptist society excited the Congregational church to some new efforts, but really weakened it by reducing its number. In 1826, a division of the society arose, chiefly from the distance between different sections of the town. In 1853, January 7th, a tract of land was annexed from the parent town, Canterbury. The land in Loudon is of a varied quality, including some good interval on the borders of Soucook river, by which the township is watered. This river furnishes several valuable mill privileges. The principal place of business is called Soucook Village, and lies in the south part of the town, east of the river. The site is pleasant and agreeable, and the village contains many good buildings. There are three churches — two Congregational and one Free-will Baptist; thirteen school districts; and three post-offices — Loudon, Loudon Centre, and Loudon Ridge: also, two grist-mills, five saw-mills, two tanneries, one manufactory for flannel, two carriage factories, one chair factory, and several lesser mechanic establishments. Population, 1,552; valuation, \$615,933.

LYMAN, near the Connecticut river, in Grafton county, ninety miles from Concord, was chartered to a number of individuals, among whom was Daniel Lyman, November 10, 1761. The town received its name, it is more than probable, from the first settler. Among the descendants of the first three families were twenty sons, nineteen of whom lived to an advanced age, and were citizens of the town in the year 1815. Lyman was originally six miles square, and so remained till July, 1854, when, by legislative enactment, the territory now comprised in Monroe was severed from it, which took off more than one third of that part of the township lying on Connecticut river. The soil is of a superior quality, and the people are engaged principally in its cultivation. Lyman's or Gardner mountain lies in this town, and on it is the source of the northwest branch of Burnham's river, the northeast branch rising in Partridge pond, which lies partly in Littleton. There are two small villages—Parker Hill and Tinkerville; two meeting-houses—Methodist and Union; one post-office, and seven school districts: also, a steam starch factory, two grist-mills, four saw-mills, and one carding-machine. Population, 1,442; valuation, \$206,768.

LYME, in the western part of Grafton county, fifty-four miles from Concord, has an area of 28,500 acres, and lies on the Connecticut river. Theodore Atkinson and others obtained a grant of the territory, July 8, 1761, and its settlement was commenced, in the autumn of 1764, by three brothers, John, William, and David Sloan. Walter Fairfield came the same or the next year. The name was derived from Lyme, Conn., from which place some of the settlers came. The Congregational church, formed in 1771, was the first religious society organized. At the first town meeting, however, May 17, 1769, it was voted to unite with Thetford, over the river, to hire preaching for the ensuing year. Rev. William Conant from Bridgewater, Mass., was ordained December 22, 1773, and continued pastor till his death, a period of more than thirty-six years. A meeting-house was erected in 1781. The early inhabitants enjoyed occasional missionary visits from Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, the first president of Dartmouth College. Quite a check was given to intemperance here in connection with the labors of Rev. Baxter Perry, who was pastor from 1821 to his death in 1829. A Baptist church was organized in 1819, and went into efficient and successful operation. John Fairfield, son of Walter, and Hon. Jonathan Franklin, who became member of the council in 1811, represented the town in the legislature for many years.

There is less interval in this town than in most other towns on the Connecticut river, but, with this exception, the characteristics of the

land are the same. Three small streams pass through Lyme and empty into the Connecticut river, and Post pond is the largest collection of water. Several large reservoirs have been erected at considerable expense, and supply abundance of water at all seasons. Smart's mountain, lying in the northeast part, is the most noted elevation. Limestone, of the granular crystalline species, is found in various localities in beds six feet thick, connected with which is an abundance of massive garnet, with crystals of hornblende. A mixture of granular quartz, very curious, with carbonate of lime, exists in inexhaustible quantities, and is much used in manufacturing isinglass. Several other minerals are prevalent, and there is an extensive deposit of clay marl, very useful for its fertilizing qualities. Lyme is an agricultural town of more than ordinary capacity, and has gained notoriety for the extensive quantities of wheat produced, as well as for its superior breeds of sheep. The largest amount of wool produced by any town in the state was returned for this town the last year. The people are thrifty, and are blessed with a competence. There are two villages—Lyme and East Lyme; two meeting-houses—Congregational and Baptist; sixteen school districts, with the same number of schools, and one post-office: also, a steam saw-mill, several water power saw-mills, and two tanneries. The Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad connects with Lyme. Population, 1,618; valuation, \$593,700.

LYNDEBOROUGH, lying near the centre of Hillsborough county, thirty-five miles from Concord, contains 20,767 acres. It was granted in 1736, by Massachusetts, to Captain Samuel King and fifty-nine others, who were engaged in the expedition to Canada in 1690, and in consequence was called Salem Canada, some of the proprietors having belonged to Salem, Mass. Benjamin Lynde, of Salem, purchased a large portion of the land in 1753; and when the act of incorporation was passed, April 23, 1764, the name of Lyndeborough was given to the town in honor of that gentleman. Settlements were begun as early as 1750, the earliest inhabitants being Putnam, Chamberlain, and Cram, who came from Massachusetts. In 1757, the first religious society—a Congregational—was formed, a meeting-house having been built some time previous. A pastor, Rev. John Rand, was settled in 1757, soon after which another meeting-house was built, on what is called Rocky Hill; but this was not long used, for, in 1772, a large and substantial edifice was completed, which lasted for sixty-five years. Rev. Sewall Goodridge was pastor from 1768 until his death in 1809; Rev. Nathaniel Merrill, from 1811 to 1835. The soil is suitable for grazing, and, though stony, is of good depth, and strong. The streams are inconsiderable, and there

is but one pond. The situation of the town is on high land, and it has a large mountain intersecting it from east to west. A part of this town was annexed to Mont Vernon, January 5, 1853. Lyndeborough Centre and South Lyndeborough are the only two villages, the former being pleasantly situated on a plain near Piscataquog river. There are two church edifices—Congregational and Baptist; ten school districts, with the same number of schools; and three post-offices—Lyndeborough, South Lyndeborough, and North Lyndeborough. Population, 968; valuation, \$319,252.

MADBURY, in the south part of Strafford county, adjoining Dover, is a small, triangular-shaped town, containing about seven square miles, being thirty-six miles southeast from Concord. It was incorporated as a parish, May 31, 1755, and as a town, May 26, 1768, covering territory taken from the westerly part of Dover and the northerly part of Durham. This town was settled, at a very early date, by persons of the names of Davis, Chesley, Evans, Drew, and others. It suffered all the horrors of Indian warfare, in common with Dover and Durham. "Mahorrimet's hill," now "Hicks hill," derived its title from a sagamore of that name. The town is about seven miles long, its extreme easterly point extending to the tide water of a branch of the Piscataqua, about five miles above Portsmouth. The surface is undulating: the soil in the valleys is composed of a mixture of clay, and that on the highlands of sand and loam, and not very stony. It has an average productiveness, and affords good returns to the many industrious farmers who cultivate it. Bog iron ore exists, in some localities, in considerable quantities, and in some instances yellow ochre has been found. Bellamy bank river supplies the town with water, and Barbadoes, lying between Madbury and Dover, is the only pond, being one hundred and twenty rods long and fifty wide. There was once a meeting-house, but the building was long since turned into a town-house. No church has ever been permanently established. Rev. Mr. Hooper, a Baptist, preached here for a series of years. Transient preaching is occasionally had. The Congregationalists, the Baptists, the Christian Baptists, and the Methodists have each at times been in the majority. Many of the people attend public worship in Dover and the adjoining towns. There are a number of Friends in Madbury, belonging to the church in Dover. The first meeting-house was erected prior to 1743. There are four school districts, a shingle mill, clapboard mill, and grist-mill. The Boston and Maine Railroad passes through the town. Population, 483; valuation, \$187,507.

MADISON, Carroll county, in the eastern part of the state, sixty-four miles from Concord, was formed from the west part of Eaton and a portion of Effingham, and was incorporated December 17, 1852. The line dividing Eaton from Madison runs north and south on the summits of Clark's, Glines's, and Lyman mountains. It was settled about the same time as the parent town, some of the early inhabitants being William Snell, Joshua Nickerson, Timothy Danforth, and Timothy Gilman, and contains sixty square miles, the surface of which is broken, but the soil good and fertile. There is no river running through the place; the mill streams are fed by springs and small brooks. The largest collections of water are Six-mile, Danforth, and Pequawket ponds, the latter being on the line between Madison and Albany, partly in each. The town has one church edifice (Free-will Baptist); nine school districts, and two post-offices — Madison and East Madison: also, two saw-mills and one grist-mill. Population, 850; valuation, \$155,451.

MANCHESTER, Hillsborough county, is a city, situated on both sides of the Merrimack river. The part of the town on the east side of the river was formerly called Derryfield, and was incorporated September 3, 1751. The tract of land embraced in the charter included a part of Chester, a part of Londonderry, and a piece of land belonging to the legal representatives of John Tufton Mason, sometimes called Harrytown. The exact date of the first settlement cannot now be ascertained; but it was doubtless about 1725, at the close of "Lovewell's war." The first inhabitants were, in part, from Massachusetts, but mainly were Scotchmen from the north of Ireland, known as "Scotch Irish," than whom there were no hardier and more persevering men who took up their abode in these then unbroken wilds. John McNeil, Archibald Stark (father of the General), Colonel John Goffe, the Perham family, Hall, Dickey, and McMurphy were among the first in Derryfield. The main body of the Indians deserted this part of the country before the arrival of the white settlers, but many of them were found about Amoskeag Falls as late as 1745. There was a large Indian village on the hill east of, and overlooking the falls, which, for a long time, was the royal residence of the Penacook sagamores. In 1810, the name Derryfield was changed to that of Manchester, which was mainly effected by Thomas Stickney, a grandson of Hon. Samuel Blodget, who predicted, that, as a manufacturing place, Manchester of New England would one day vie in importance with the Manchester of Old England, -- a fact not beyond the possibility of realization.

The institutions of religion did not here, as in other settlements by the Scotch-Irish, follow close upon the heels of the arrival of the

pioneers, though much interest was shown in the subject, in the way of grants of money for preaching, the first of which appears on the records, November, 1751. In 1753, it was voted that "Benj. Stevens' barn and Wm. McClintock's barn be the place of public worship till the money voted last March be expended." There were preachers employed occasionally, and several calls were extended; but no minister ever accepted of the "distinguished consideration" of the inhabitants of Derryfield. In 1756, the people aroused themselves from their dormant religious condition, and some steps were taken towards erecting a meeting-house; but its completion seemed to be a great tax upon the energies of the inhabitants, for the outside of the house was not covered till 1792. In fact, it could never be said to have been in a thoroughly finished state while it was occupied, one part decaying before another part was completed. The first church in town was Baptist, and was organized in 1812, under the teaching of Mr. David Abbott. It consisted of fourteen members. It flourished under his teaching, until it numbered twenty-two male members. Some difficulty then divided and broke up the church. The next society formed was the Universalist, at the village of Amoskeag, in 1825. It was regularly supplied with preaching, and, in 1833, the church consisted of seventy members. In 1839, this church was transferred to Manchester. A Presbyterian church was organized in May, 1828, and consisted of two men and six women. They had preaching a portion of the time, but no settled minister. In 1839, this church united with the Congregational church in Amoskeag, and a pastor was settled in January, 1840, the church being located in Manchester. A Methodist Episcopal church was organized in Manchester in 1829, and, in the following year, a house of worship was erected. This was the first meeting-house finished in Manchester. In 1831-32, the Rev. Matthew Newhall, from the New Hampshire conference, was stationed here, and he may be considered the first regular minister in the town. Since that time, this church has been regularly supplied from the conference.

In respect to schools, the inhabitants of Derryfield were almost equally remiss. Schools were, however, kept in town by voluntary subscription, at an early period; but no regular system of schooling was undertaken until 1781, when four schools were established, in convenient parts of the town, and continued each ten weeks. Soon after, two school-houses were built by private individuals, and the town was divided into school districts. The regular organization of schools in the town may date, therefore, from 1781.

It is a curious fact, that but a solitary physician, and no minister or lawyer, resided permanently in town for three quarters of a century after

its incorporation, and not a single native of the town was educated for either of the learned professions for a century. The low state of religion and education is to be attributed, in part, to the pursuits of the inhabitants, fishing, lumbering, and "following the river," but mainly from the fact that the population, from the beginning of the settlement, was made up of discordant materials. The Scotch Presbyterians from Ireland, and the Puritans from Massachusetts, could unite in sentiment upon no question of religion, education, or politics. Of different manners, customs, and religious views, there was still a greater obstacle in the way of union. Massachusetts laid claim to a great part of the territory of New Hampshire, including that settled by the "Scotch-Irish." Both New Hampshire and Massachusetts encouraged settlements upon the disputed territory. The fisheries at Amoskeag were very valuable. People from Massachusetts settled in the neighborhood, under the patronage of that government, to secure the fisheries and the lands adjacent. The Scotch-Irish settled in Londonderry, and the territory was afterwards incorporated as Derryfield, under the patronage of New Hampshire. As a consequence, there was a constant feud among this people, that continued for a century, and was allayed only by the hand of time. It is not strange that in a small town like Derryfield, thus constituted and divided, they could not unite to support a minister or schools, to any great extent. It is more strange that they succeeded in these matters as well as they did.

Manchester, in the first days of its settlement, was noted for its abundant supplies of fish. The Merrimack was stocked with shad, alewives, salmon, and the lamprey-eel. In the spring of the year, large quantities of these several kinds of fish were taken, and formed the principal sustenance of the inhabitants during the remainder of the year, not only of Derryfield, but of the adjacent country. The eel, in particular, was regarded as a great luxury, and so common was it as an article of food, that it was christened "Derryfield beef." The love of the inhabitants for this cold, slippery animal, in appearance half fish, half reptile, was thus hit off by William Stark, of Manchester, in a poem delivered at the centennial celebration at Manchester, October 2, 1851:—

" Our fathers treasured the slimy prize :
They loved the eel as their very eyes ;
And of one 't is said, with a slander rife,
For a string of eels he sold his wife !

" From the eels they formed their food in chief,
And eels were called the ' Derryfield beef ! '

And the marks of eels were so plain to trace,
That the children looked like eels in the face;
And before they walked — it is well confirmed,
That the children never crept, but *squirmed*."

The inhabitants of Manchester, during the Revolutionary struggle, as appears from the records, exhibited remarkable patriotism and spirit. There was no wavering in their hatred of the aggressions of Great Britain, and men were promptly on hand to assist the cause in the field. Upon the arrival of the news of the battle of Lexington, *thirty-four* men out of *thirty-six* reported by the selectmen as capable of bearing arms in the town, volunteered at once, and joined the army at Cambridge. Those were the men, that, under the intrepid Captain Moore of Derryfield, made such havoc among the British troops on the shore of the Mystic, in the battle of Bunker Hill. Of these thirty-four men from Derryfield was General John Stark, the hero of Bennington, whose early life was spent on this then frontier settlement. Speaking of the battle of Bennington, a writer says: "Taking all the circumstances into account, it was evidently one of the most important battles of the Revolution." General Stark was one of the first in the field, and was engaged, not only in the battle of Bunker Hill, but in various other engagements, in all which he distinguished himself as a brave officer. The general died here May 8, 1822, in his ninety-fourth year, being at that time the only surviving American general of the Revolution.

Much of the soil of Manchester is of a light, sandy quality, and is poorly adapted to agriculture; yet there are some farms that will bear comparison with any in the neighboring towns; and, taken as a whole, it would seem that the land is better than it has often been represented. Lying within the eastern boundary is part of a large body of water, known as Massabesic lake, one of the most important natural features of Manchester. It is very irregular, being divided into two parts, connected by a narrow strait. Indented with points and dotted with islands, it presents to the eye a most picturesque appearance, from whatever point it may be viewed. Several hotels, for the accommodation of visitors, have been erected near this delightful lake. Several streams have their origin in Manchester, and discharge themselves into the Merrimack,— Cohas brook, which issues from Massabesic lake and receives two smaller streams from the south, and discharges its waters at the southwest of the town, being the largest. There are numerous other streams, which are not sufficiently large to be worthy of particularization.

The first important work of art projected in Manchester was the construction of the Blodget Canal around the Amoskeag Falls, which was

completed in 1816, by the ingenuity and perseverance of the late Samuel Blodget, and cost \$60,000, though a larger sum was at first expended. The Amoskeag Falls, between Manchester and Goffstown, are the largest on the Merrimack. The fall, in the ordinary stage of water, is forty-seven feet, and the whole fall, in the distance of a mile, is fifty-four feet, furnishing power sufficient to run many thousand spindles. This almost incalculable force is the nucleus, as well as the chief cause, of the growth of Manchester, which, though not more than twenty years old, is the foremost city in the state, having the largest population, while it is the most varied, extensive, and prolific in productive industry, and second only to Lowell, Mass., in point of cotton manufactures. Aside from the value of these falls in their capacity for manufacturing, there is a natural grandeur about them which commands admiration. The width of the river is greatly increased, and it is divided into several distinct streams by numerous small islands. The water finds egress through various channels over a ragged bottom, rushing with great velocity, and producing a sound which can be heard some miles. The force and action of the water can be well divined by the examination, at the upper part, near the greatest fall, of some circular holes, various in size, worn perpendicularly into the solid rock several feet, some of which exceed eight feet in circumference. It is conjectured that these holes were made use of by the aborigines, in time of war, as harboring places for provisions. Certain tracts of land were severed from Bedford and Goffstown and annexed to this city, July 1, 1853. This addition included the villages of Amoskeag in Goffstown, and Piscataquog in Bedford,¹ on the west side of the Merrimack.

Manchester received its city charter in June, 1846, and is divided into eight wards. It is situated on a plain ninety feet above the river, the boarding-houses of the corporations occupying the slope towards the canals. Its form is nearly square, its greatest length being from north to south, while its streets are regular and broad, the principal of which is Elm,—the Broadway of Manchester,—one hundred feet in width and more than a mile in length. The buildings in the western portion of the city are generally of brick; while those in the eastern are principally of wood, elegant and tasteful in appearance. In different parts of the city, large squares have been laid out, which are decorated with trees and inclosed with handsome railings, two of them having within their limits ponds of considerable size, which serve, not only as ornaments, but as reservoirs in cases of fire. The public cemetery, situated a short distance from the city, is a beautiful spot, always a place of resort, and justly a source of pride to those who have so admirably succeeded

¹ See ante, p. 420.

in clothing with beauty and attraction the last resting-place of mortals.

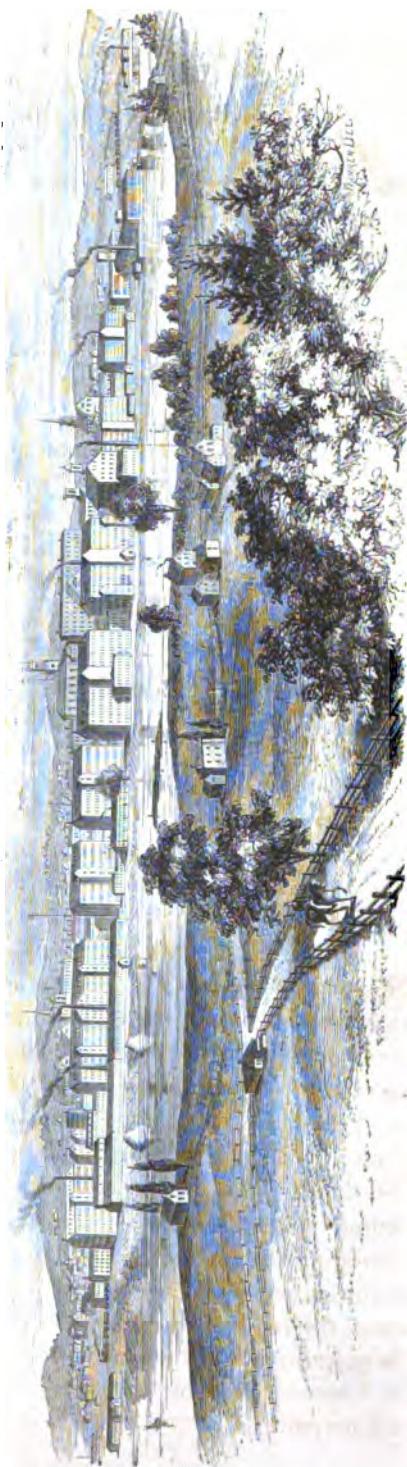
The subjoined statistics of the manufacturing interests of Manchester are for the year 1856, and are considered as the fair exponent of ordinary business times. Nearly all of the establishments contained in the following enumeration are in a sound position, although the full resumption of operations following after the great financial crisis of 1857-8 cannot yet be recorded. The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1831, commenced operations in 1842, and has a capital of \$3,000,000. There are five mills. Numbers 1 and 2 are each five stories high, 166 feet long and 50 wide, and calculated each for 8,000 spindles. Number 3 was built in 1843-4, of three stories, 444 feet long and 60 wide, calculated for 20,000 spindles. Number 4 was built in 1847-8, six stories high, 260 feet long and 60 wide, calculated for 25,000 spindles. Number 5, six stories high, 222 feet long, 60 wide, and calculated for 20,000 spindles, was built in 1855-6. Their last published returns show them to have 85,000 spindles, 2,100 looms, to employ 700 males and 2,500 females, to consume 184,572 pounds of cotton weekly, and to make 400,000 yards of cloth, or 22,500,000 yards per annum. The goods manufactured are chiefly ticks, denims, flannels, sheetings, and drillings. Under the same charter and capital with this company is the Land and Water-Power Company, which has charge of the construction of new mills, the renting of shops and power, and the selling of land. It has also the direction of the extensive range of shops north of the cotton mills, occupied by private enterprise. The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company has also a machine-shop and locomotive works, which have, by superior management, become of great importance, and have acquired great reputation. The machine-shop and foundry were erected for their own convenience in 1842. In 1848, they not only erected a new machine-shop and foundry, but the locomotive works. They have a boiler shop, tank shop, forge shop, paint-shop, setting-up shop, a fire proof pattern-house, and a storehouse. These works employ 500 hands, use annually 3,500 tons of cast and wrought iron and steel, 150,000 pounds of brass castings, 250,000 pounds of copper, and 300,000 feet of lumber. They turn out annually about sixty locomotives, and machinery sufficient for a mill of 20,000 spindles. There is a savings institution in connection with this corporation, in which there was a deposit, in 1856, by the operatives, of \$175,000.

The Stark Mills, incorporated in 1838, went into operation in 1839, and have a capital of \$1,250,000. This company put the first cotton-mill in operation on the east side of the Merrimack in this city. The

first structure, which now constitutes the south wing of mill number 1, was built in 1838, four stories high, 48 feet wide by 157 long, upon the upper canal. In 1839, the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company built for this corporation another mill, of the same dimensions as the former, which is now the north wing of mill number 1. In 1843, the company had a centre piece built between these two mills, four stories high, with a pediment end surmounted by a cupola, having a front of 100 feet,—the entire building being in the form of a cross, 48 feet wide by 414 feet in length. The north wing was destroyed by fire in 1850, but was immediately rebuilt. Mill number 2 was erected in 1848, five stories high, 220 feet long and 50 wide. Both mills are estimated to contain 40,000 spindles and 1,000 looms. The company employs 1,000 female and 250 male hands. The weekly consumption of cotton is 185,000 pounds, and of wool 135,000 pounds. The goods manufactured are seamless bags, sheetings, and drillings; the annual product being 2,080,000 bags, and 9,620,000 yards of the goods. The pay roll is about \$30,000 per month.

The Manchester Print Works was originally incorporated under the name of Manchester Mills, in 1839, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. In 1847, this corporation became merged in one under the name of Merrimack Mills, under the impression that the charter of the latter was more liberal in its provisions. In 1851, the name was changed by legislative authority to the one it now bears; and, in 1852, its capital was increased to \$1,800,000, which is its present capital. The manufacturing department has two mills. The first was built in 1845,—440 feet long, 60 wide, and four stories high, exclusive of basement and attic. The second mill, built in 1850, was 324 feet long, 60 wide, and five stories high, besides basement and attic. These contain about 60,000 spindles and 1,500 looms; employ 400 male and 1,200 female operatives; consume weekly 22,000 pounds of cotton and 25,000 pounds of wool; manufacture 14,560,000 yards annually, consisting of de laines, berages, prints, Persian cloths, and cassimeres. Upon the same canal, below these mills, was the old printing establishment of this company. The main building, built in 1845, was six stories high, 300 feet long, and 60 wide. In 1850, an addition or L was added, six stories high, extending south from the main building, 225 feet long, and 60 wide. The building for engraving, and containing dyestuffs and chemicals, and the counting-rooms of the printing establishment, were east of the main building, the madder dye-house being north of it. The main building of the printing department was burned in 1853, and, in 1855, one half of the largest mill; but both were immediately rebuilt in the most approved manner.

Manchester, from the west side of the Merrimack.



The Amoskeag Paper-Mill commenced operations in 1854, with a capital of \$40,000. It employs from twenty to thirty hands, and manufactures annually about 270 tons of book paper and fifty of newspaper. The Blodget Paper-Mill went into operation the same year, with a capital of \$200,000, for the manufacture of book and news paper and paper hangings; turning out 650 tons of paper, and 1,800,000 rolls of hangings. The Manchester Iron Company was incorporated and went into operation in 1853, with a capital of \$150,000, employing sixty hands, using 1,000 tons of iron, and making 950 tons of castings per annum. The Manchester Machine Company, incorporated in 1853, went into operation in 1855, with a capital of \$300,000, employing forty hands in the manufacture of platform and other scales. The Manchester Car and Machine Works, incorporated in 1854, went into operation in 1855 with a capital of \$50,000, employing a hundred hands upon the manufacture of freight cars and machinery, using 1,000 tons of iron and 1,000,000 feet of lumber. The Manchester Locomotive Works, incorporated in 1853, began to operate in 1854, upon a capital of \$100,000, with two hundred hands, making locomotives, stationary steam-engines, and tools; using 400 tons of iron, 25,000 pounds of brass, 80,000 pounds of copper, and 85,000 feet of lumber. Aside from their other operations, they turned out annually about thirty locomotives and steam-engines. The Blodget Edge-Tool Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1853, commenced operations in 1855, upon \$100,000 capital, employing eighty-five hands in making all kinds of axes, adzes, hatchets, and other edge-tools. They have used annually about 525 tons of iron and steel, turning out about 25,000 tools. The Manchester Gas-Light Company, incorporated in 1851, commenced operations in 1852. The works are erected on the east bank of the Merrimack, south of the railroad depot, and are capable of furnishing 150,000 cubic feet of gas in twenty-four hours, the pipes being of sufficient capacity and strength to distribute double that quantity.

On the opposite page is inserted, as illustrative of that branch of the industry of New Hampshire which has grown to such immense importance — her manufactures — a comprehensive view of the works of the larger corporations, including the Stark, Amoskeag, and Manchester Mills, and the Manchester Print Works, which were taken from the west side of the Merrimack, in Goffstown, and which necessarily conceal much of the nearer part of the city. No satisfactory picture of these establishments can be obtained from the east side, which, however, allows the best general view of Manchester.

The city contains twelve church edifices — two Congregational, two Methodist, two Baptist, one Universalist, one Free-will Baptist, one

Unitarian, one Episcopal, one Roman Catholic, and one Free church; eleven school-houses, in which schools are kept on a well developed and practical system; the Manchester Athenæum, containing a library of 3,100 volumes and an extensive reading-room, which is now merged in the city library; an efficient fire department, consisting of six engine companies, two hose companies, and one hook and ladder company; six newspapers; four banks, with a combined capital of \$625,000; the Manchester Savings Bank, the Amoskeag Savings Bank, seven public-houses, eighteen reservoirs, two post-offices (Manchester and Amoskeag), and numerous other public and private establishments. There are three villages attached to the city, known by the names of Amoskeag, Piscataquog, and Moore's,—all of which are thriving places. No less than nine railroads centre in Manchester, connecting it with the most populous parts of New England, and furnishing unrivalled means of transportation. Manchester has had a rapid but substantial growth, and is still increasing. There is abundant reason for indulging the hope that the prediction of one of her early settlers is not altogether chimerical, and that she will yet vie in population, in manufactures, and in all the essentials which constitute a great manufacturing city, with her transatlantic, but more venerable and honored, namesake. The population, in 1850, was 13,933; at present, it is estimated at about 20,000; valuation, \$9,276,438.

MARLBOROUGH, in the southeastern part of Cheshire county, adjoining Dublin, is fifty-five miles from Concord, and was originally known as Monadnock No. 5. It was subsequently called New Marlborough, from Marlborough, Mass., the former home of the original settlers; but when it was incorporated, in 1776, the first word was omitted. It was granted to Timothy Dwight and sixty-one others, April 29, 1751, the conditions requiring that the settlement be begun forthwith, a compliance with which was prevented by the French and Indian war, in which the colonies were then engaged. A survey of the territory was made in 1762, and the town was re-granted to the same individual, September 21, 1764; one of the specifications of the grant requiring that "a convenient meeting-house" shall be built within ten years from the date of the same. The first settlement was commenced, in 1760, by one McAlister, William Barker, Abel Woodward, Benjamin Tucker, and Daniel Goodenough; and in 1776, the first proprietors' meeting was convened, at which the question of building a meeting-house was acted upon; but the vote to build was not passed till four years after. The first church (Congregational) was organized November 11, 1778, over which Joseph Cummings was ordained pastor, being dismissed

December 26, 1780, on the plea of "unfaithfulness," of "being unexemplary in walk, imprudent in conversation, unchristian in comparing, rash in judging and slandering," and as "profane." Rev. Halloway Fish was pastor from September 25, 1793, until his death, September 21, 1824, having presided over the church for almost thirty-one years with great success. Rev. Salmon Bennett was pastor from 1825 to 1831; and Rev. M. G. Grosvenor from 1835 to 1840, a new meeting-house being built the year previous to his installation. The present minister, Rev. Giles Lyman, commenced his ministry in December, 1840. Marlborough originally contained 20,740 acres, which have been reduced to about 13,000 acres by the incorporation of Troy. Lieutenant Andrew Colburn, an officer in the Revolutionary army, killed in that eventful struggle, was a citizen of this town. The town has a broken surface and a rocky soil; but it is suitable for grazing and for grain. There are several ponds, which are the sources of the branches of Ashuelot river. The only village is Graniteville. Marlborough has four church edifices—two Congregational, one Baptist, and one Universalist; eight school districts, and two post-offices—Marlborough and Marlborough Depot: also, the following mechanical establishments: two for making wooden ware, three pail factories, a toy factory, a chair factory, seven saw-mills, two grist-mills, and one machine-shop. The Cheshire Railroad traverses Marlborough. Population, 878; valuation, \$363,811.

MARLOW, one of the northwest corner towns of Cheshire county, forty-five miles from Concord, contains 15,937 acres, and was chartered October 7, 1761, to William Noyes and sixty-nine others, the majority of whom belonged to Lyme, Conn. Joseph Tubbs, Samuel and John Gustin, N. Royce, N. Miller, Nathan Huntley, Solomon Mack, Solomon Gee, and Eber Lewis were among the earliest inhabitants. In March, 1766, the first town-meeting was convened. The first settlers were Baptists, and soon organized a church, over which a minister was settled in January, 1778. A Congregational meeting-house was afterwards built, and a church of six members organized in 1823, which is now extinct.

The surface is undulating, and the soil, which is rocky to some extent, excellent for grass; but will produce grain and vegetables. Marlow is watered by Ashuelot river, which courses through nearly the entire length, and is bordered by considerable tracts of productive interval. The town has one village, known by the name of Marlow; two church edifices—Christian and Methodist; eight school districts; the Marlow Academy, under the supervision of the Methodist denomination; and

one post-office: also, two extensive tanneries, seven saw-mills, one large carriage shop, a grist-mill, and one tin shop. Population, 708; valuation, \$251,855.

MASON, Hillsborough county, in the extreme southern part of the state, forty-three miles from Concord, was chartered August 26, 1768, and was originally known by the name of No. 1. Settlements were begun in 1751, and the next year Enoch Lawrence, from Pepperell, Mass., permanently located here. Nathan Hall and Jonathan Foster were early inhabitants, and lived to a very ripe age. The Congregational church, in 1772, was the first one formed, and comprised twelve males and nine females. A meeting-house was erected three or four years from the date of the charter; and, though the inhabitants were scantily supplied with human comforts, they early manifested a desire to contribute of their limited means for the permanent establishment of religion among them. The settlement, instead of being formed in a compact manner, was scattered, which precluded for some time the organization of schools for the children. The will, however, soon overcame these obstacles, and the institutions of learning and religion were soon working their beneficent influences. Rev. Ebenezer Hill was pastor and associate pastor of the Congregational church from November 3, 1790, up to the time of his decease, a period of sixty-four years, seven months, and seventeen days.

Mason contains 18,860 acres, the surface of which is uneven, being composed of large swells, with narrow valleys intervening. The meadows were formerly beaver ponds. The soil in some parts is strong and deep, and in other parts shallow; that on the highlands was severely injured by fires prior to settlement. Taking it as a whole, Mason possesses many agricultural advantages. The majority of the streams, of which Souhegan is the principal, are rapid. Mason Village and Mason Centre are the names of the largest business points. The former lies on the Souhegan river, which supplies excellent water power, there being a fall of eighty feet in a distance of eighty rods. As yet this power is but partially improved. The Columbian Manufacturing Company has a capital stock of \$200,000; has 175 looms and 6,200 spindles, and manufactures 1,250,000 yards of cotton cloth annually. Besides this company, there are two grist-mills and five saw-mills, as well as a large shoe manufactory, and one of japanned tin ware. The Congregationalists have two meeting-houses, the Baptists one, and the Christians one; there are nine school districts, and two post-offices—Mason Centre and Mason Village. The Peterborough and Shirley Railroad has its terminus at the principal village. Mason, from her

many advantages, has the prospect before her of becoming a first-rate manufacturing town. Population, 1,626; valuation, \$534,578.

MEREDITH, Belknap county, about thirty-three miles from Concord, is bounded by New Hampton and Centre Harbor upon the north and west, and Lake Winnepesaukee upon the east. Prior to the incorporation of Laconia out of its peninsular part, in 1855, it contained about 36,000 acres, in which the waters of Great bay were included. On the 31st of December, 1748, the purchasers of Mason's Patent conveyed by vote the tract of land afterwards incorporated as Meredith to eighty proprietors, which contained the usual reservations of shares, and conditions to secure its settlement and improvement. Among the reservations was an allotment of six acres for a meeting-house, school-house, training-field, a burying-ground, and for other public purposes. The first settlement was probably made at the Weirs,—a village at the outlet of the lake,—by Jacob Eaton and Colonel Ebenezer Smith, in 1766. Others soon followed. The first native of the town was a daughter of Eaton, born March 11, 1767. Daniel, son of Colonel Smith, was born July 4 the same year. The town was incorporated, at first, under the name of New Salem, December 21, 1768; and the first town-meeting was held March 20, 1769, at which William Mead was chosen moderator, Colonel Smith town clerk, and the latter and Reuben Morgan selectmen. The officers were for many years chosen by hand vote. At the annual meeting in 1773, the town voted to raise six Spanish milled dollars to hire schooling for the year, but without erecting a school-house. The teacher for many years taught at private houses in different parts of the town. In 1778, Meredith was divided into three school districts, corresponding with the three divisions of the town, and \$80 were raised for the support of schools, which thenceforth were opened for the reception of all desiring their benefits.

From the lateness of the settlement, little could be expected of the few inhabitants here in support of the Revolution; but they were patriotic, and universally espoused the cause of their country. They furnished and supported men, giving them the ordinary wages and a liberal bounty. May 5, 1775, they voted "to raise ten men to hold themselves in readiness to march to the aid of their distressed countrymen; and that the selectmen purchase a barrel of powder, and bullets and flints answering thereto." The next year a committee of safety was appointed, and £45 sterling were voted for the support of the war. In April, 1777, the town again voted (fifty voters being present), to raise their quota of men, and give them each a bounty of £10

sterling. In 1778, money was voted to pay continental soldiers who should enlist during the war. Thus they sought every occasion to show their willingness to sacrifice life and property in maintenance of the liberties of the people.

The first pioneers neglected, at the outset, to bring with them a minister of the gospel, the unhappy effects of which are felt to the present day. Yet, in the year 1775, a vote was passed to raise £6 lawful money, to be applied to hire preaching some part of the year. Repeated attempts were made to build a meeting-house, but they failed until 1786-87, when one was built at Laconia Parade. Its location was on the road between Meredith Bridge and Meredith Village, four miles from the latter and five from the former. A church of nine members was organized August 30, 1792, over which Rev. Simon F. Williams was installed pastor, November 28, of that year, and dismissed August 28, 1798, for "unministerial and unchristian conduct." The church soon became extinct, and but little now remains to mark the spot but an old, dilapidated meeting-house. Other societies have, however, sprung up in other parts of the town.

Meredith is favorably located for business advantages, being upon a large navigable body of water, and traversed by the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, which has two stations here. The waters of Great bay and the lake are abundantly supplied with excellent fish of various kinds. The scenery is unsurpassed for beauty and variety. The eye never tires, nor does the spirit flag, in contemplating it. The surface of the town is uneven, but not mountainous. The roads are well made, and kept in good order. The soil is as good as a granite region can afford, and well adapted to grass. The tilled crops are chiefly corn, wheat, rye, and potatoes. Much fruit is grown, particularly apples. The inhabitants are farmers, mechanics, and merchants of an industrious and enterprising character, many of them being wealthy.

There are two villages—Meredith Village and Meredith Centre, with a post-office at each, of the same name. At Meredith Village are seven stores, a saw-mill, grist-mill, shingle mill, blacksmith shop, harness-maker's shop, tannery, and public-house. The railroad passes on the south side of the village, and the steamer *Dover* connects it with several places on the lake, and with the Cochecho Railroad at Alton; by which means it is made quite a resort for summer visitors at the lakes. Measley pond, near this village, is a sheet of water four miles long, and from one to two miles wide. Its outlet furnishes a valuable water power at the village, where there are probably six hundred inhabitants. At Meredith Centre, situated at the north end of Great

bay and containing some two hundred inhabitants, there are two stores, a saw-mill, grist-mill, and blacksmith shop. The town has seven church edifices—two Congregational, one Baptist, and four Free-will Baptist; and eighteen school districts. In 1790, the population was 881; in 1800, 1,609; in 1810, 1,941; in 1820, 2,416; in 1830, 2,683; in 1840, 3,344; and in 1850, 3,521; being, at the last date, the eighth town in the state. The incorporation of Laconia has probably left to it upwards of 2,000 inhabitants. Valuation, \$577,565.

MERRIMACK, Hillsborough county, twenty-seven miles from Concord, is situated on the west bank of the Merrimack river, and joins Nashua on the north. All that part of this town, lying south of the Souhegan river, was included in the grant to Dunstable, from which it was set off, with Litchfield, in July, 1734. It continued to form part of Litchfield until June 5, 1749, when it was incorporated separately. It was, like the town from which it was set off, called, by the tribe of Indians who inhabited the territory, Naticook. In July, 1729, Captain Joseph Blanchard and others received a grant of all that part of the town lying on the north side of the Souhegan; and, in the year 1733, all the grants lying north of Pennichuck brook, and including a part of Amherst, were at first called Souhegan East, then Rumford, and latterly Merrimack. On the 2d of April, 1746, it received a charter from the legislature of the state of which it comprises a part. About the year 1722, the first white settlers made this their abode; and among the names are Usher, Hassell, and Chamberlain. About 1670, John Cromwell built a trading-house about two miles above Pennichuck brook, at the falls which now bear his name, and commenced a very profitable traffic with the natives. Cromwell, sensible to his own interests, but with little regard to those of his Indian customers, used his foot as a pound weight in the purchase of furs; and his honesty being suspected by the savages, they drove him away and burned his house, the cellar of which is still, or was recently, visible. The first church was a Congregational, formed September 5, 1771, Rev. Jacob Burnap, D. D., being ordained pastor, October 14, 1772, in which honorable position he remained till his death, December 6, 1821, a period of forty-nine years and two months.

Among the distinguished men who have been residents of Merrimack may be mentioned Hon. Matthew Thornton,¹ one of the signers of the Declaration, and the president of the convention which met at

¹ When the New Hampshire legislature met at Amherst in 1798, Judge Thornton was a frequent attendant at the sittings. While there, he one time happened to meet a friend

Exeter and assumed the government of the colony in the name of the people. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, but emigrated to this country at an early age; and was a colonel in the military, besides being an eminent physician. Mr. Thornton held several other important offices. His death occurred while he was on a visit to Newburyport, Mass., June 24, 1803, at the age of eighty-eight. E. G. Lutwyche, an English gentleman of education and property, resided in Merrimack before 1776, and was colonel of the regiment in 1775. On the declaration of independence he left the country, and his estate was confiscated. Hon. James B. Thornton, a grandson of Hon. Matthew Thornton, who died at Callao, Peru (where he was *chargeé d'affaires* for the United States), January 25, 1838, represented Merrimack in the legislature, and was speaker of the house of representatives of this state; he was also second comptroller of the United States treasury.

The surface of Merrimack is generally of a level character, and the soil in many parts is very fertile, especially the intervals along the river. At the mouth of Souhegan is a valuable water privilege, on which two factories have been erected, both which have been destroyed by fire. There are other water privileges upon this river. Leghorn bonnets were first manufactured in this region by the Misses Burnap, of this town, to whom much credit is due for their skill and enterprise. There are two meeting-houses (Congregational), twelve school districts, and twelve schools; the Merrimack Normal Institute; four villages —

of his from a neighboring town, who, though possessed of moderate abilities, frequently endeavored to overrate them. In the course of conversation, Mr. D—— asked the judge, if he was not of opinion that the legislature had improved since he (Mr. Thornton) occupied a seat in that body, and if it did not then possess more men of natural and acquired abilities, and more eloquent speakers, than it did when he (Mr. Thornton) was a member. "For then," said he, "you know there were but five or six who could make speeches; but now, all our farmers can make speeches." To this question, Judge Thornton, with his accustomed good-humor, replied: "To answer that question, I will tell you a story I remember to have heard related of an old gentleman, a farmer, who lived but a short distance from my father's residence in Ireland. This gentleman was very exemplary in his observance of religious duties, and made it a constant practice to read a portion of Scripture every morning and evening, before addressing the throne of grace. It happened, one morning, that he was reading the chapter which gives an account of Samson's catching three hundred foxes, when the old lady, his wife, interrupted him by saying, 'John! I'm sure that canna be true; for our Isaac was as good a fox-hunter as there ever was in the country, and he never caught but about twanty.'—'Hooh! Janet,' replied the old gentleman, 'ye mauna' always tak' the Scripture just as it reads. Perhaps in the three hundred, there might ha' been aughteen, or may be twanty, that ware raal foxes, the rest were all skunks and woodchucks.'" — *History of Londonderry*, by Rev. E. L. Parker.

Reed's Ferry, Thornton's Ferry, Souhegan, and South Merrimack ; and three post-offices — Reed's Ferry, Thornton's Ferry, and South Merrimack : also, five saw-mills, three grist-mills, and one carpet factory. The Nashua and Lowell Railroad passes through the village of South Merrimack. Population, 1,250 ; valuation, \$530,826.

MERRIMACK COUNTY, having a central situation in the southerly part of New Hampshire, contains about nine hundred square miles. It was established by act passed July 1, 1823, which took ten towns from Rockingham and thirteen from Hillsborough county to create this new division. The boundaries, as established by the act of January 3, 1829, dividing the state into counties, are as follows : "Beginning at the northeast corner of Franklin; thence southerly and easterly by the county of Strafford to the county of Rockingham; thence southwesterly by the county of Rockingham to the county of Hillsborough; thence westerly and southerly by the county of Hillsborough to the northwest corner of the town of Hillsborough; thence northerly by the westerly lines of Bradford, Fishersfield (Newbury), New London, and Wilmot to the county of Grafton; thence southerly and easterly by the county of Grafton to the bounds first mentioned." By these bounds, it will be seen that the county is very irregularly shaped; but not more so than most of the counties in New Hampshire. It has now twenty-four towns, Concord, the capital of the state, being the shire town.

Merrimack county has an uneven surface, and in the northerly part it is rough and mountainous; but the soil is equal, if not superior, to that of the other counties as regards fertility, and is generally well cultivated. In 1850, Merrimack raised 231,610 bushels of corn; a larger quantity than was raised in any other county during the same period. Kearsarge mountain and the Ragged mountains are the most noted elevations, the former rising 2,400, and the latter two thousand, feet from the general level of the country. Merrimack river intersects the county; besides which there are the Contoocook, Suncook, and other smaller streams, most of which furnish a good water power. There is also a large number of lakes or ponds, the most considerable of which is Lake Sunapee. The Northern, the Boston, Concord, and Montreal, the Portsmouth and Concord, the Concord and Claremont, the Contoocook Valley, and the New Hampshire Central Railroads, traverse the county, most of which connect at Concord.

The county belongs to the second judicial district. A law term of the supreme judicial court is held at Concord on the first Tuesday of December annually. The trial terms of this court commence at Concord on the first Tuesday of February and the third Tuesday of

August; and the terms of the court of common pleas on the third Tuesday of March and the third Tuesday of October each year. Population, 40,337; valuation, \$15,548,299.

MIDDLETON, in the northern part of Strafford county, forty miles from Concord, contains 9,840 acres. It was incorporated March 4, 1778, the first settlers coming from Lee and Rochester, in the same county. The surface is level with one exception, a part of Moose mountain separating it from Brookfield. Bald mountain and Parker mountain adjoin it on its northern margin. The soil is unfit for cultivation, being rocky and sterile. A reservoir is supplied by a branch of Cochecho river. Cider is made in considerable quantities, and maple sugar to some extent. Middleton has one village—Middleton Corner; four school districts, one post-office, and one Free-will Baptist church edifice: also, one manufactory, with a capital of \$2,500. Population, 476; valuation, \$140,238.

MILAN, in the eastern part of Coös county, 150 miles from the capital of the state, has an area of 31,154 acres, and was chartered to Sir William Mayne and others, December 31, 1771, under the name of Paulsburgh, by which it was known until December 16, 1824, when it was incorporated under its present name. Though there are some considerable mountains, the town is comparatively level. The Androscoggin river passes through the town, and furnishes abundance of water. Its tributaries are the Chickwalheppee, Leavitt, and Stearns rivers. There are several ponds, of which the principal is known as Cedar. There is one village, called East Milan; one church edifice (Methodist), eight school districts, and two post-offices—Milan and West Milan. The Grand Trunk Railway, which passes through the town, has stations at Milan and West Milan. There are four saw-mills and one shingle, lath, and clapboard mill. Population, 493; valuation, \$161,732.

MILFORD, towards the southeastern part of Hillsborough county, thirty-one miles from Concord, is situated on both sides of Souhegan river. Milford originally belonged to Amherst, and was called the Southwest Parish. It was separately incorporated January 11, 1794, and includes what was originally known as the Mile Slip and Duxbury school farm. Several families from Hollis were also annexed to Milford. John Burns, William Peabody, Benjamin Hopkins, Caleb Jones, Nathan Hutchinson, and Andrew Bradford were among those who early settled here. Captain Josiah Crosby, a Revolutionary

officer, who died October 15, 1793, and William Wallace, who died in 1791, were among the first inhabitants. The Congregational church, the first one in town, was organized in 1788, and then had nineteen members. Humphrey Moore was ordained pastor, October 13, 1802, and continued to officiate as such till the beginning of the year 1836, about one third of a century, when he was dismissed for some trivial cause. At the close of his pastorate, the church consisted of 225 members. Part of Amherst was annexed to Milford, December 20, 1842.

Milford has an uneven surface and a productive soil, with some rich and fertile interval along the banks of the Souhegan river, which, besides furnishing the needful supply of water, has excellent mill privileges. Fruit-raising is a large item in the productive industry of the place, and it is said that in one season sixty-two bushels of apples were taken from one tree. Large quantities of hops are also raised, the intervals on the Souhegan being principally devoted to their culture. There are two meeting-houses—Congregational and Baptist; eight school districts; a high school; and one post-office. Manufacturing is prosecuted to a moderate extent. The Souhegan Manufacturing Company has a capital of \$150,000, runs five thousand spindles and 120 looms, and manufactures 1,100,000 yards of denims annually; the Milford Manufacturing Company had a capital of \$30,000, nine hundred spindles and thirty looms, and made about 250,000 yards of ticking; but their mills have recently been purchased by the Souhegan Company. There are nine saw-mills, one grist-mill, five shingle and clapboard mills, two manufactories of tin ware, three boot and shoe manufactories, two carriage factories, one iron foundry, two tanneries, one agricultural implement manufactory, one furniture factory, one printing office, and a bank (capital \$100,000). The Nashua and Wilton Railroad passes through Milford. Population, 2,159; valuation, \$1,013,334.

MILLSFIELD, in the eastern part of Coös county, adjoining Errol, is 150 miles from Concord, and contains 23,200 acres. It was granted March 1, 1774, to George Boyd and eighty-one others, among whom was Sir Thomas Mills; and from him the town received its name. In the northern part there are some mountains; in fact, the whole town has an uneven surface. The soil is strong, but somewhat cold. Its northern extremity is watered by Clear stream, while Phillips river, and several smaller streams, perform a like service for the other parts. There are a few ponds, the largest of which is three hundred rods long and 140 in width. The population has ever been small, and of the migratory species, while the productive in-

dustry is commensurate with it. In 1850, the census gave no account of inhabitants; in 1857, there were two persons here. Valuation, \$12,100.

MILTON, in the southeastern part of Strafford county, is an irregular-shaped town, containing 27,000 acres, and is forty miles from Concord. It formerly belonged to Rochester, from which it was set off and incorporated June 11, 1802. The original settlers came principally from Dover, Madbury, Rochester, and towns in that vicinity, and were a hardy, industrious, and intelligent people, early manifesting an interest in the cause of religion and education. The Congregational church was organized September 8, 1815, under the labors of Rev. Curtis Coe, who continued to preach as long as he was able; but prior to his settlement they had occasional preaching. With the exception of Teneriffe mountain, which runs along the east part, the surface is comparatively level, and the soil good for pasturage. This is an agricultural community, and stock is raised to some extent. Salmon Falls river runs along the whole eastern boundary, thirteen miles, while a branch of the same river crosses from the south part of Wakefield, uniting near the centre of the eastern boundary. Milton pond and Gould pond are the only bodies of water. There are three villages — Milton Three Ponds, South Milton, Goodwinville, and Milton Mills; two church edifices — Congregational and Christian; twelve school districts, and three post-offices — Milton, Milton Mills, and West Milton. The Milton Mills, with a capital of \$50,000, have eighteen looms and 1,200 spindles, and manufacture woollen and cotton goods to the amount of \$90,000. The boot and shoe business is also prosecuted to a considerable extent, there being about \$480,000 invested. The Great Falls and Conway Railroad passes through Milton. Population, 1,629; valuation, \$494,066.

MONROE, in the northwest corner of Grafton county, was the west part of Lyman, from which it was incorporated, July 13, 1854. The original township exceeded six miles square, of which Monroe has more than one third. This town occupies one of the most picturesque sites upon Connecticut river, extending from the foot of Fifteen-mile Falls, upon the north (where the river receives the waters of the Passumpsic, and gracefully swells out into the width of a mile, enclosing twenty-one islands), to McIndoe's Falls, on the south. The line between Lyman and Monroe nearly follows the course of Gardner mountain, which extends some fourteen miles, and has a general height of about 1,230 feet. The peak near the southwest part of Monroe is called Hunt's mountain. Israel Olmstead, son of Jabez Olmstead, from England, is believed to

have been the first settler. He came before 1774. His son Timothy came soon after, and settled where the village now is. Charles, son of Timothy, was born here, December 5, 1774. The only village, called Monroe Plain, is at McIndoe's Falls, where extensive business is done in the manufacture of lumber. There are four saw-mills, a grist-mill, shingle mill, lath-mill, planing-machine, board-matching machines, &c. There are two post-offices — Monroe and North Monroe ; one church edifice, Union (in the north part, the people at the village attending worship at Barnet) ; and six school districts. Population, in 1854, about 750 ; valuation, \$205,238.

MONT VERNON, near the centre of Hillsborough county, twenty-eight miles from Concord, contains 7,975 acres, and was formerly known as Campbell's Gore. It was originally a part of Amherst, from which it was separated and formed into a distinct municipality, December 15, 1803. Its settlement was almost contemporary with that of the parent town, having been commenced about 1765. James Woodbury was the first settler upon the hills, and erected his rude dwelling a little south of the spot where the church now stands, and soon after put up the first framed house. Isaac Smith and Jonathan Lampson were among those who early lent their energies to the development of the resources of what is now Mont Vernon. The people were compelled to attend church, in the first years of the settlement, at Amherst ; but though the road was six or seven miles in length and rather crooked, they seldom failed to be present at service on Sunday, walking in summer, and travelling on their ox sleds in winter. The first church (a Congregational) was formed about 1781, and Rev. John Bruce, a divine much respected, commenced his labors about the summer or fall of 1784. The lot of ground on which the meeting-house now stands, and one for a burying-ground, were presented by James Woodbury. The meeting-house was occupied when it was but partially finished, — the floor timbers not having been laid, and the windows barricaded with but loose boards. Daniel Adams, M. D., who was the originator and conductor of a periodical entitled "The Medical and Agricultural Register," and the author of a system of arithmetic,¹ and several other school-books, was a resident of Mont Vernon. Part of Lyndeborough was annexed to the town, January 5, 1853.

Mont Vernon lies upon an eminence, and has a delightful situation, as well as a beautiful prospect of towns and villages in the Merrimack and Souhegan valleys. Sunrise in summer brings to view a vast ex-

¹ There are but few of the schoolboys of the last generation in New England who are not acquainted with Adams's Arithmetic.

panse, including the beautiful villages of Massachusetts; while from the spire of the church, or the cupola of Appleton academy, with the assistance of a glass, can be seen the snow-white sails upon the distant ocean. The name is a fit emblem of the spot; for, clustering around this eminence are numerous farms, in the mild seasons clad in the richest verdure. The soil is similar to that of the towns in the immediate neighborhood. There is but one small stream here, rising in the north part, and running through near the eastern extremity of Amherst, emptying into Souhegan river in that town. That portion of this stream near its mouth was named by the Indians Quohquinapassakesanannagnog. The Congregational meeting-house is the only one here. Mont Vernon contains five school districts, the Appleton Academy, and one post-office: also, a writing-desk and fancy box manufactory, twelve mechanic shops, one tannery, two saw-mills, and one shingle, lath, and clapboard mill. Population, 722; valuation, \$298,092.

MOULTONBOROUGH, in the western part of Carroll county, on the northwest border of Winnepeaukee lake, is fifty miles from Concord, and was granted November 17, 1763, under the authority of the Masonian proprietors, to Colonel Jonathan Moulton and sixty-one others, inhabitants of Hampton. Ezekiel Moulton and several others commenced settlements in 1674. A house of public worship was built in 1773, but was prostrated by a violent east wind in December, 1819. A Congregational church was organized on the 12th of March, 1777, over which, in October, 1778, Rev. Samuel Perley was settled as pastor, who continued but a few months. He was succeeded, November 17, 1779, by Rev. Jeremiah Shaw, who served the church for about fifty-eight years, fifty-two of which he was pastor. Mr. Shaw published a work in answer to Ballou on the Atonement, entitled, "Great is the Mystery of Godliness." He died in 1834, aged eighty-seven years and nine months. Rev. Joshua Dodge followed Mr. Shaw, having been settled February 27, 1828, being alive at the present time, and officiating in the pulpit occasionally. Many evidences of this place having been once a great Indian rendezvous have been found. A curious gun-barrel, eaten by rust and much worn, was discovered on a small island in Winnepeaukee. It had no stock, and was inclosed in the body of a pitch-pine tree, sixteen inches in diameter. A dirk, with a round blade, a foot and a half long from the point to the hilt, and bearing strong evidences of antiquity, was discovered in 1819, in a field, one foot under ground. At the mouth of Melvin river, on the shore of Winnepeaukee lake, an immense skeleton was exhumed about fifty years since, apparently that of a man seven feet high. During the clearing of some land

about thirty-four years ago, a mound was discovered, much resembling a human grave, rounded with small stones, not found in this section of country, and so compactly placed as to be inseparable by striking an ordinary blow with a crow-bar. The Ossipee Indians had their residence in Moultonborough at one time, and a tree, on which was carved in hieroglyphics the history of their expeditions, was standing, within the memory of some of the present inhabitants.

Moultonborough has a surface made up in part of mountains and ponds. In the western part lies Great Squam pond, and in the south are Squam and Long ponds, connected with the latter of which is a neck of valuable land projecting into Winnepesaukee lake some distance. Towering up some two thousand feet above the level of the sea is Red Hill, formed of a beautiful sienite, in which the feldspar is of a gray-ash color. On its summit is a thick growth of *uvæ ursi* and low blueberry bushes, which, in the fall of the year, turn their color, giving the mountain a reddish hue, from which fact, probably, it derived its name. This mountain is visited, in the summer season, by numerous persons, attracted hither by the extensive and delightful views to be obtained from its summit. Ossipee mountain lies partly in Moultonborough, and is an elevation of commanding height, on the south side of which is a mineral spring. About a mile north of this is another spring, sixteen feet in diameter, the water of which is clear and cold, and is continually thrown to the height of two feet, interspersed with particles of pure white sand. Water power is furnished by this spring. On the stream, a short distance below, is a fall of water of nearly seventy feet, and very beautiful. On the left of the fall, while descending, a cave is approached, containing charcoal and other evidences of its having been a resort of the Indians. Red Hill river passes through Moultonborough, and Squam and Winnepesaukee lakes are partly in the town. There are two villages—the Corner and the Falls; four meeting-houses—two Congregational, one Methodist, and one occupied by the Methodists and Universalists jointly; seventeen school districts and two post-offices—Moultonborough and East Moultonborough: also, one grist-mill, three saw-mills, one hotel, and four stores. Population, 1,748; valuation, \$341,338.

NASHUA, Hillsborough county, is situated on the west side of Merrimack river, and was called Dunstable until 1836. It originally embraced a large extent of territory, comprising the towns of Nashua, Hollis, Merrimack, and Hudson in New Hampshire, and Tyngsborough and Dunstable in Massachusetts, as well as portions of Pelham, Litchfield, Milford, Brookline, and Pepperell. This territory was granted in

different lots to various individuals by the state of Massachusetts; and, as there appeared little probability that much good would result from these grants in the hands of so many parties, in September, 1673, the proprietors of the farms already laid out, and others who were disposed to settle here, presented a petition to the general assembly of Massachusetts, praying that said territory might be granted to them, which prayer was acceded to on the 26th of October, 1673. Among the original proprietors were several of the leading men in the colony, some of whom, with the children and friends of others, removed here and took up their abode at an early period. Of this number were Governor Dudley, Rev. Thomas Weld, Thomas Brattle, Peter Bulkely, Hezekiah Usher, Elisha Hutchinson, and Francis Cook. Many of the first settlers came from Boston and vicinity, a circumstance which gave strength and influence to the infant settlement.

At what time Nashua was first settled is uncertain; but it must have been considerably earlier than the date of the charter in 1673, as some of "the farmers" were among the petitioners for said charter. After the charter was obtained, the inhabitants increased rapidly; and the proprietors made liberal grants to actual settlers. The act of incorporation was passed in 1693. During the Indian war of 1675, in consequence of the dread entertained of the savages, all the inhabitants, except Jonathan Tyng, abandoned the place. This pioneer, with a resolution worthy of all praise, determined to defend his habitation against the assaults of the Indians, and with this purpose fortified his house. In February, 1676, he petitioned the colony for aid in the defence he had so bravely begun, which was granted immediately, and a guard of several men despatched to his relief, which remained during the war. The settlement was therefore never entirely abandoned, and Tyng was the earliest permanent settler within the limits of Dunstable.

During the successive wars with the Indians, from the position of this town as a frontier settlement, the inhabitants were continually in a state of alarm and dread from the attacks of the savages. In the war with the famous Narragansett sachem, Nashua was much exposed, and some of the inhabitants fled to older settlements. From 1691 to 1698, several attacks were made by the savages, in which many of the inhabitants were brutally murdered; but, the town being pretty well garrisoned, their attacks were met with determined resistance on the part of the settlers. In 1698, peace was declared, which lasted until 1703. During the remainder of this war, there is no authentic account of any attack, although there were occasional alarms. Dunstable must have been peculiarly fortunate to escape unharmed, while Dover, Portsmouth, Exeter, and other places in the immediate neighborhood, were ravaged

almost yearly. It is not probable that such was the case; and, though most of the personal and local history of the day is forgotten, there are vague hints in ancient chronicles and records, and vaguer traditions, nameless and dateless, which indicate, that, were the history of the first half century of Nashua (or Dunstable) fully told, it would prove a thrilling romance. The celebrated expedition under the brave Captain John Lovewell,¹ which met with such a disastrous defeat at Lovewell's pond in Fryeburg, Me., was organized here, and seven of the number, principally officers, belonged to this place. But one of the number, Noah Johnson, survived; all the others being killed, or so severely wounded that they lived but a short time. The story of "worthy Captain Lovewell" was the subject of many a ballad, and was sung at every fireside. The mother taught it to her child to excite in him a hatred of the "Indian enemy," and to set before him an example of valor and patriotism, which he was to imitate when he became a man.

During these trying and exciting contests with the Indians, it was hardly to be expected that the settlement would advance. Fear and desolation reigned everywhere. Compelled to dwell in garrisons, and to labor at the constant peril of life, how could the settlers thrive, or who could be expected to emigrate to what might be termed "the dark and

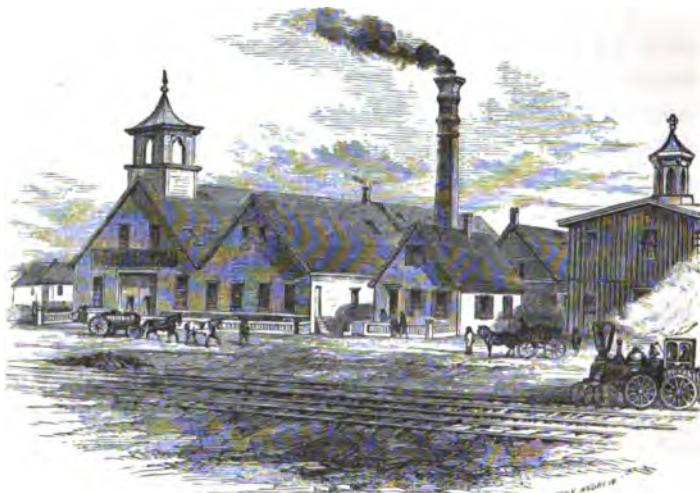


Works of Nashua Iron Company. (See p. 591.)

bloody ground?" In 1741, the fear of attack having somewhat abated, the settlement steadily increased; but the inhabitants were extremely

¹ See article on Fryeburg, Me.

poor, in consequence of the heavy public taxes, and from the obstruction of all regular employment. In 1753, Dunstable contained one hundred

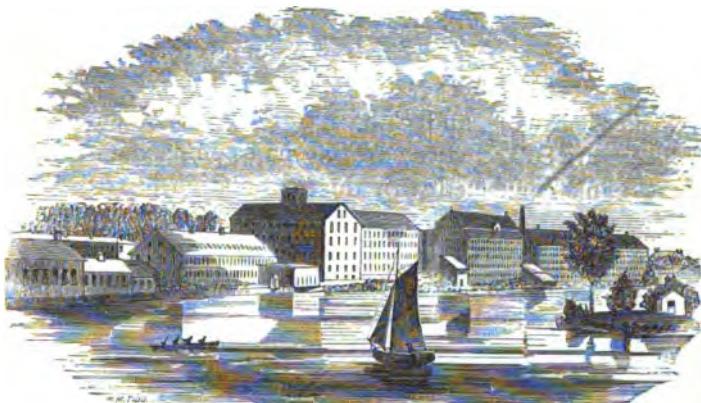


Gage, Warner, and Whitney's Machine-shop. (See page 501.)

and nine polls, and its valuation was £3,795. During the French war, several companies from Dunstable joined the New Hampshire regiments, both which were commanded by citizens of this town, Colonels Joseph Blanchard and Zaccheus Lovewell, brother of Captain John Lovewell. These companies participated in the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Several of the inhabitants also joined "Rogers's Rangers," than which there has been no company more famous in the annals of America.

In the long succession of encroachments which preceded and caused the Revolution, the inhabitants were not indifferent. They had watched the storm as it gathered, and knew its consequences were momentous. In September, 1774, it was voted to raise a supply of ammunition; and Jonathan Lovewell was sent as a delegate to the convention which met at Exeter for the purpose of sending delegates to the first continental congress. Into every thing pertaining to the struggle they entered, not only with their means, but with their whole hearts; and, in all the military movements in which New Hampshire took part, the citizens of Nashua were most zealous. Soon after the battle of Lexington, a company was formed in Cambridge, forty of whom were from this town. The whole male population at this time, capable of bearing arms, was only 128; so that nearly one half of them were engaged in the struggle. In fact, almost every male inhabitant, either as a volunteer on an

alarm, or as a drafted man, was at some period in the service. They were in almost every fight from Bunker Hill to Yorktown, and their bones are mingled with the soil of many a battle-field from Massachusetts to Virginia. From no other town in New Hampshire was there so large a number in the army; and a fact so honorable to their patriotism and courage is worthy of being handed down to posterity.



Nashua Manufacturing Company. (See next page.)

For a number of years after the close of the war of the Revolution, little occurred which would be of general interest. In 1795, there were no dwellings where the splendid town of Nashua now stands, and but one or two at the Harbor. On the Fourth of July, 1803, the village, which was until then called Indian Head, received the name of Nashua village, and this may be considered the virtual birthday of Nashua. The whole plain upon which the city now stands was then covered with its native growth of pines, and was considered of but little value, being sandy and barren, and offering small inducement for cultivation. From this date the settlement was gradual and constant. Improvements progressed rapidly; and the enterprise, thrift, and perseverance of her sons have brought it to its present condition of prosperity. In 1842, that part of the town north of the Nashua river was set off by the name of Nashville, and continued as such until 1853, when a reunion took place, and Nashua received a city charter. A Congregational church, the fifth in the state in the order of time, was established in 1685, and the Rev. Thomas Weld, the first minister, is supposed to have been settled the same year. It consisted of seven men.

Public attention was first directed towards manufactures, in which Nashua is now considerably engaged, in 1820. The idea that first sug-

gested itself was that of building mills at Mine falls; and, in 1822-23, the few individuals who had conceived the idea purchased the greater portion of the lands in and around the village and up to the falls, and obtained a charter, in June, 1823, by the name of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, having a capital of \$1,000,000. From this beginning a large class of manufacturing interests have sprung up. The Nashua Manufacturing Company has four mills, a view of which is here given. They contain 39,882 spindles, 1,135 looms, and manufacture 13,000,000 yards of cloth per annum, use 4,000,000 pounds of cotton, and their pay roll averages \$17,000 every four weeks. Their canal is three miles long, sixty feet wide, and eight feet deep; head and fall, thirty-six feet. There are 850 females and 150 males employed in these mills. The savings bank connected with this corporation has about \$40,000 on deposit. In 1845, they erected, in close proximity to their mills, a large building, which was for a time occupied as a machine-shop, but is now used as a shuttle and bobbin factory. There are about three hundred men employed in and about this establishment.

The Indian Head Mills, a view of which is here given, are situated



Jackson Company.

on the Nashua river, near its junction with the Merrimack. The land on which the mills are erected was purchased of the Nashua Manufacturing Company in May, 1825, and a company for the manufacture of woollen goods was incorporated under the name of the "Indian Head Company." Their works went into operation in 1826. In 1828, the company became embarrassed, and the works were stopped. The whole property was then disposed of to a new company, which was incorporated in 1830 under the name of the Jackson Company.

The old machinery was taken out, and the establishment converted into a cotton manufactory. The capital of this company is \$600,000; and they have two mills, containing 21,000 spindles and 700 looms, which annually produce 8,000,000 yards of cloth. They use 3,500,000 pounds of cotton, and employ 425 females and 150 males. In connection with these mills is a savings bank, in which \$18,000 have been deposited by the operatives.

The Nashua Lock Company does also an extensive business in the manufacture of mortise locks and latches, rosewood and composition knobs for doors. The principal machine-shop, a view of which is given on page 588, is that of Gage, Warner, and Whitney, located on Hollis street near Main street, in which is manufactured every description of machinist's tools, from small engine lathes of four hundred pounds weight to those of sixty thousand pounds; all sizes of planing machines, and every kind of stationary and portable steam-engines, boilers, and shafting. About seventy-five hands are employed, and the monthly pay roll is about \$2,000.

The works of the Nashua Iron Company, a view of which is found upon page 587, are located upon the same side of the street as the above-described machine-shop, and near to it. This establishment manufactures every variety of forged iron used in machine-shops and upon railroads; also, hammered shapes and shafting of all kinds; employs about forty men, and has a monthly pay roll of \$2,500.

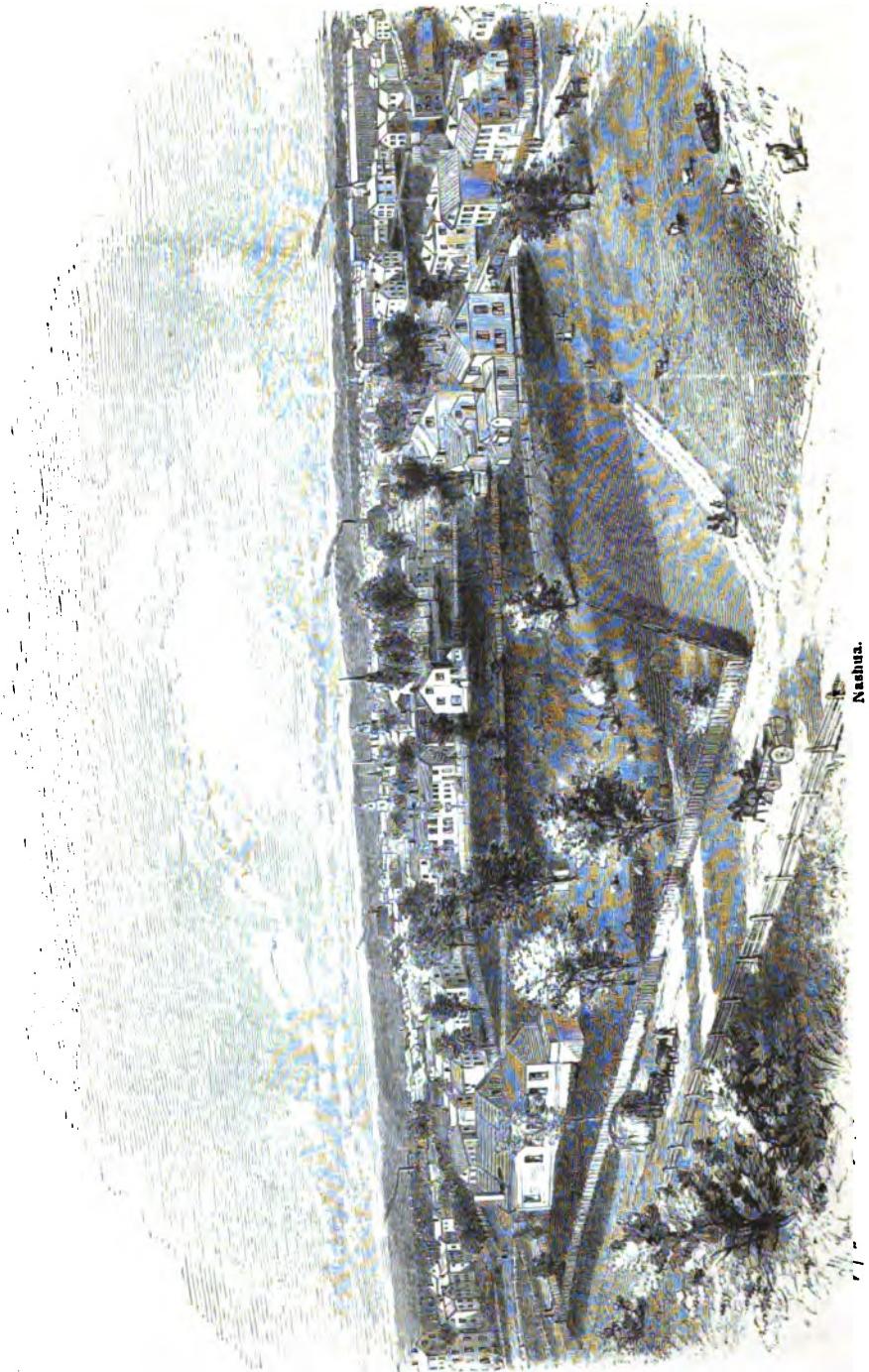
The Underhill Edge-Tool Company manufacture all kinds of edge-tools, and is one of the largest establishments of the kind in New England. Hartshorn and Ames's Stove Foundery, which has acquired a celebrity all over the country, is located here. In this city are also the Nashua Foundry Company, which makes castings for machine-shops; a brass foundry; a small cotton manufactory, carried on by Thos. W. Gillis; the Nashua Gas-light Company, with a capital of \$75,000; the Pennichuck Water Works, a bedstead factory, a card and fancy paper manufactory; two door, sash, and blind factories; two shops for making tin and sheet iron ware; one steam saw and planing mill, and one propelled by water power, as well as various other mechanical establishments of less magnitude.

Nashua has ten church edifices — three Congregational, one Baptist, two Methodist, one Universalist, one Unitarian, one Free-will Baptist, and one Roman Catholic; one academy, one high school, eleven school districts; three banks — the Nashua, the Indian Head, and the Pennichuck, with a combined capital of \$375,000; four newspapers — the Telegraph, the Oasis, the Gazette, and the Granite State Register; one fire

insurance company, and one post-office. The growth of Nashua has been of a substantial character. In thirty-six years the little village of fifty souls has increased over one hundred and fifty fold. By the wondrous alchemy of skill and enterprise, out of the waters of the Nashua and the sands of this pine plain, from some half dozen dwellings have been raised up these thronged and beautiful villages. The extensive and elegant view of the city presented, was taken from the tower of Mount Pleasant school-house, and will at once be recognized as a faithful transcript from nature. The position of Nashua, and its connection with the most populous marts of trade by railroad and steamboats, are facilities which cannot be too highly appreciated. Population, in 1850, (including Nashville), 8,942, which has probably increased to more than 10,000; valuation, \$4,483,567.

NELSON, Cheshire county, on the height of land between Connecticut and Merrimack rivers, adjoins Dublin on the south, and is forty miles from Concord. It went originally by the name of Monadnock Number 6, and was granted by the Masonian proprietors. It was incorporated February 22, 1774, by the name of Packersfield, from Thomas Packer, a large proprietor, which name was altered in June, 1814, to the one it now bears. Breed Batchelder and Dr. Nathaniel Batchelder were the first settlers, the former having arrived here in 1767, and the latter in 1768. The earliest church formed was the Congregationalist, in January, 1781, over which Rev. Jacob Foster, one of the members, was ordained pastor, being dismissed November 23, 1791. He died here December 3, 1798, aged sixty-six. In the spring of 1793, Rev. Gad Newell took charge of the church, and was ordained pastor, June 11, 1794, being dismissed September 3, 1841. Mr. Newell, during a ministry of forty-two years, did much for the benefit of the church, and was greatly beloved and esteemed.

The surface is uneven, but the land is good for grazing. The streams are small. A branch of Ashuelot river rises in the south part; and from Long pond, lying partly in this town and partly in Hancock, issues a branch of Contoocook river. Four ponds furnish the principal mill streams. Plumbago has been dug here in considerable quantities. There are three villages, known as Nelson, Harrisville, and Munsonville; three church edifices—two Congregational and one Baptist; eight school districts and eight schools; and three post-offices, one at each of the villages: also, one cotton, one woollen, and one chair factory; three shoe manufactories; one tannery; and one blacksmith's shop. Population, 750; valuation, \$259,472.



Nashua.

NEW BOSTON, towards the northeast of Hillsborough county, is twenty-two miles from Concord, and was granted January 14, 1736, by the state of Massachusetts to inhabitants of Boston, from which circumstance it received its name. It was incorporated by New Hampshire, February 18, 1763, and the first settlement was begun about the year 1733. Among the earliest inhabitants were Messrs. Cochran, Wilson, Caldwell, McNeil, Ferson, and Smith; and in twenty-two years from the time of its settlement it contained fifty-six persons, a saw and grain mill, and thirty-one dwelling-houses,—sufficient evidence that the early inhabitants were men of energy and perseverance. The Presbyterian church, organized in 1768, was the first religious society. Over this church Rev. Solomon Moore, a native of Ireland, educated at Glasgow, Scotland, was settled September 6, 1768. Mr. Moore was suspected of toryism during the Revolutionary period, was arrested, taken to Exeter, and, it is presumed, endured a short imprisonment. He afterwards gave in his allegiance to the state, and ministered to the people here till his death, May 3, 1803. Rev. Ephraim P. Bradford was ordained pastor, February 26, 1806, and continued such till his decease, December 15, 1845. He was a good scholar and a zealous pastor, and at one time his name was proposed to fill the vacancy of president of Dartmouth College. He was held in high esteem by his flock and by the members of his profession, and his funeral obsequies were attended by a large conourse of sorrowing friends.

The surface of New Boston is of an undulating character; the uplands are fertile, and valuable for agricultural purposes; and the meadows are good for grazing. There are many beautiful farms. In the south part there is a considerable elevation, called Jo English's hill, one side of which is nearly perpendicular, its height being about 572 feet. New Boston is watered by Piscataquog river and several other streams. Beard's and Jo English's, the latter lying partly in Amherst, are the two principal ponds. The town has one village; two churches—Presbyterian and Baptist; seventeen school districts; and one post-office: also, several saw and grist-mills, and other mechanical establishments. Population, 1,477; valuation, \$597,009.

NEWBURY, in the western part of Merrimack county, has Sunapee lake on the north, and is thirty-five miles from Concord. Efforts for its settlement were first made, in 1762, by Zephaniah Clark. It was first called Dantzic, and at the time of its incorporation, which was in November, 1778, Fisherfield, in honor of John Fisher, who afterwards went to England. This name was altered in 1836 to the one it now bears. The Free-will Baptists are the principal religious denomination.

The surface is somewhat mountainous, and the soil very indifferent, being hard and rocky. In the western part, the hills rise to a considerable height, and the land is broken, but adapted to grazing. Water is very abundant, but there is no stream of any magnitude. Todd pond, five hundred rods in length and sixty in width, affords a small branch to Warner river; and from Chalk pond, in the north part, issues a small stream, communicating with Sunapee lake, a considerable portion of which lies here. There are two villages, called Newbury and South Newbury, two Union churches, thirteen schools, and two post-offices, one at each of the villages. Population, 738; valuation, \$248,678.

NEW CASTLE, Rockingham county, is an island at the mouth of the Piscataqua river, at the entrance to Portsmouth harbor, from which city it is about three miles distant, having an area of about 458 acres. In connection with Rye, and portions of Greenland and Newington, it originally formed Portsmouth, and began to be settled soon after the mainland. It was formerly known as Great Island; and, in ancient times, when Strawberry Bank was the mere skeleton of the present prosperous city of Portsmouth, most of the business of the immediate vicinity was transacted on it. A church was early organized in this settlement, and Rev. Samuel Moodey,¹ son of Rev. Joshua Moodey, preached here previous to the commencement of the eighteenth century. In 1693, in compliance with a petition from the inhabitants, New Castle was separately incorporated.² In 1706, a new meeting-house was erected in the style of the period, but finished with more than ordinary elegance. It had a fine-toned bell, imported from England, was decorated with a beautiful altar-piece, and furnished with a communion-service of silver. A large silver cup was presented by Mrs. Jane Turrell, sister of Sir William Pepperrell, and a large folio bible, with illuminated letters, printed at the University of Oxford, was bequeathed by Madam Mary Prescott. From 1778 to 1784, the period of the American Revolution, the people suffered under great anxiety and pecuniary embarrassment, and the threat of a British man-of-war,

¹ It is related of this clergyman, that, while addressing some of his hearers, most of whom were sailors, on the occasion of a shipwreck, he inquired: "Supposing, my brethren, any of you should be taken short in the bay, in a northeast storm — your hearts trembling with fear, and nothing but death before you — whither would your thoughts turn — what would you do?" He paused, and an untutored sailor, whose attention was arrested by the description of a storm at sea, supposing he waited for an answer, replied, "Why, in that case, d' ye see, I should immediately hoist the foresail, and scud away for Squam." — *Farmer and Moore's Collections*, vol. II., p. 297.

² The charter, under the royal seal of William and Mary, is still preserved in the archives of the town. It is written on parchment, in old English black-letter.

to burn the place, compelled many of the inhabitants to abandon the island.

Fort William and Mary formerly stood on this island ; and, prior to the Revolution, was the scene of one of the first outbursts of colonial indignation at the measures of the British government. By an order in council, a prohibition was laid on the exportation of gunpowder, and other military stores, to America ; and a copy of the order having been brought by express to Portsmouth, December 13, 1774, when a British ship with troops was daily expected from Boston to take possession of the fort, the committee of the town conceived the design of attacking the fortress, and taking from it some of its contents. A company, composed of men from Portsmouth and neighboring towns, was formed with secrecy and despatch, and came to New Castle ; and, after taking the fort and confining the garrison, which consisted of only a captain and five men, they carried off one hundred barrels of powder. The day after, another company came here, and relieved the fort of fifteen of its lightest cannon and all the small arms, with other munitions of war, which were distributed in the several towns. General (then major) John Sullivan and Governor (then captain) John Langdon, took a prominent part in this affair.¹ The powder was conveyed to Bunker Hill, and did good service on the memorable 17th of June, 1775.

Rev. Joseph Walton, a Congregational minister, much beloved and respected in Portsmouth, was a native of New Castle, as was also Hon. Theodore Atkinson, chief justice of the province for a number of years, and secretary and president of the council. He died September 22, 1789. Shadrach Walton was also a native and resident of this town. He was born in 1658, was son of George Walton, and was a man of wealth, as well as public distinction. He was ensign in 1691, engaged in the Indian wars of 1707, was major of the New Hampshire troops in the unfortunate attack on Port Royal in 1707, and their colonel in the reduction of that place in 1710. He was also in service the same year as colonel of the Rangers. He was appointed councillor by mandamus in 1716 ; was senior member and acting president of the province in 1733, judge of the court of common pleas from 1695 to 1698, judge of the superior court in 1698-9, and again judge of the court of common pleas from 1716 to 1737. He died October 3, 1741. Benjamin Randall, who follows, was his great-grandson.

Benjamin Randall, the founder of the "Free-will Baptist connection," was born in New Castle, February 26, 1749, the son of Captain

¹ Belknap's Hist. New Hamp., Farmer's ed., vol. I., p. 353.

Benjamin Randall, a shipmaster. He acquired a decent mercantile education, was employed as a sail-maker, and was in the army for a short period. Becoming converted under the labors of Rev. George Whitefield, he united with the Congregational church in 1772; but, becoming Baptist in sentiment, was baptized by immersion in Madbury, and was ordained as an evangelist, April 5, 1780, at New Durham, to which place he had removed his residence, and where he lived till the time of his death. He there organized the first Free-will Baptist church, but employed himself in itinerant labors to a great extent. Other churches of the same faith were added, his labors being abundantly successful, until, at the time of his death, he was the virtual head of churches embracing nearly 20,000 souls, gathered by the efforts which he originated. He died October 22, 1808.

A handsome bridge, erected in 1821, connects this town with Portsmouth. Fort Constitution, and a light-house, are located on the island in very advantageous positions. The little soil that the town possesses is zealously cultivated, and made to yield a profitable return. Fishing, however, is the principal occupation of the people, and many of the men and youth of the place are frequently absent from the island in pursuit of this business. The town has one village, two churches (Congregational and Baptist), and two public schools. Population, 800; valuation, \$53,620.

NEW DURHAM, the most northerly town of Strafford county, thirty-five miles from Concord, was granted to Ebenezer Smith and others in 1749, and incorporated December 7, 1762. Colonel Thomas Tash, who was very energetic in developing the new settlement, resided here during the last twenty years of his life. He served in the French and Revolutionary wars, and was a man of considerable bravery. The Free-will Baptists are the largest denomination. Elder Benjamin Randall¹ began his work here in 1780, and organized a church.

The surface of New Durham is not very even, and a part of it abounds in rocks,—so much so as to unfit it for cultivation. The soil is adapted to grazing. The principal elevations are Mount Betty, Copple-Crown, and Straw's mountains, on the northeast side of the latter of which is a remarkable cave. Rattlesnake hill lies in the centre of the town: its south side is almost one hundred feet high, and nearly perpendicular. A curious fountain, over which a part of Ela's river flows, exists here, the depth of which has not been ascertained. Water, extremely cold and pure, may be obtained from this fountain by sinking a small-mouthed vessel. The principal stream is Ela's river, and the

¹ See New Castle.

largest collection of water is Merrymeeting pond, about ten miles in circumference, from which a perpetual stream runs into Merrymeeting bay, in Alton. Wood and lumber comprise the chief articles of trade.

New Durham contains two villages, the principal of which is called sometimes Downing's Mills and sometimes Randallsville; the other is known by the name of Eureka Powder-works, situated on the outlet of Merrymeeting pond, a very fine water privilege. There are two Free-will Baptist meeting-houses in town; fourteen school districts; and one post-office: also, the gunpowder works, five saw-mills, two grist-mills, four shingle mills; and three stores. The Cochecho Railroad crosses New Durham. Population, 1,049; valuation, \$332,750.

NEW HAMPTON, lying in the northwest corner of Belknap county, thirty miles from Concord, was first settled in 1775, by Samuel Kelley. The origin of the grant of this town occurred in this wise. General Jonathan Moulton, of Hampton, was desirous of making a present to Governor Wentworth; and accordingly, having fattened an ox so that it weighed some fourteen hundred pounds, he hoisted a flag on its horns and drove it to Portsmouth, to the governor, who wished to remunerate the general for so rich a gift. The latter strenuously refused to receive any thing, but said he would like, merely as a token of the governor's friendship and esteem, to have a charter of a small gore of land he had discovered near the town of Moultonborough, of which he was one of the principal proprietors. The request was acceded to, and he named it New Hampton, in honor of his native town. It was incorporated November 27, 1777, and at that time embraced Centre Harbor. The first church organized here was a Baptist, formed in 1782, of members from Holderness, Bridgewater, and New Hampton,—Elder Jeremiah Ward being ordained pastor, who died in 1816. A Congregational church was organized in 1800, and Rev. Salmon Hebard ordained pastor; but this church, after fluctuating for a number of years, has now ceased to exist. The Baptist female seminary, a very influential and extensively patronized institution, and the theological institute of the same sect, both which are now located in Fairfax, Vt., were originally in New Hampton. The Free-will Baptists, in 1854, came into possession of the premises formerly occupied by these institutions, and have established a school of considerable influence.

The surface of New Hampton is broken and uneven, though the soil is very valuable for agricultural purposes, producing grain and grass in abundance. A high hill, conical in form, lies in the south part, and it can be seen in almost any direction for many miles. A very pic-

turesque view can be obtained from its summit. The principal stream is Pemigewasset river, which washes the western boundary; and over it is thrown the bridge which connects this town with Bristol. On the west side of Kelley's hill is a remarkable spring, from which flows a stream supplying water power for several mills, never affected by rains or drought. There are five ponds, the most noted of which are Pemigewasset and Measley ponds, the former being about two hundred rods in diameter.

There are two villages — Smith's village, which is the larger and more important, and Centre village, which, as its name denotes, lies in the centre of the town, two miles north of the former. The church edifices are three in number, two of which are occupied by the Free-will Baptists, and one by the Baptists. The town is divided into fifteen school districts, and has one post-office. The New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institution is situated in Smith's village, and is the only Biblical seminary of the Free-will Baptist denomination in New England. It was founded in 1853, and consists of a literary and theological department, and has an average attendance of 175 students. The Mount Ascension Academy is situated at Centre village, and depends for its support upon its patronage, and the liberality of the citizens in the immediate vicinity. There are, beside these, four incorporated literary societies, namely, the Literary Adelphi, having a library of one thousand volumes; Social Fraternity, having also a library with a similar number of volumes; the Germanæ Dilectæ Scientia, and the Theological Research. There are four lumber mills, and one sash and blind factory. Population, 1,612; valuation, \$415,025.

NEWINGTON, in the eastern part of Rockingham county, having the Piscataqua river for its northeastern boundary, was originally a part of Portsmouth and Dover, and its settlement was commenced at an early date. That part which was from Dover was called "Bloody Point." Its terrible name was given to it because, in 1631, Captain Neal and Captain Wiggin, rival agents, came near shedding blood there, about the possession of the land; "but," says the worthy Mr. Hubbard, "both the litigants had so much wit in their anger as to waive the battle, each accounting himself to have done very manfully in what was threatened; so as in respect merely of what might have fallen out, the place to this day retains the formidable name of *Bloody Point*." In 1643, the Bloody Point part was in controversy between Portsmouth and Dover; but it was assigned to Dover. The male inhabitants then were Johnson, Canney, Ffursen, Fray, Jones, Trickey, Goddard, Langstaffe, Fayer, Trimings, and Lewis. Langstaffe died in 1705, aged one hun-

dred, "a hale, strong, hearty man." Newington was incorporated as a parish, July 16, 1713, and as a town in July, 1760. Rev. Joseph Adams, uncle of President John Adams, was the first minister.

The Indians made several incursions into this town, the principal of which was in May, 1690, when a party, under a sagamore called Hope-hood, assaulted the settlement at Fox point, burned several houses, killed about fourteen people, and carried away six as prisoners. They were pursued by Captains Floyd and Greenleaf, with some of the settlers, who came up with the enemy, and recovered several of the captives and some of the spoil after a severe contest, in which the Indian sagamore was wounded.

This is not a very good agricultural town, the soil being generally sandy and unproductive. On the margin of the river there is some good land, which yields average crops of grain and grass. Granite is quarried to some extent. Newington was connected with Durham by a bridge crossing the Piscataqua river at Fox's point to Goat island, and thence to the shore—which was erected in 1793. This bridge was 2,600 feet long and forty wide, and cost \$65,401; but a portion having been carried away a few years since, it has been abandoned. There are two churches (Methodist and Congregational), one school district and one school, and a post-office. Population, 472; valuation, \$191,215.

NEW IPSWICH, the southwest corner town of Hillsborough county, fifty miles from Concord, has an area of about five and a quarter miles from north to south, and six and a quarter from east to west. It was granted by the legislature of Massachusetts, January 15, 1734, to John Wainwright and other residents of Ipswich, Mass., who soon commenced preparations for a settlement by building roads, bridges, and a saw-mill. This was probably in 1737. In 1738, Abijah Foster, the first permanent settler, brought his family here from old Ipswich, and was soon after joined by Jonas Woolson, Ebenezer and Joseph Bullard, and a few others. A small meeting-house was built, but not occupied. In 1740, the line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts was run, and nearly all of this township was found to be in New Hampshire. The doubt thus thrown over the title to the lands, with the French and Indian war, prevented any increase of the settlement till 1749, when, a new grant having been obtained from the Masonian proprietors to Reuben Kidder and others, including the settlers under the Massachusetts grant (the land being now divided mostly among actual settlers, on certain conditions), a rapid increase soon took place. A large part of the settlers were from Chelmsford, and Concord, Mass.—It was

voted, in 1752, to have constant preaching; and a meeting-house was erected in 1754. In 1760, a Congregational church was formed, and Rev. Stephen Farrar ordained pastor, at which post he continued till his death, June 23, 1809. The town was incorporated September 9, 1762.

Among the distinguished natives of this town are found the names of Jesse Appleton, D. D., president of Bowdoin College; Hon. Nathan Appleton, and the late Samuel Appleton, of Boston; the late Timothy Farrar, for forty years judge of the New Hampshire courts, who lived to the age of 101 years, and for some time was the oldest living graduate of Harvard College; besides several others, who have acquired high reputation in mercantile life. Hon. Ebenezer Champney, judge of probate, and his son Benjamin, an eminent lawyer, were resident here. The late Jonas Chickering, of Boston, the pioneer of the piano-forte manufacture in this country, spent his boyhood here.

The first cotton factory in New Hampshire was put in operation December 15, 1804, by Charles Robbins, Charles Barrett, and Benjamin Champney. It contained five hundred spindles. The product of the first day was four and a half pounds of yarn, which sold for \$3.42. The second factory, which was also the second in the State, was started here in 1808, by Samuel Batchelder, Seth Nason, and Jesse Holton. The Souhegan is the river of the town, on which are the Columbian Mills, the Mountain Mill, and Brown's Mills. There are six villages—Centre, High Bridge, Bank, Smith's, Gibson's, and Wilder's,—the principal one of which, the Centre, has increased very considerably, within the last thirteen years, in population, business, and buildings. At this village is situated the New Ipswich Appleton Academy, for which there has been erected a new building at a cost of \$12,000, being assisted by a donation from Hon. Samuel Appleton. There are also thirteen schools, four meeting-houses—two Congregational, one Baptist, and one Methodist; a town-house, a bank, with a capital of \$100,000, and one post-office: also, one batting factory, three chair factories, one bedstead factory, one cigar-box factory, four saw-mills, and one grist-mill. Population, 1,877; valuation, \$743,095.

NEW LONDON, Merrimack county, lies on the east of Sunapee lake, which separates it from Sunapee, and is thirty-three miles from Concord. The first persons who arrived were Nathaniel Merrill and James Lamb, who were followed by Eliphalet Lyon and Ebenezer Hunting. New London was incorporated June 25, 1779. Its first name was Dantzic. Dr. Belknap says it was Heidelberg. A part of Wendell (now Sunapee) was annexed to this town, June 19, 1817. The Baptists were the first to establish a church, which was formed October 23, 1788, Rev. Job Sea-

mans having been ordained pastor, January 21, 1789. Mr. Seamans was still pastor of the church in 1856, which consisted of 226 members,—the largest Baptist church, with one exception (Newport), in New Hampshire. Ex-governor Anthony Colby is a resident of this town. The surface is undulating, and in some places broken. There are several large swells. The soil is deep, and on the average good, though some of it is rocky. Lake Sunapee, which is the main source of Sugar river, furnishes abundance of water. There are four large ponds—Little Sunapee, one and a half miles in length and three quarters of a mile in width; Harvey's and Messer's, each about a mile in length and three quarters in width, which are separated by a bog, many parts of which rise and fall with the water; and Pleasant pond, which is nearly two miles long and one wide. The town has three villages, the names of which are Four Corners, Scythe Factory, and Hemphill's Mills; two church edifices—Baptist and Union; seven school districts, one academy, established by the Baptist denomination; and one post-office: also, one large scythe factory and five stores. Population, 945; valuation, \$370,846.

NEWMARKET, Rockingham county, lies on the west of Squamscot river and Great Bay, and was originally a part of Exeter, from which it was detached and incorporated December 15, 1727. Mrs. Fanny Shute, who died in this town in September, 1819, was regarded with great respect, as much for her excellent qualities of mind and heart, as for the adventures she met with in her youth. When thirteen months old, she was captured by a party of Indians, carried to Canada, and given to the French. She was educated in a nunnery; and, after remaining in captivity thirteen years, was redeemed and restored to her friends. South Newmarket was formerly a part of Newmarket, from which it was set off in 1849. The Orthodox Congregational church was organized March 27, 1828, over which Rev. David Sanford was ordained May 22, 1828, he having preached the previous year, and been mainly instrumental in forming the church. Through his efforts a house of worship was erected; thus involving him, by his disinterested endeavors, in great pecuniary liabilities. He was dismissed June 22, 1830. Prior to the formation of this church, the Methodists had been the predominant denomination. Winthrop Hilton, a descendant of the Edward Hilton who came from London to New Hampshire in 1623 and settled at Dover, was a native of this town. He was an active and useful officer of the militia. His death was occasioned by the fall of a tree in Northwood, January 11, 1775. A tract of land was annexed to this town from South Newmarket, December 17, 1852.

The surface of Newmarket is somewhat uneven, and, in the southwest portion, generally hilly. Lamprey river touches the northwest and northeast corners of the town, emptying into Great bay, whilst the Squamscott, upon the southeast, divides Newmarket from Stratham, and the Piscassick runs north into the Lamprey. The Boston and Maine Railroad runs through the eastern part, connecting with the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad at the junction in South Newmarket. The town has one village — Newmarket or Lamprey River ; three church edifices — Congregationalist, Methodist, and Free-will Baptist ; five school districts with nine schools, and one post-office : three cotton mills, owned by the Newmarket Manufacturing Company, manufacturing 4,500,000 yards of cloth annually ; two establishments for the manufacture of various kinds of machinery ; and the Newmarket Bank, with a capital of \$60,000. Population, 1,937 ; valuation, \$812,897.

NEWPORT is the shire town of Sullivan county, and adjoins Claremont on the west, being distant from Concord forty miles. It was granted by charter, October 6, 1761, and the first settlement was made by Jesse Wilcox, Ebenezer Merritt, Jesse Kelsey, and Samuel Hurd, in the fall of 1763. Those who first settled here came principally from North Killingworth, Conn. It is stated with regard to Newport, — a circumstance worthy of record — that, upon the first Sabbath after the arrival of the early settlers, they convened for public worship ; and neither they nor their descendants have permitted a Sabbath since to pass without a similar observance. The first spot where they assembled was under a tree ; afterwards they worshipped in a private log-house, where they continued their services for seven years. They had no preacher at this early day, being satisfied with listening, in the absence of a more enlightened expositor of the word, to one of their number, who read passages from Scripture and from published sermons. A meeting-house was directed to be built in November, 1772. The Congregational church is the oldest, having been organized in 1779, over which Rev. John Remeli was ordained pastor. This church was considerably in advance of other churches in its efforts to check the evils of intemperance, and, in 1831, made total abstinence from the use of ardent spirits a condition of membership.

The surface is composed of hills and valleys, and the soil is generally productive ; being divided into three classes, alluvial, dry and gravelly, and moist. The eminences deserving of notice are Bald, Coit, East, and Blueberry mountains. The town is watered by Sugar river, the three branches of which unite near the principal village, from whence it passes through Claremont into the Connecticut. This river furnishes

excellent water power for mills and machinery. Nettleton's and Chapin's ponds, the former in the easterly and the latter in the northwest part, are of small extent.

Newport is a place of considerable note, as much from the fact of its being the shire of the county as from its central situation, which renders it quite a business locality. The principal village, called Newport, is almost walled in by hills, above which may be seen elevations and mountains towering in the distance. The scenery in summer is romantic and beautiful, while in winter it is wild and sublime. A broad street, about a mile in length, runs through the village, on which are erected some tasty residences, having commodious yards and well-tended gardens. The county buildings are located with a regard to convenience, and are built of substantial materials. The climate is good, and opportunities are afforded for hunting and fishing rarely met with; which circumstances render the town a place of considerable resort for those in search of recreation. There is another village, called Northville, which is a place of moderate business. Newport contains four churches—Baptist, Methodist, Universalist, and Congregational; seventeen school districts, having a like number of schools; the Sugar River bank; two newspapers—the Sullivan Republican, and the Argus and Spectator; and one post-office: also, three woollen mills, two tanneries, and one scythe factory. Population, 2,020; valuation, \$741,224.

Newton, in the southeast part of Rockingham county, forty miles from Concord, was first settled in 1720, by Joseph Bartlett, soon after whose arrival came several others. This man, twelve years previous to his settling here, was taken prisoner by the Indians in Haverhill, and conveyed to Canada, where he remained four years. Newton was incorporated in 1749, when it was called Newtown, which was changed July 10, 1846. Rev. Jonathan Eames was settled over the Congregational church in this town, January 17, 1759, and was dismissed in 1791, after a ministry of thirty-two years. The Congregational church has long been extinct. The oldest Baptist society in New Hampshire is in existence here, having been formed in 1755, when Rev. Walter Powers was settled as the first pastor. The centennial anniversary of the formation of this church was celebrated with some very interesting ceremonies. A farm of twenty acres was annexed to Newton from East Kingston, July 2, 1845. The soil is good for the production of grain or grass. Part of a pond, known by the name of Country pond, lies here. The prosperity of the town has been much advanced by the Boston and Maine Railroad, which passes through its westerly part.

At the depot, a thriving little village has sprung up. The manufacture of shoes is carried on to a considerable extent,—in fact, most of the people are engaged in this business. Besides the village already mentioned, there are two others, known by the names of the Centre and Carter's. There are two churches—Baptist and Christian; six school districts, and one post-office. Population, 685; valuation, \$277,869.

NORTHFIELD, in the northeast part of Merrimack county, seventeen miles from Concord, contains 19,000 acres, and was settled, in 1760, by Benjamin Blanchard and others. It was incorporated in the year 1780. Nothing seems to have been done in the way of advancement for a number of years. The first church organized was that of the Methodist denomination, in 1806, when the people erected a meeting-house, open to all denominations. The Congregational church was formed in 1822, and, in 1841, was united with that at Sanbornton Bridge. Part of Franklin was annexed to this town, July 3, 1830. Northfield has an uneven surface, with some hills,—the soil on which is the most productive in the town: the other portions are but moderately good. Bean hill, the largest eminence, separates Northfield from Canterbury. Chestnut pond, the waters of which have an outlet into the Winnepe-saukee, is situated in the east part; and Sondogardy pond in the south part, draining into the Merrimack. Near Webster's falls, in the northwest part, the Winnepe-saukee falls into the Pemigewasset, both of which form the Merrimack. The people are mostly engaged in farming. Northfield has one village, called Northfield Factory; and one meeting-house—Methodist. The Northfield Conference Seminary and Female College is a large and flourishing institution, under the control of the Methodist denomination. The building and grounds are situated on an eminence, a short distance from Winnepe-saukee river and Sanbornton Bridge. There is one woollen manufacturing company and one wrapping-paper mill: also, thirteen school districts. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad has a station in Northfield. Population, 1,332; valuation, \$482,098.

NORTH HAMPTON, Rockingham county, in the extreme eastern part of the state, is a seaport town, and is forty-seven miles from Concord. It was formerly a parish of Hampton, called North Hill (which name it retains to some extent even at the present day), and was incorporated November 26, 1742. Settlements were early commenced here, but by whom, or at what particular time, we have been unable to ascertain. A dread of the Indians made it necessary for the inhabitants to dwell in garrisons. The first meeting-house was erected about the year 1734,

and near it stood a garrison house, erected for protection against the Indians, who, on the 13th of June, 1677, killed four persons named Edward Colcord, Jr., Abraham Perkins, Jr., Benjamin Hilliard, and Caleb Towle. In this house, tradition says, Simon Dearborn (father of Captain John and Major-General Henry Dearborn) was born July 31, 1706. The Congregational church, originally the fourth church of Hampton, was organized November 17, 1738. Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, son of the late Rev. Nathaniel Gookin of Hampton, was the first minister, having been ordained October 31, 1739. Rev. Jonathan French, D. D., has served this church for a period of fifty-six years. He was ordained November 18, 1801, and continues in the office of senior pastor at the present time.

The soil is generally of a productive character, and most of the people are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Many of them are tradesmen as well as farmers; and those who reside in the vicinity of the ocean employ a portion of their time in fishing. Between North hill and one a short distance from it, at the south, a number of springs unite and form a brook, which, taking a west and northwest direction, and receiving supplies from other sources, forms the Winnicut river. This river, after running through Stratham and Greenland, empties into Great bay, which, through branches of the Piscataqua, mingles with the ocean. A very useful mill stream originates from two small ones running nearly parallel from the north part of the town, and from numerous springs collected in a circle at the foot of Breakfast hill. Little river mingles with the ocean between Little Boar's head in North Hampton and Great Boar's head in Hampton, and near the celebrated Rye beach. The town contains two churches — Congregationalist and Baptist; three school districts, and one post-office: also, three saw-mills and one grist-mill. Population, 822; valuation, \$331,893.

NORTHUMBERLAND, in the southwestern part of Coös county, adjoining Lancaster, is one hundred and thirty miles from Concord. It was incorporated November 17, 1779; and the first settlers, who arrived in June, 1767, were Thomas Burnside and Daniel Spaulding, with their families. During the Revolutionary war a small fort stood here, and was placed under the command of Captain Jeremiah Eames, a man of great industry and ready wit. The soil along the Connecticut, and, in fact, a good portion of that in town, is of a productive quality. Lying near the centre is Cape Horn, an abrupt mountain of one thousand feet. A neck of plain land separates its base from the Connecticut, and the Upper Ammonoosuc passes its base on the east, as it falls into the

Connecticut. There is a handsome bridge between Northumberland and Guildhall, at the falls of the Connecticut, below the entrance to the Ammonoosuc. Stock-raising is pursued to a limited extent, and farming engages a great deal of attention. There are two villages—Northumberland and Grovetown, with a post-office at each; and five school districts: also, two saw-mills, two blacksmith's shops, and three stores. The Grand Trunk Railway passes through this town. Population, 429; valuation, \$217,437.

NORTHWOOD, situated in the north corner of Rockingham county, eighteen miles from Concord, originally composed a part of Nottingham, and received its name from straggling parties who visited this place, and who designated it "north woods," to distinguish it from other wooded localities. Northwood was settled in 1763,—John Davis, Increase and James Batchelder, Moses Godfrey, Solomon Bickford, and Samuel and Moses Johnson, being among the first settlers. The place, it is presumed, from the number of antiquities found here, was frequently visited by roving bands of Indians; but the only permanent settlement, of which there is knowledge, was near the north part of North River pond, near the line which now divides Nottingham from Northwood, and within the limits of the latter. Here lived a tribe of Indians, at the head of which was a chief by the name of Swansen. There were quite a number of the inhabitants of Northwood engaged in the Revolutionary war, and many served in the last war against Canada. Colonel Samuel Johnson and Sergeant Bickford, son of Solomon, took an active part in the contest. The town was incorporated February 6, 1773.

A Congregational meeting-house was erected in 1781, and the first church organized November 29, 1798, consisting of eight members, four males and four females. The first minister was Rev. Josiah Prentice, who was ordained May 29, 1799, and continued in the pastoral office until May 10, 1842, when, in consequence of old age, he requested, and obtained dismission. The house erected in 1781 was occupied as a town-hall from 1840 until 1847, when it was destroyed by fire. Another Congregational meeting-house was erected in 1840, at an expense of about \$2,500.

The surface is hilly, and there are no plains of even moderate extent to relieve the eye from the continued monotony of the hills. Were it not for its silver lakes, Northwood would be viewed by travellers with feelings similar perhaps to what would be experienced by one in an uninhabited country, and at a great distance from home. There are many large swells of land, on which are the best farms; but only one

can claim the name of mountain, which is called Saddleback, and has an elevation of 1,032 feet. The soil of Northwood holds out but few inducements to its inhabitants, being generally very rocky, and hard to cultivate. There are ten ponds — Bow, Suncook, Jenness, Swain, Long, Pleasant, Littleton, North River, Lucas, and Durgain's; four of which — Bow, Jenness, Pleasant, and North River — are but partly within Northwood. The north branch of Lamprey river has its rise near Saddleback mountain. The town contains three meeting-houses — Congregational, Baptist, and Free-will Baptist; eight school districts; and two post-offices — East Northwood and West Northwood. Population, 1,308; valuation, \$439,680.

NOTTINGHAM, in the northeastern corner of Rockingham county, twenty-five miles from Concord, containing 25,800 acres, was chartered May 10, 1722, and, five years afterwards, was settled by Joseph Cilley and others. In 1752, during the last Indian war, Nottingham was visited by a party of Indians, and a Mr. Beard, Mrs. Folsom, and Mrs. Simpson (wife of Andrew Simpson), who had left their station at the garrison to perform some business at their houses, were surprised and put to death. The religious denomination which first introduced their ministrations here was the Congregational, who established a society in 1742, Rev. Stephen Emery being the first minister. He was dismissed after seven years' service. In 1758, Rev. Benjamin Butler was settled, and remained till August 1, 1770, since which time the church has been without a settled minister. Mr. Butler was afterwards a civil magistrate in this town, and remained such till his death, December 26, 1804. General Joseph Cilley, one of the pioneers of Nottingham, was a Revolutionary hero of some note and distinction, having commanded the first New Hampshire regiment. He was also a representative, senator, and counsellor. He died August, 1799, aged sixty-five. Hon. Thomas Bartlett, also a resident, was one of the committee of safety during the Revolutionary period, lieutenant-colonel under Stark at the capture of Burgoyne, and colonel of a regiment at West Point in 1780, when Arnold's treacherous conduct was discovered. He held several civil offices of distinction, and died June 30, 1807, aged fifty-nine. General Henry Butler, an officer in the Revolution, major-general of militia, justice of peace, and senator of the legislature, died here July 20, 1813, aged sixty-two.

Nottingham has a rough and broken surface, with a range of hills lying on the western boundary, known as the Upper, Middle, and Lower mountains; the latter separated into two nearly equal divisions by a dyke of greenstone trap. This dyke assumes the form of columns, and, on a bare ledge, inclined about forty degrees, there are a series of nat-

ural steps, fifteen or sixteen in number, about nine inches in height, and known as "The Stairs." Saddleback mountain, having an elevation of 1,032 feet, lies partly here. The soil is well suited to pasturage, and is cultivated to a considerable extent. There is an inexhaustible supply of white granular quartz; also various other mineral substances, among which is bog iron ore. This, however, is not at present worked. The principal point is called "The Square," which has a pleasant situation on an eminence about 450 feet above the level of the sea. North river passes through the town, and Little river and several lesser streams originate here; besides which there are a few ponds, all, however, of small size. The Newmarket Manufacturing Company have a reservoir in Nottingham, covering upwards of one thousand acres, and distant from the mills about twelve miles. There are two church edifices—Congregational and Baptist; two seminaries—the Union and the Pawtuckaway Institutes; twelve school districts, and two post-offices—Nottingham and Nottingham Turnpike: also, six saw-mills, two grist-mills, and six shingle and clapboard mills. Population, 1,268; valuation, \$375,997.

ORANGE, in the southeastern division of Grafton county, forty miles from Concord, was formerly called Cardigan, having received that name at the time of its being granted, February 6, 1769. Isaac Fellows and others were the proprietors. It was first settled, in 1773-4, by Silas Harris, Benjamin Shaw, David Eames, Elisha Bayne, and Joseph Kenney. In 1820, nearly one third of its territory was set off to Alexandria. A Congregational church was formed in May, 1828; but there has never been a settled minister. There is also a small society of Free-will Baptists. Orange is uneven in surface, though the soil in several parts is productive. The only eminence of note is Cardigan mountain, which lies in the east part. In this town are found many mineral substances, such as lead and iron ore. A species of paint called spruce yellow, chalk intermixed with magnesia, yellow ochre of a quality superior to that imported, and clay (the latter in considerable abundance), are also found here. The Northern Railroad passes through the southwestern corner. The trade of Orange consists of lumber, charcoal, and pottery, in all of which much business is done. There are seven school districts, and one Union meeting-house: also, four clapboard mills, four shingle-mills, and one saw-mill. Population, 451; valuation, \$110,554.

ORFORD, in the western part of Grafton county, is opposite to Fairlee, Vt., and is sixty-two miles from Concord. It was granted to Jonathan

Moulton and others, September 25, 1761; and Daniel Cross and wife were the first inhabitants of the place, having arrived in June, 1765, from Lebanon, Conn. John Mann and wife, both of Hebron, Conn., came in on the 24th of October, 1765, the former being twenty-one years of age, and the latter sixteen. They had but one horse, on which they both rode, with their supply of clothing, to Charlestown, N. H., a distance of 150 miles. Here a bushel of oats was purchased, and some bread and cheese; and, thus equipped, they started on their journey for Orford, Mann being on foot, and his wife and the luggage on horseback. The road was not of the best description, being obstructed with fallen trees, whenever they came to which, wife, oats, bread, and cheese were compelled to dismount. This was repeated till the old horse grew tired of the ceremony; and, without waiting orders, attempted a clean leap, the sudden result of which was to scatter wife, oats, bread, and cheese in various directions, Dobbin himself being in the catalogue of objects spilled. They rallied, however, conquered all difficulties, and completed their journey. Jonathan and Edward Sawyer, General Israel Morey, and a Mr. Caswell, came in the same autumn. John Mann, Jr., was born May 21, 1766, and was the first white child claiming nativity in Orford. A church was organized, on the Presbyterian platform, by Rev. Peter Powers, August 27, 1770. Mr. Obadiah Noble was ordained as pastor, November 5, 1771, receiving £60 settlement and £40 salary for the first year, the former to be paid in materials for building and labor, and the latter in wheat at 4s. per bushel, rye at 3s., corn at 2s., and oats at 1s. 3d. Twenty cords of good firewood were also to be furnished him annually. Mr. Noble was dismissed in December, 1777, for want of means to support him. Rev. John Sawyer, a son of one of the early settlers, was the next minister, having been ordained pastor, October 3, 1787. Prior to his settlement, on the 6th of June, 1786, the church became Congregational. Mr. Sawyer's salary was entirely paid in produce. He was dismissed December 17, 1795, having become obnoxious to some of the members from a too rigorous observance of discipline. Among other ministers who have followed was Rev. Sylvester Dana, who served the church with much success for a period of twenty years, having been settled May 20, 1801. The town lies on Connecticut river, and a bridge connects it with Fairlee. It has many advantages, both as regards situation and soil. There are a number of farms on the banks of the Connecticut, which are laid out with much taste, and are exceedingly fertile. Mounts Cuba and Sunday, lying near the centre of the town, are two considerable elevations, on the west side of the former of which are beds of limestone, excellent for building purposes. Several minerals have been found, such as sul-

phuret of copper, magnetic iron ore, and lead ore. Soap-rock, or cotton-stone, is found in great abundance. There are four or five ponds of considerable size, those particularly worthy of note being Baker's Upper pond and Indian pond, the former of which empties into Baker's river in Wentworth,¹ and the latter into the Connecticut.

Orford contains two villages,—Orford and Orfordville,—the former of which has a beautiful site, being situated on an extensive plain, having on the west magnificent tracts of interval. “The hills on both sides of the river, near the centre of the expansion, approach each other so as to form a kind of neck, and, with a similar approximation at the two ends, give the whole the appearance of a double amphitheatre, or of the numerical figure 8. The greatest breadth of each division is about a mile and a half, and the length of each between two and three miles.” The dwellings are substantially built, with a strict view as well to comfort as to elegance. Orfordville is situated about two miles from Orford, and has a pleasant location and considerable business.

The churches, of which there are three, are handsome structures: two of them belong to the Congregationalists, and the other to the Universalists. A large three story brick edifice has been erected for the use of the academy. The educational interests of the youth are properly cared for, there being sixteen schools. Five stores supply the necessary wants of the people. A large tannery, a chair factory, ten saw-mills, a starch factory, a grist-mill, a sash, blind, and door factory, and two boot and shoe manufactories, engage the attention of many of those who are not employed in agricultural pursuits. Post-offices have been established at each of the villages. The Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad passes through Orford. Population, 1,406; valuation, \$664,050.

OSSIPEE, in the eastern part of Carroll county, is the shire town, and is distant from Concord sixty miles. The town was incorporated February 22, 1785. We have no particulars as to its early history. That it was much frequented by the Indians common to this section of country is evident from the fact, that from a mound of earth, forty-five or fifty feet in diameter, near the west shore of Ossipee lake, have been exhumed several entire skeletons, as well as tomahawks and other Indian implements. The first church organized was the Baptist, between 1796 and 1800, over which Rev. Wentworth Lord was pastor about twenty years. The first meeting-house was built about the year 1800, and was occupied by this denomination. A Congregational

¹ See article on Wentworth.

church was organized September 26, 1806, and a meeting-house built in 1827. Rev. Samuel Arnold was the first pastor, having been ordained September 23, 1829, and dismissed in 1831, agreeably to his own request. Four ministers have been inducted into the pastorate since that time.

The surface is rough and uneven, and in some parts rocky and mountainous to a considerable extent; but it affords excellent pasture. The soil is very strong, and suited to the raising of wheat and potatoes. Ossipee mountain, a rough and broken range, some six or eight miles in length, lies in the northwest, extending into the adjoining towns. It is so high that, when easterly storms prevail, the winds break over its summits, frequently causing much injury to the farms at its base. Ossipee lake, a fine body of water of an oval form, and covering about seven thousand acres, lies partly in this town and partly in Effingham. From this lake flows Ossipee river, forming the bays east of the lake, from whence it passes through Effingham into the Saco, in Maine. Pine river intersects the east part of the town, and Bearcamp river falls into the lake on the northwest. The principal pond is about four hundred rods long, and lies partly in Tuftonborough. The trade of the town is chiefly in produce, lumber, and cattle. Ossipee contains five villages — Ossipee Corner, Centre Ossipee, West Ossipee, Water Village, and Leighton's Corner, each of which has a post-office; six church edifices — one Congregational, four Free-will Baptist, and one Union; and twenty-three school districts: also, twelve saw-mills, five grist-mills, twelve clapboard and shingle mills, one bedstead factory, one door factory, one sash and blind factory, one paper-mill, four tanneries; and the Pine-river Bank, with a capital of \$50,000. Population, 2,123; valuation, \$399,886.

PELHAM, in the southeastern corner of Hillsborough county, adjoins Lawrence and Dracut, Mass., and is thirty-seven miles from Concord. The territory comprised in this town was included in the purchase of Wheelwright and in the patent of Mason. Although only distant about thirty miles from the capital of New England, no settlements were commenced here till 1722, a century after the landing at Plymouth. John Butler, William Richardson, and others were among the first settlers. Pelham was incorporated July 5, 1746, about five years after the establishment of the state line, by which a portion of the eastern territory of Dracut was taken from that town; the western part was under the jurisdiction of Dunstable (Nashua). Eighty-seven of the inhabitants of Pelham served in the war of the Revolution. A meeting-house was erected in 1747, and, November 13, 1751, a Congregational church

was organized, Rev. James Hobbs (Arminian in sentiment) being ordained pastor at the same time. Mr. Hobbs died June 20, 1765. Rev. Amos Moody was ordained November 20, 1765, and dismissed October 20, 1792, in consequence of opposition manifested by some of his charge, who had become so much dissatisfied as to form a new church, which subsequently, however, united with the original one. Rev. J. H. Church was ordained pastor, October 31, 1798, when the denominational sentiments of the church became more prominent than they had been under the previous pastors. Dr. Church was dismissed by mutual consent, September 30, 1835, after a successful pastorate of nearly thirty-seven years. Four divines have since occupied the pulpit at different periods.

The land comprises valuable meadow, productive pine, and good grazing. The soil is strong. Fruit is raised in considerable quantities, for which, and for the overplus productions of all kinds, a ready sale is found in Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, and Haverhill. Pelham is rich in granite of a superior quality, which is carried to the above-mentioned places for building purposes. There are two business localities in Pelham, called the Centre and Butler's mills; two church edifices — Congregational and Free-will Baptist; six common schools, one high-school, and one post-office: also, one woollen mill, three grist-mills, four saw-mills, one pruning-shear factory, and two stores. Population, 1,071; valuation, \$560,936.

PEMBROKE, in the southeast of Merrimack county, west of the Merrimack river, six miles from Concord, was the ancient Suncook of the Indians, and was granted under that name by the government of Massachusetts, in May, 1727, to Captain John Lovewell and his brave associates, in consideration of their services against the savages. The proprietors were sixty in number, forty-six of whom attended the brave Lovewell in his last expedition to Pequawket, the remaining thirteen having shared his fortunes in his first enterprises against the Indians. The town was surveyed in 1728, and settlements were commenced by several of the grantees the following year. The Indians made many attacks on the settlement, and as a consequence it increased very slowly. James Carr, who was killed May 1, 1748, was the only person who lost his life by the Indians. The inhabitants of Pembroke were interested, with Concord, in the long dispute maintained by Bow against the grantees of land in this vicinity. The act of incorporation was passed November 1, 1759, when the present name was given. Most of the original settlers were of Scotch and English descent, and the first church organized was of the Congregational denomination, in March,

1737, over which Rev. Aaron Whittemore was pastor from March 12, 1737, until November 16, 1767, when he was seized with paralysis in the pulpit, and shortly after died. A Presbyterian church was organized before the death of Mr. Whittemore (the date is not known), over which Rev. Daniel Mitchel, a native of Ireland, was the pastor from December 3, 1760, until his death, December 16, 1776. This church afterwards united with the first church, and became Congregational. Under the new organization, Rev. Abraham Burnham, D. D., ordained March 2, 1808, served the church forty-three years.

The soil of Pembroke is of a varied character, and is generally productive. On the margin of the streams are small but valuable tracts of interval; and from these the land rises in extensive and beautiful swells, yielding abundant crops when under proper cultivation. Suncook river and other streams water the town, the former affording several valuable mill seats. Pembroke is well laid out, the public roads being mostly in right angles. The principal street is very pleasant, running in a direct course south 24° east about three miles, nearly on a parallel with, and about half a mile from, Merrimack river. On this street are many beautiful residences and some handsome public buildings.

Suncook village, situated in the south part, on Suncook river, is a thriving little place; but is just now only recovering from the effects of a fire, which occurred August 31, 1854, destroying property to the amount of \$25,000. The Congregationalists have a church here, and the Methodists have two. The educational interests are probably on as firm and extensive a basis as any in the county, consisting of nine public schools and two incorporated academies,—the Blanchard Academy, and the Literary Institute and Gymnasium. The Chelmsford Glass Company manufacture the several varieties of glass; and the Pembroke Mills, with a capital of \$250,000, manufacture sheetings and printed goods. There are other mills, as well as two post-offices—Pembroke and Suncook. The Portsmouth and Concord Railroad passes through Pembroke. Population, 1,732; valuation, \$620,720.

PETERBOROUGH, Hillsborough county, lies in a northeast direction from the Grand Monadnock, and is forty miles southwest from Concord. It was granted, in 1738, by the general court of Massachusetts (within the jurisdiction of which it was supposed to lie), to Samuel Haywood and others, who afterwards transferred their title to Jeremiah Gridley, John Hill, Fowle and William Vassal, the first settlements being made under purchases from the last-named gentlemen. Two or three ineffectual attempts at settlement were made here prior to 1749, the first of which was made in 1739. In the former year a permanent

settlement was commenced, when the first adventurers returned, and received large accessions to their numbers from Londonderry, Lunenburg, Mass., and other places, most of them being of the Scotch-Irish stock. From this time the plantation increased rapidly, so that in ten years it embraced fifty families. It was incorporated January 17, 1760, and took its name from Peter Prescott, of Concord, Mass. The petition for incorporation is signed by Thomas Morrison, Jonathan Morrison, and Thomas Cunningham. The hardships experienced by the first settlers were severe; far more so than those now experienced by the pioneers in our western territories. They were several times driven off by the enemy, and many of them almost ruined as to property; yet, their little all was centred here, and "they returned to the settlement as soon as prudence would admit," where they continued, with willing hearts, to stem the tide of misfortune, which eventually yielded to their will, and was supplanted by happiness and prosperity.

The first church was Presbyterian, and was probably organized about 1766, when Rev. John Morrison, a Scotchman, was settled as pastor, who remained about five years. Rev. David Annan, also a Scotchman, succeeded him, being settled in 1788, and dismissed in 1792. Both these divines were men of profligate habits, and instead of religion prospering under their hands, it deteriorated. Mr. Morrison afterwards enlisted in the British army, and died in South Carolina. Mr. Annan was deposed from the ministry by the presbytery of Londonderry. This church is now Unitarian. A Presbyterian church was again organized June 19, 1822, of several members of the old church, who built a meeting-house, and settled Rev. Peter Holt as their pastor. A Congregational church was organized in 1853, which has occasional preaching in the Presbyterian house. Ex-governor John H. Steele is a resident of this town.

The first settlers of Peterborough and their descendants have exhibited energy, courage, and patriotism. During the war which commenced in 1755, a number of young men enlisted in Rogers's company of rangers, and on the 13th of March, 1758, a party of eight of them having fallen into an Indian ambuscade near Lake George, six of them were killed. The inhabitants were zealous also in the struggle for independence. Twenty-two were present at the battle of Bunker Hill, and seventeen were actually engaged in that memorable conflict. Few towns in New England took a livelier interest in the cause, or furnished a greater number of soldiers in proportion to the number of inhabitants. There was not a man in the town who favored the British; and this patriotism has its fruit in the comforts, conveniences, and plenty which now surround the inhabitants.

The surface of Peterborough is beautifully diversified with hills, vales, meadows, broad swells, brooks, rivulets, and rapidly flowing rivers. Contoocook river and the North Branch river afford not only a constant supply of water, but several valuable mill privileges. On the latter stream are some of the best waterfalls in the state. A subject of no little interest in this town is its manufacturing enterprise. In 1810, the first cotton factory was put in operation, since which time no less than four others, and one for the manufacture of woollens, have been set in motion; besides two paper-mills, an iron foundery, a machine-shop, a carriage and a basket factory, an establishment for the manufacture of trusses and supporters, and one for boots and shoes: also, seven saw and three grain mills, as well as nine stores and two hotels. There are four meeting-houses — Unitarian, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist; ten school districts; an academy; a bank, with a capital of \$50,000; a weekly newspaper — the Peterborough Transcript; three social libraries; and one post-office. Population, 2,222; valuation, \$987,323.

PIERMONT, in the western part of Grafton county, adjoins Haverhill on the north, and is seventy miles from Concord. John Temple and fifty-nine others were the grantees, having received their charter, November 6, 1764. Piermont was settled, in the spring of 1763, by Ebenezer White, Levi Root, and Daniel Tyler, who located on the meadows; and, in the autumn of the same year, David Tyler, wife, and son Jonathan, came on from Lebanon, Conn. Game was exceedingly abundant at this time, and many are the exploits which the earlier inhabitants had with bears. Jonathan Tyler, who came with his parents in 1768, served his country in the Revolutionary war, and when the Americans retreated from Ticonderoga at the approach of Burgoyne's army, he was taken prisoner, but managed to effect his escape, with two other captives. They suffered extremely for want of the necessaries of life, and had to subsist on leaves, buds, and twigs of trees, and roots which they dug out of the ground. The Congregational church was organized in 1771.

Piermont is about an average agricultural town. There are extensive tracts of interval and some fine plains, suited to the raising of wheat, corn, and all kinds of grain and grass. Back from the Connecticut river the surface is composed of swells, well watered with brooks and springs, and excellently adapted for mowing and grazing. Eastman's ponds, three considerable bodies of water, lie in the northeast part, and from them issues Eastman's brook, which falls into Connecticut river, affording many excellent mill privileges. Mills are erected on

Indian brook, in the south part. In Connecticut river, in the southwest of the town, is a small island, known by the name of Barron's island, which possesses an extensive quarry of stones, suitable for mills, and various purposes in building. Piermont is the only village. There are three churches — Congregational, Methodist, and Christian ; fourteen school districts, and one post-office : also, four saw-mills, one grist-mill, one shingle mill, one clapboard mill, and one carriage factory. The Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad runs through Piermont. Population, 948 ; valuation, \$379,281.

PITTSBURGH, Coös county, lies in the extreme northern end of the state, 165 miles north by east from Concord, and contains two hundred thousand acres. Pittsburgh is composed of all the land originally known as the Indian Stream territory, the Carlisle grant, Colebrook Academy grant, and some sixty thousand acres of the state lands. It was the theatre of the Indian Stream war ; and over the territory known by that name the British government had jurisdiction until 1842, when the Webster and Ashburton treaty decided the question in favor of the United States.¹ Pittsburgh was first settled about 1810. General Moody Bedel, an officer in the war of 1812, John Haines, Rev. Nathaniel Perkins, Jeremiah Tabor, Ebenezer Fletcher, and about fifty others, were early settlers. They each claimed two hundred acres of land, which they represented to be by proprietary grants, a title which the state refused at first to acknowledge. In consideration, however, of the hardships and privations endured by these pioneers, the state subsequently reversed its former decision, and reinstated them in their possessions. The town was incorporated December 10, 1840.

Pittsburgh is by far the most extensive town, in point of territory, in the state, and has a rough and uneven surface. Large tracts of interval are found on the streams. It has agricultural facilities of a high order, and Indian corn, buckwheat, and the English grains, are produced abundantly. Spruce, birch, beech, and rock maple are the prevailing trees, and white pine exists in small quantities. Indian, Hall's, and Perry's streams lie within the town ; and, during the spring and fall, have sufficient water to raft timber for several miles. In the northeast part is Connecticut lake, five and a half miles in length and two and a half in width, the source of one of the principal branches of Connecticut river. Four miles above this is Second lake, about two and a half miles long, and one and three quarters wide, being joined

¹ For a more extended account, see ante, p. 390.

to Connecticut lake by a considerable stream. Third lake, covering about two hundred acres, is situated near the highlands dividing New Hampshire from Canada. Game is plenty, and the waters abound in fish. There are two religious societies — Methodist and Christian; six school districts, and one post-office: also, four saw-mills, two grist-mills, and one starch factory. Population, 425; valuation, \$78,466.

PITTSFIELD, in the northeastern corner of Merrimack county, fifteen miles from Concord, is a small town, originally the northerly part of Chichester, and was incorporated May 27, 1782. Nearly all the land in this part of the parent town was owned by Colonel Tappan of Hampton, a wealthy land-owner. Permanent settlements were not made till near 1771, when Colonel Tappan presented John Cram of Hampton with the mill privilege where the cotton-mill now stands, and a large tract of land in that vicinity, as an inducement to settle, and build a saw-mill. Nathaniel Chase and Abraham Green of Seabrook, and Jabez Tucker of Salisbury, accompanied Mr. Cram, and made improvements about the same time. As Pittsfield was not settled till a late date, the inhabitants did not taste any of the bitterness of Indian warfare. Traces of wigwams and corn-fields have been found, and domestic implements and other articles have turned up, which, with the remains of a pipe-kiln near Wild-goose pond, give presumptive evidence, if nothing more, that this town was once quite a resort of the savages.

At a meeting held January 6, 1782, the town voted to erect a meeting-house for the Congregational society, and that it should stand where the present town-house now is. It was raised in 1787, and completed in 1789. Jonathan Brown, a schoolmaster, was hired by vote of the town, May 3, 1783, to keep school six months, at \$9 per month, and it was voted to hire a minister for two months. A vote occurs on the town books, May 16, 1784, which is worthy of emulation in these modern days, namely: "To take some method to take care of those persons in town who spend their time in idleness and are out of employment, and set them to work." A Congregational society was formed November 17, 1789, Rev. Christopher Paige being the first minister. He was dismissed January 7, 1796, since which time the pastoral relation has been sustained at short intervals by different divines. The cause of so many changes is attributable to the inability of the society to support the ministry. A Free-will Baptist church was formed some two months after the Congregational, and a Baptist church organized in 1801, over which Rev. Benjamin Sargent was ordained pastor. The Baptist and Congregational societies afterwards, April 29, 1802, com-

muned together under Mr. Sargent, and continued thus till his death, March 15, 1818. The Baptist church reorganized October 29, 1818, so that the union so long existing was dissolved. The old church edifice, where meetings were held for half a century, is now used as a town-house.

The surface of Pittsfield is diversified, though the soil is fertile and well cultivated. Catamount mountain, so named by some hunters who killed a catamount on its side, is the principal elevation, extending across the southeasterly part; and from it a fine view of the surrounding country can be obtained. Mineral ore abounds about this mountain, which has attracted some attention of late, and materially affects the magnetic needle. The town is drained by Suncook river, which affords excellent water power. There is a mineral spring in Wolf meadow, said to possess some medicinal properties. Wild goose pond, situated in the northeast corner of the town, and Berry pond, on the mountain, are the largest collections of water. The village, on the banks of the Suncook, is a place of considerable trade. It contains five church edifices—Friends, Baptist, Congregational, Free-will Baptist, and Second Advent; one bank, the Pittsfield, capital \$50,000; the Pittsfield Savings Bank; a flourishing academy; and one cotton-mill—the Pittsfield Manufacturing Company. The town has two other villages—Upper City and Dow Borough; ten school districts, and one post-office: also, one grist-mill, with four run of stones, and machinery for bolting flour; two saw-mills, three shingle mills, two clapboard mills, and one door, sash, and blind factory. The social and religious privileges of Pittsfield are unusually good; but the business interests suffer for the want of a closer proximity to the railroad. Population, 1,828; valuation, \$638,510.

PLAINFIELD, in the western part of Sullivan county, on Connecticut river, and opposite Hartland, Vt., is fifty-five miles from Concord. It was granted August 14, 1761, and the settlement is said to have been commenced in 1764, by L. Nash and J. Russel.¹ Its name was derived from a place in Connecticut, where the proprietors held their first meeting. About one half of Grantham was annexed to Plainfield about two years since. The Congregationalists organized the first church,

¹ Rev. Grant Powers, in his History of the Coös Country, says, that when John Mann, on his journey from Charlestown to Orford, where he settled in 1765, passed through Plainfield, the only family in town was that of Francis Smith, whose wife was "terribly" homesick, and declared she "would not stay there in the woods." Those, therefore, who are represented as having settled in 1764, must have become discouraged and left, or the date must be wrong.

over which Rev. Abraham Carpenter was settled, in 1773 or 1774, without any action on the part of the town. In 1779, the town voted to accept of Mr. Smith Carpenter, who received the grant of land for the first settled minister. He was accustomed to preach in "his own kitchen, and in other private houses in the winter; and in the open air, or in a meeting-house having neither doors nor windows, in the summer." In 1804, a second church was formed, over which Rev. Micaiah Porter was minister for about twenty years. In 1839 and 1840 two meeting-houses were built, the second jointly by Universalists, Baptists, and Methodists. Recently an Episcopal society has been organized.

The agricultural advantages of Plainfield are good. On the margin of the Connecticut there are extensive tracts of valuable interval, and in other parts of the town are excellent meadows. Water is supplied by a small stream, which flows from Croydon mountain. Waterqueechy falls is the only water power of any note. Hart's island, containing nineteen acres, situated in Connecticut river, lies southwest of this town. There are two ponds.

Plainfield contains three villages — Plainfield, on the banks of the Connecticut, having two church edifices and a town-house. One of the churches is occupied by the Congregationalists, and the other by various religious denominations. Meriden is the principal village, and is pleasantly situated on a beautiful plain, having a street intersecting it from north to south. In this village is located the Kimball Union Academy, a flourishing institution, one of the best endowed and most popular in the state. To the late Hon. Daniel Kimball belongs the honor of having permanently established so meritorious an institution. A great number of young men and women are annually educated here. There is a church edifice in this village (having a town-hall underneath), which is occupied by the Congregationalists. East Plainfield has an old church edifice, which is occasionally occupied. There are in town twelve school districts; two stores; and three post-offices, one in each of the villages. Population, 1,392; valuation, \$557,500.

PLAISTOW, in the southeastern part of Rockingham county, adjoins Haverhill, Mass., and is thirty-six miles from Concord. The territory originally belonged to Haverhill, and was included in the tract purchased from the Indians, November 16, 1642. The settlement of Plaistow was commenced very early, but the exact date cannot be ascertained. The names of some of the early settlers have, however, come down to us, such as Captain Charles Bartlett, Nicholas White, Benjamin Kimball, and J. Harriman, some of whose posterity still reside

here. After the annexation of Plaistow to New Hampshire, a charter was granted, dated February 28, 1749. The Congregational church here originally belonged to the "north precinct of Haverhill, Mass.," and was organized November 4, 1730. James Cushing was ordained pastor December 2, 1731, and continued with the church until his death, May 13, 1764. Gyles Merrill was pastor from March 6, 1765, until his death, April 27, 1801. After this, the church was without a settled minister twenty-five years, since which it has had four pastors. Eight men have entered the ministry from this church — six of them Congregationalists, one Methodist, and one Episcopalian. Deacon J. Harriman, said to have been the first man in New Hampshire who adopted Baptist sentiments, died here in 1820, aged ninety-seven.

The surface is in some parts rocky; but the soil — a mixture of black loam, clay, or gravel — is generally good. Mineral substances have been discovered; and clay is abundant in some parts of the town, from which bricks are made to a considerable extent. The fields and pastures are well watered by springs. A stream, the principal one in town, is formed near the centre, by the junction of two smaller streams, one of which runs from Kingston and the other from Hampstead. Plaistow Centre is the only village. There are here two chnrches, Baptst and Congregational; four school districts and one post-office: also, three grist-mills and two saw-mills. There is a station of the Boston and Maine Railroad in this town. Population, 748; valuation, \$263,587.

PLYMOUTH, in the eastern part of Grafton county, is one of the shire towns, and is forty miles from Concord. It was granted July 15, 1763, to Joseph Blanchard and others, and was settled in June, 1764, by Captain James Hobart and Lieutenant Zachariah Parker, with their families, who came from Hollis. In September of the same year, the settlement was increased by the arrival of Captain Jotham Cummings, Colonel David Webster, Lieutenant Josiah Brown, Ephraim Weston, James Blodget, Stephen Webster, and Samuel Dearborn, who, with the exception of Weston and Dearborn, also came from Hollis. When these pioneers came in, there was no bridge across any stream between Plymouth and Salisbury Lower Village, and no road but that marked out by spotted trees. In their route to this town they passed over the Merrimack into Litchfield, and pursued their journey, on the north side of the river, until they reached Holderness, where they crossed the Pemigewasset into Plymouth, a short distance south of Baker's river. The first meeting-house was built of logs, and a minister was settled July 10, 1765, when there were only eight families in the plantation. Rev.

Nathan Ward was the first preacher, and received as salary one hundred and fifty ounces of silver (which was equal to about \$166.50) and thirty cords of wood. Lydia Webster, born April, 1765, and Josiah Hobart, were the first children claiming nativity in Plymouth. Meal was brought from Concord, during the first years of the settlement, on a hand-sled. Ephraim Lund erected the first saw and grist-mill. Moose, bears, deer, and wolves were numerous when the first inhabitants arrived.

The intervals in Plymouth were formerly occupied by the Indians. It is stated, that, prior to the old French war, Massachusetts sent a company, commanded by one Captain Baker from old Newbury, in search of the Indians, who had a settlement in the vicinity of the Pemigewasset, and that they discovered the Indians on the north bank of Baker's river, in great numbers, secure, as they supposed, from harm. Having chosen their position, the company opened a heavy fire upon the savages, several of whom were killed, while the others ran in search of their hunters. Baker and his men crossed the river, where they found a large stock of furs hidden in holes on the banks of the river, which, after destroying the wigwams, they took away with them. In a poplar plain in Bridgewater, however, the Indians came up with Baker and his men, when a fight ensued, in which the former were worsted.¹ In New Chester, the whites sat down to refresh themselves, fearful, however, that the Indians would overtake them. The friendly Indian, who had been with them through the whole expedition, advised that each man should build an extra number of fires, and that each should roast his pork on four or five forks of crotched sticks, so that, when the enemy came up and counted the sticks, they would imagine there was a large force, and would be inclined to give up the pursuit. The stratagem was successful; the Indians came up before the fires were extinguished, but as soon as they had counted the fires and the sticks, retreated precipitately.² Noah Johnson, one of Lovewell's men, died in Plymouth, in the one hundredth year of his age. Two lots in the eleventh range of Hebron were annexed to this town, June 26, 1845.

Plymouth is in some parts uneven; but along the banks of the Pemigewasset and Baker's rivers there is some excellent interval. The soil generally is tolerably good, and is attentively cultivated. Water is abundant. Besides Pemigewasset and Baker rivers, there are numer-

¹ Mr. Samuel Dearborn, one of the early settlers, visited this plain, and found several skulls, which he supposed to be of persons who fell in that engagement, one or two of which were perforated by bullets.

² From this circumstance, it is supposed, Baker's river derived its name. See Grant Powers's History of Coös Country.

ous lesser streams. There is but one village, which is pleasantly situated and beautifully ornamented with trees, while the roads intersecting it in various directions are adorned with shade trees. The private residences are superior to those generally found in country towns, being large, and some of them making claim to architectural elegance. The court-house is a substantial brick building. The location for trade with the surrounding towns is all that could be wished, and gives Plymouth many advantages. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad renders communication with various points easy and expeditious. There are three church edifices — one Congregational and two Methodist; a high school, called the Pemigewasset Academy; twelve school districts; and two post-offices — Plymouth and West Plymouth: also, three establishments for making buckskin gloves and mittens, two carriage factories, two grist-mills, six saw-mills, one planing mill, and many mechanic shops, besides several stores and hotels. Population, 1,290; valuation, \$400,168.

PORTRSMOUTH, Rockingham county, lying on the south side of Piscataqua river, is forty-two miles from Concord, and the only seaport in the state. This city is one of the most ancient in New England, having been visited in the beginning of the seventeenth century by Captain Martin Pring, sent out under the patronage of some merchants of Bristol, England, April 10, 1603, with two ships, the *Speedwell* and *Discoverer*, for the purpose of explorations. Pring entered the channel of the Piscataqua and explored it for three or four leagues, and landed, it is presumed, upon the present site of the city, having come in search of sassafras, then considered of great value as a medicine. In 1623, one of the two parties of settlers sent out by the company of Laconia, landed at Portsmouth, — David Thompson, a Scotchman, being prominent amongst them, who built a house, the year of his arrival, at Odiorne's Point, a few rods north of the evident remains of an ancient fort now visible, which was the first house in the settlement, and was afterwards called Mason Hall. In 1624, Thompson left the settlement, and located himself on an island in Massachusetts bay, now known as Thompson's island. The object of this settlement was for the purpose of prosecuting the fisheries; and, as a large quantity of salt was necessary for the preservation of the fish, salt-works were erected here, and salt manufactured to good advantage.

In November, 1631, all that territory comprised in the original limits of Portsmouth which included the towns of New Castle, Rye, and a part of Newington and Greenland, was granted to Sir Ferdinando

Gorges, Captain John Mason, John Cotton, Henry Gardner, and five others. The settlements did not advance very rapidly. The first house erected within the present limits of Portsmouth was built about three miles from the mouth of the main river near the corner of Water and Court streets, and was called the Great House. A large number of servants were sent over by Mason, among whom were six stewards and twenty-two women, together with arms, ammunition, stores, provisions, and cattle.

The bank of the river above where the Great House was built, and extending some distance above what is now called Church hill, produced a large quantity of strawberries, on which account Portsmouth was called Strawberry Bank. In 1640, there being no efficient government, the inhabitants decided to establish one among themselves, and elected Francis Williams governor, with Ambrose Gibbins and Thomas Wannerton as assistants. This continued till the following year, when the union with Massachusetts was formed.

In 1640, fifty acres of land were set apart for a church and parsonage, and Richard Gibson was chosen the first minister. The members of this church were not Puritans; but, says Governor Winthrop, "some of them were professed enemies to the way of our churches." A part of this estate is now situated in the compact part of the town, on the westerly side of Court street. The chapel was furnished with one great Bible, twelve service-books, one pewter flagon, one communion cup with cover of silver, two fine tablecloths, and two napkins, sent over by Mason. Mr. Gibson had not been long at Portsmouth when he was summoned before the court of Boston, although out of their jurisdiction, for an alleged offence against the government. It seems that he had expressed himself very freely about the government of Massachusetts, as interfering with that of New Hampshire. There was no trial, or he would have been acquitted of any charges against him. The general court of Massachusetts agreed to dismiss all action, provided he would leave the country. Accordingly, he promptly returned to England.

In 1656, the town participated in the terrible delusion then sweeping over New England. Jane Walford was tried for witchcraft. In 1662, it was ordered at town meeting "that a cage be made, or some other means be invented by the selectmen to punish such as sleep, or take tobacco on the Lord's day, out of the meeting in the time of the public exercise;" and, "that whoever shall kill a wolf within the bounds of this town, and shall bring some of the next neighbours where such wolf is killed, to testify it was done in the town's bounds, and shall nayle the head of such wolf killed, upon the meeting-house, he shall have five

pounds for his paynes."¹ In 1665-6, the town was visited by royal commissioners appointed at the instance of Mason and his heirs, who complained that Massachusetts was guilty of encroachments, in the exercise of jurisdiction, and in making grants in New Hampshire; but, after the withdrawal of the commissioners, who decided nothing respecting Mason's claims, Massachusetts again peaceably exercised authority, and the majority of the inhabitants appeared satisfied. Although these troubles were renewed, and lasted for many years, during which this town was, for the most part, the theatre of the controversy, as they were not merely local in character, the propriety of the omission of them here will be at once perceived.

In 1669, the inhabitants made a subscription of £50 towards the erection of a new building for Harvard College, and pledged the same amount annually for seven years, which obligation was, in 1673, assumed by the town. Rev. Joshua Moodey, who had preached for the church here from 1658 to 1671, was settled in the latter year, and continued to fill the pastoral office, with great influence and acceptability to his parish, until his persecution and imprisonment by Governor Cranfield in 1684. He was obliged to quit the province; but his pastoral relations were not formally dissolved until 1691, when he was succeeded by Rev. John Cotton for a short time. Mr. Moodey resumed his labors, upon urgent solicitation, in 1693, and remained till his death in 1697. In 1739, the inhabitants of Portsmouth took a very active part against the proposed consolidation of New Hampshire and Massachusetts under one government, which resulted in the entire separation of New Hampshire, and the appointment of Benning Wentworth as governor.

In 1745, the people of this place listened to the fervid eloquence of that eminent servant of God, George Whitefield. During a severe illness here of several weeks, which nearly proved fatal, he received attentions from his devoted friend, Colonel — afterwards Sir William — Pepperrell. In 1770, during the week preceding his death, he preached four times in Portsmouth. In 1761, a two-horse stage commenced running between Portsmouth and Boston, making the route in two days. This is supposed to have been the first stage which was run in America. The settlement progressed rapidly, and improvements were prosecuted vigorously. Contentions sometimes arose and difficulties were encountered, which would occupy too much space to recount; suffice it to say, that the former were in time quieted and the latter surmounted. Within the memory of the present generation, a garrison

¹ Similar enactments were made in quite a number of other towns in New England.

house stood in Water street, another in Fore street, and a third at the ferry-ways, which were probably the first houses on the "Bank." With the exception of these, the earliest settlements were made at the South road.

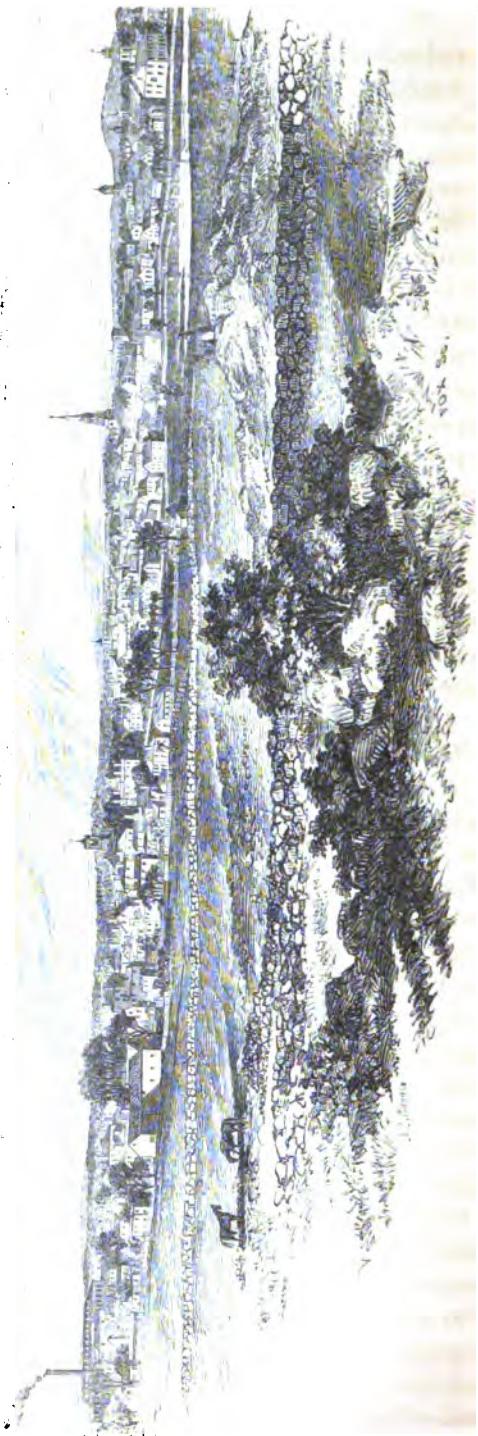
Portsmouth fortunately almost wholly escaped the depredations of the Indians, which was owing, in a great measure, to the peculiar advantages of its situation. Secured on three sides by the Piscataqua, the ocean, and an inlet, the savages could only gain access to it by the isthmus which connects it with the main land, and, at this point, a stockade fence was erected for the purpose of defence. The houses of the settlers were also built in a compact manner, and the number of inhabitants at an early date was considerable. In 1773, the town took a prominent part in resisting the tea tax ; and, at a public meeting of the citizens, it passed resolutions indicating a determination not to be behind their neighbors of Boston in the protection of their rights. The next year they had occasion to make a practical test of their courage, upon the arrival, in June and September, of two lots of tea, consigned to Edward Parry. By public meetings, and other demonstrations not to be mistaken, their object was effected, as far as the tea was concerned, which was reshipped and sent to Halifax. For the long struggle which followed, Portsmouth was found ready, and in it her full proportion of men and means was embarked. In 1800, the national census showed this town to contain 5,339, and in 1820, 7,327 inhabitants. In 1802, a very destructive fire swept off whole squares of buildings, and property to the amount of \$200,000; and in 1813, the town was visited by a still more extensive conflagration. In 1823, the people commemorated with fitting ceremonies the two hundredth year from the settlement of Portsmouth.

Portsmouth has always borne a high reputation, and, in the days of the colonial government, was selected as a very desirable place of residence. It was, for many years, the home of the royal governors and the king's council, and has been distinguished for men of patriotism, among whom may be mentioned William Vaughan, who claimed to be the projector of the siege of Louisburg, under Pepperrell ; Dr. Cutter, a surgeon in that expedition ; Colonel Meserve, one of its brightest spirits ; Major Hale, an officer in one of the regiments ; William Whipple, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence ; and Governor John Langdon, a distinguished Revolutionary officer, and the president of the senate when General Washington was elected president of the United States ; and the two governors, John and Benning Wentworth. Here also resided many men distinguished in general

literature, or belonging to one or the other of the learned professions, among whom may be noticed Rev. Nathaniel Rogers (son of President Rogers of Harvard College, and a descendant of the martyr), who succeeded Mr. Moody in a pastorate of twenty-six years; Rev. Samuel Langdon, pastor for twenty-seven years, till called to the presidency of Harvard College; Rev. Ezra Stiles, for one year, till invited to the presidency of Yale College; Rev. Joseph Buckminster, pastor for thirty-three years; Rev. Israel W. Putnam, pastor for twenty years; Rev. Samuel Haven, minister for fifty-four years; his successor, Rev. Timothy Alden, the antiquarian; and Rev. Arthur Brown, minister for thirty-seven years; Jonathan M. Sewall, a lawyer and poet; Nathaniel A. Haven, a man of letters and rich classical attainments; John Pickering, chief justice; Richard Evans, a lawyer; Woodbury Langdon, only brother of the governor, and member of the old congress; Judges Sherburne and Parker. Among the later men, eminent as statesmen and lawyers, were Levi Woodbury, who resided here from 1819 until his death; Daniel Webster, from 1807 to 1816, when he removed to Boston; and Jeremiah Mason (a descendant of Captain John Mason, of Connecticut), from 1792 to 1832, when he also removed to Boston. In 1802, he was attorney-general of New Hampshire, and a senator in congress from 1813 to 1817. Among the merchants are found John Cutts, the Wibirds, Daniel Rindge, Pierce Long, Theodore Atkinson, Mark H. Wentworth, the Penhallows, James Sheafe, and Horace A. Haven. The names of many others might be added, whose talents and achievements have won them a page in history,—names which will long be recalled with a just pride. It must be a matter worthy of respectful remembrance by the people of Portsmouth, that the great Washington, the most honored and cherished of American patriots, has walked in their streets, fished in their harbor, slept in the city, engaged in public worship, and received, with affectionate regard, the homage of the citizens.

The name Portsmouth was given to this town by Captain John Mason, the original proprietor of the province, from Portsmouth in England, of which he was governor. The town is about five miles and three quarters in length and three and a half in width. The most populous and thickly built portion is situated on a peninsula on the south side of the river, formed by the north and south mill-ponds, and connected with the main land by a narrow isthmus on the northwest, and by bridges at the outlets of the two mill-ponds. The surface is uneven, but the hills are of inconsiderable height. Many of the streets are narrow and irregularly laid out; a number are paved; and all of them have brick side-walks. The buildings are principally of brick, but the antique

Portsmouth



predominates over the modern style of architecture. Before the commencement of the present century there were but four brick dwelling-houses in the town, the rest were all of wood. The streets and dwelling-houses are well supplied with water by the Portsmouth Aqueduct Company, from a spring about two and a half miles from Market square. The air of Portsmouth is salubrious, and the inhabitants enjoy good health. The town abounds in pleasant drives, and the scenery by which it is surrounded is beautiful in the extreme; from every elevation, some handsome landscape view can be seen. These, together with its proximity to the sea and neighboring beaches and its general cleanliness and comfort, render it a delightful summer resort. The view given upon the opposite page has lately been taken from a prominent point upon the south road, about a third of a mile from the centre of the city, and a little west of the public cemetery. In the foreground is a green meadow with a portion of a neighboring pond. Standing out above the horizon is seen Mount Agamenticus, in York, Me., about fifteen miles distant. The picture embraces all the churches and the part containing the more elegant private residences, and is claimed by citizens of Portsmouth to be truthful, and to present the city from the most agreeable and familiar point.

Portsmouth is particularly noted for its safe and commodious harbor, which is sheltered by islands and headlands, not only from every storm, but the encroachments of an enemy, however large the force. The principal entrance, which is between Kittery Point and the east side of New Castle, is defended by Fort McCleary on the former, and Fort Constitution on the northeast point of the latter. The water is from seventy to eighty feet deep, sufficient for vessels of the largest class, and the anchorage is good. The rise of the tide is from seven to fourteen feet; and the rapidity of the current is such that, in the strength of the tide, it runs from three to five miles an hour, in consequence of which the channel is never frozen as far up as Dover point, where the several branches of the river meet. These advantages render it one of the most unrivalled harbors on the continent; and the erection by government of a navy yard here is a sufficient proof of the fact. This naval establishment is built upon an island on the east side of the river, known as Navy island, where are buildings for the accommodation of the officers and men stationed here; wharves, where the largest ships in the navy can lie at anchor; ship-houses, one of which is 300 feet long, 131 wide, and 72 high; and extensive sheds for the preservation of timber; as well as rigging-loft, machine-shop, smithery, carpenters' shops, and all the paraphernalia necessary for a large naval station. The floating balance dry-dock is an ingenious piece of mechanism,

constructed on the most approved principles, and cost, with its appendages, about \$800,000. The ship-building facilities in this yard are unrivalled, and Portsmouth has just reason to be proud of her reputation in this respect. The first ship of war ever built on this side of the Atlantic; the first line-of-battle ships built by the United States government; and the *Congress*, the largest and best frigate now in our navy, were built here. Seventeen of our national vessels have been constructed at this place, and more are projected. The territory embraced within the limits of the island is fifty-eight acres. The usual naval officers and seamen, as well as a company of marines with their officers, are stationed here.

Portsmouth is still the centre of an important trade, though it has considerably diminished from what it was in former years. The shipping belonging to the port, in June, 1856, according to the records at the custom-house, amounted in the aggregate to 25,293 tons. Besides these there are a number of small vessels, from five to twenty tons, employed in fishing and other seafaring pursuits, and a number of packets, which ply between this port and places at the head of the river—Dover, Berwick, Exeter, and others. The three steamers which run on Winnepeaukee lake, having in the aggregate 505 tons, are enrolled at the custom-house in this port. From October, 1850, to June, 1856, there were sixty-one vessels built in Portsmouth, amounting in the aggregate to 48,501 tons. Of these, forty-nine were ships, one was a bark, two were brigs, and eight were schooners. In 1857, there were six ships on the stocks, averaging about 1,100 tons each.

The soil of Portsmouth is not good, and hence the city has not been distinguished in an agricultural way, though there are some excellent farms. A horticultural society has been established, and great interest is manifested in the Rockingham Agricultural Society, which held a meeting here in the autumn of 1857. The manufacturing interests are extensive. The most important corporation in the city is the Portsmouth Steam Factory, producing annually three million yards of the finest quality of lawns, and giving employment to about four hundred hands. The works of the Sagamore Manufacturing Company have been purchased by this company. The leading manufactures of the city comprise ropes, spool-cotton, hosiery, iron castings, and boots and shoes. Portsmouth contains four banks, with an aggregate capital of \$691,000; a savings bank, with deposits, up to January, 1856, of \$836,371.49; an insurance company, a very efficient fire department, and two cemeteries. The principal public buildings are the Athenæum, the Rockingham bank, the almshouse, the market-houses, and the chapel of the Episcopal church. The custom-house is located at the

junction of Penhallow and Daniel streets. A new one is in course of erection on the northeast side of Pleasant and State streets. The literary advantages which Portsmouth possesses are very respectable. The Athenæum has a library of over eight thousand volumes, the Mercantile Library Association has one of 1,500 volumes, the Young Men's Christian Association one of five hundred volumes, and there are several others belonging to religious societies. There are eight church edifices—one each of Unitarian, Episcopalian, Congregational, Baptist, Universalist, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Christian,¹ as well as two societies without churches—the Adventists and the Free-will Baptists; three school districts—North, Middle, and South—with eighteen schools, conducted on the best system, having an attendance of 2,101 scholars, one thousand of which are girls, and 1,101 boys. There is a high school for girls, and boys, which cost, including the land, \$22,849; as also the Haven school, erected in 1849 at a cost of \$12,000. The Portsmouth Marine Society, the Mechanic Association, the Howard Benevolent Society, five Masonic lodges, and three lodges of Odd-Fellows, are institutions of a meritorious character. Four newspapers are published here, one of which is issued daily; and there is one post-office.

Portsmouth received a city charter, July 6, 1849. It is connected with all the most important points by means of railroads, and with Kittery, Me., and Newcastle by bridges. There are four light-houses attached to this district, namely, Newcastle, Whale's Back, White island, and Boone island. Though Portsmouth has suffered much from disastrous fires, and has been compelled to relinquish to the larger cities some of its former extensive trade, still its wealth and population are large, and give evidence of abundant increase. Population, in 1858, about 11,000; valuation, \$6,242,624.

RANDOLPH, in the southern part of Coös county, eighty-nine miles from Concord, was granted to John Durand and others, from London, on the 20th of August, 1772, receiving the surname of the first proprietor as its title, which was altered to the present one on its incorporation, June 16, 1824. Joseph Wilder and Stephen Jillson were the earliest inhabitants. Randolph has a bleak and rough appearance, and lies at the foot of the White Mountains, its southern boundary being far up on Mount Madison. There is a portion of the land adapted to agriculture; but those who desire a home seem to neglect Randolph for more popu-

¹ This church has been converted into dwelling-houses. A new one is about being erected by this society in another part of the city.

lous regions. The near view of the White Mountains from this town is one of peculiar beauty and grandeur. Randolph Hill, but a few miles from the Glen House, and many other elevations here, are annually resorted to by the summer traveller. Mounts Adams, Jefferson, and Madison can be seen entire from base to summit on Randolph hill, and romantic prospects are visible on almost every hand. Branches of Moose and Israel's rivers, and numerous smaller streams, afford abundance of water. There is no church edifice or regularly organized religious society in town, but occasional preaching is had. There are two school districts, and one post-office: also, one hotel, one saw-mill, and one shingle, lath, and clapboard machine. Population, 113: valuation, \$39,950.

RAYMOND, near the centre of Rockingham county, twenty-five miles from Concord, was originally that part of Chester called Freetown. It was made a distinct parish in 1762, and incorporated in 1764. The first inhabitants came from Hampton, Danville, Kingston, Chester, and Exeter. It is presumed that the early settlements were mostly in the easterly part of the town, and that, at the time of its incorporation, a very considerable part of the inhabitants lived in the vicinity of the place called Freetown Mills. The town-meetings were holden at the house of Benjamin Bean, in that neighborhood, for several years. In 1767, being three years after the charter was granted, the census was taken, when it was found that the total population was 455. The first meeting-house was raised in 1786, prior to which meetings were held in the house of Benjamin Bean. This meeting-house was surrounded by a dense forest, and Rev. Mr. Stearns of Epping, who preached the dedication sermon, took for his text the sixth verse of Psalm 132: "Lo, we heard of it at Ephrata, we found it in the fields of the wood." A wag, probably from the same circumstance, posted up an advertisement that he had "found a stray meeting-house in the woods." This meeting-house was subsequently removed from its semi-civilized location to what is now the present centre of business. The Congregational church was organized in 1791. In the year 1834, a new meeting-house was built by them. Rev. Jonathan Stickney was ordained pastor in the year 1800, though many ministers had preached previously to that time, but none were settled.

During the Revolutionary war several citizens left the endearments of home for the field of conflict. The names of twenty-four are found enrolled among the soldiers of the Revolution. Others were engaged for a shorter period. Four were killed or died in the service. David Gilman of this town was second lieutenant in the second company of

the second battalion, raised in 1776. Hon. John Dudley, who resided here nearly forty years, deserves a respectful notice. He was a lineal descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley, who came to Massachusetts in 1630, who was himself directly descended from the barons of Dudley in England, and not unworthy of their distinguished name. He was born at Exeter, April 9, 1725; was a member of the legislature from 1775 to 1784, and for two years was speaker of the house. He was also a prominent member of the committee of safety, which consisted of three, and sat in the recess of the legislature during the whole period of the Revolution; was, for nineteen years, one of the judges of the court of common pleas, and twelve years judge of the highest court. Judge Dudley died May 21, 1805, aged eighty years, leaving a numerous posterity.

Raymond has an uneven surface, and soil of various quality, which is not generally of the best kind, though there are many productive farms. The roads are of a good description, and are being improved daily. A natural excavation in the rock, called the "oven," from the peculiarity of its mouth, lies in the northern division of the town. It is an arch, five feet in height, and of the same width, extending into the hill about fifteen feet. It was formerly a haunt for rattlesnakes. The Pawtuck-away river passes through the northeast corner of Raymond, and two branches of Lamprey river from Deerfield and Candia form a junction here, receiving the waters of the ponds as they run through. Raymond Centre is the only village. There are three church edifices — Methodist, Congregational, and Baptist; ten school districts, and one post-office: also, one shoe manufactory, three stores, and the usual mechanic shops. The Portsmouth and Concord Railroad passes through Raymond. Population, 1,256; valuation, \$284,023.

RICHMOND, on the boundary between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, is in the southern part of Cheshire county, seventy miles from Concord, and was granted to Joseph Blanchard, February 28, 1752. It was settled some five years from that time by emigrants from Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The first native of the town was Lemuel Scott. The first Baptist church was formed in 1768. Rev. Maturin Ballou was ordained in 1770, and lived until 1804; Rev. Artemas Aldrich was settled in 1777. The second Baptist church was formed in 1776, and Rev. Isaac Kenny was settled in 1792. The soil is good, and is prolific in those productions common to this section of New England. The surface is, on the average, level. Minerals of various kinds are found here, and soapstone is abundant. Iolite, a rare mineral and of considerable value, exists in beautiful specimens. The town is supplied with water by the Ashuelot and Miller's rivers, both which fall into the Con-

necticut. There are three ponds, one of which is the source of Miller's river. The manufacture of palm-leaf hats has given employment to some of the inhabitants, several thousand dollars' worth being made annually. The town has three villages, known by the names of Richmond Centre, Richmond Four Corners, and North Richmond; three church edifices, belonging respectively to the Baptists, the Quakers, and the Universalists; and fourteen school districts. There are \$6,000 invested in trade, the annual sales of which are \$18,000; \$42,000 invested in manufactures, the annual sales being \$50,000. The names of the post-offices are Richmond and North Richmond. Population, 1,128; valuation, \$343,819.

RINDGE, Cheshire county, is situated on the high lands between Connecticut and Merrimack rivers. The settlement of the town, originally called Rowley-Canada, or Monadnock No. 1, was commenced by Jonathan Stanley, George Hewitt, Abel Platts, and others, in the year 1752; and, in 1775, it was peopled by a stern and hardy race of men, by whom the trees of the forest were made to recede, to give place to the comfortable habitations and the cultivated farms of civilization. The first native was Samuel Russell. The charter of the town is dated February 11, 1768. The inhabitants of Rindge were early opposers of British tyranny, and were prompt to answer the summons to arms. On the night subsequent to the battle of Lexington, a messenger arrived at the house of the captain of the company of minute-men with the news of the battle. The men belonging to this company resided in different parts of the town; and, so ready were they to obey the summons for men, that, at sunrise on the 20th of April, no less than fifty-four were assembled upon the common ready to march to meet the foe. Three of the number fell at Bunker Hill. Rindge, from its earliest settlement, has been constant in the support of the ministry. The Congregational church, the first one here, was organized in November, 1765, and has only had three pastors in a period of ninety-two years. The first minister, Rev. Seth Dean, served fifteen years; the second, Rev. Dr. Payson, thirty-seven years; and the third, Rev. A. W. Burnham, has served thirty-six years, and is still pastor.

Rindge has been honored as the residence of some distinguished men. Rev. Seth Payson, D. D., a man of piety, talents, and worth, graduated at Harvard College, 1777; was ordained here December 4, 1782, and died February 26, 1820, aged sixty-two. He was for some time a member of the New Hampshire senate; one of the trustees of Dartmouth College from 1813 to the time of his death; a member of the American Board of Foreign Missions from an early date, and president of the New

Hampshire Bible Society. He was distinguished for clearness and strength of intellect, and for resolution, firmness, perseverance, and faithfulness in whatever he undertook to perform. These qualities made his services of great value, and they were fully appreciated by his church and society. If there was any one place more than another in which he was conspicuous and eminently useful, it was as trustee of Dartmouth College, and especially in that famous and important controversy, in which the legislature of New Hampshire attempted to subject the college to the will of the state government. In this controversy the Rev. Dr. Payson and Judge Timothy Farrar were considered the honored leaders; and, by their energy and perseverance, to have been the cause of its successful termination. This town is also the place where the still more celebrated son of Dr. Payson, Rev. Edward Payson, D. D., late of Portland, Me., was born and received his early training. Hon. Marshall P. Wilder was born here, September 22, 1798. He was the eldest son of Samuel L. Wilder, an honored citizen of Rindge, who removed here in early life from Lancaster, Mass., and for several years represented the town in the legislature. Mr. Wilder removed to Boston in 1825, and since 1827 has been a member of the mercantile firm of Parker, Wilder, and Company. Aside from his character as a merchant, he has attained eminence in the knowledge and practice of agriculture and horticulture. He has held several important and distinguished offices, among which may be mentioned, president of the senate of Massachusetts, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, of the Norfolk County Agricultural Society, and of the United States Agricultural Society. The late Captain Joel Raymond, an active business man, did something toward ornamenting and beautifying the town.

The surface is very hilly, and the soil good. There is no stream passing through the town; but by the aid of thirteen natural ponds,—the principal of which are Manomonack, Emerson, Perley, Grassy, and Bullet,—a water power is afforded sufficient for running the mills the greater portion of the time. There are three villages—Rindge Centre, Blake, and East Rindge; twelve school districts; two church edifices—Congregational and Methodist; and one post-office: also, three grist-mills, thirteen saw-mills, thirteen shingle mills, six stave mills, two planing mills, and several clapboard mills. Population, 1,274; valuation, \$511,359.

ROCHESTER, Strafford county, is in the eastern part of the state, lying on the southwest of Salmon Falls river, which divides it from Berwick and Lebanon, Me. It was granted by the state of Massachusetts to a number of proprietors, and comprised 60,000 acres, which have been

reduced to 20,000 by the incorporation of Farmington and Milton. It was incorporated May 10, 1722, and the first permanent settlement was made December 28, 1728, by Timothy Roberts and his family; being soon followed by Eleazar Ham, Benjamin Frost, Joseph Richards, Benjamin Tibbets, and others. In the perilous times which then surrounded most of the infant settlements, the progress of every thing was comparatively slow, and Rochester was no exception to the general rule. In the year 1760, after the subjugation of Canada by the British and American forces, a new era dawned. Prior to that time much suffering was experienced by the inhabitants from the almost constant incursions of those dreaded enemies to civilization, the savages; but they were not despondent; and, being trained by these constant warlike vigils to uncommon endurance, they too frequently surpassed their more warlike and savage enemies, and often obtained advantages over them. To numbers and stratagem, however, the settlers too often fell victims. On the 27th of June (old style), 1746, four men—Joseph Heard, Joseph Richards, John Wentworth, and Gershom Downs—were killed by the hands of the savages, and on the same day Jonathan Richards was wounded, taken prisoner, and carried to Canada, from whence he soon after returned. But their desolating work did not end here; for a boy named Jonathan Door was taken prisoner, probably by the same party, on the road called Salmon fall; Samuel Drown was wounded May 23, 1747; and, May 1st of the next year, the wife of Jonathan Hodgdon was killed by the Indians, preferring, as she said, to be killed, rather than taken into captivity. A man by the name of Mosces Roberts was also killed in this town; but not, as has been asserted, by the savages. Having deserted his post from some cause or other, he was running up the hill towards the garrison, near which another sentinel was stationed, who, seeing the bushes wave, and supposing that Indians were concealed there, fired and shot Roberts.

A meeting-house was erected here about 1730, which was "forty feet by thirty-five, and eighteen feet studs." A minister was not, however, settled till May, 1737, for the very good reason that one could not be obtained, when "the Rev. Mr. Amos Main" was inducted into the office of pastor, which he held till his death, April 5, 1760. Rev. Samuel Hill succeeded Mr. Main, November 19, 1760, and resigned April 10, 1775. On the 10th of January, 1776, Rev. Joseph Haven was settled, and enjoyed the affection of the entire population in a remarkable degree. He served the people forty-nine years. Six ministers have since filled the pastorate of this church. Among the distinguished men of Rochester may be mentioned Captains John Brewster and David Place, Colonel John McDuffie, Hon. John Plumer, James Knowles, Dr.

James How, and John P. Hale, father of the present senator, who had held a lieutenant's commission in the army at the hands of General Washington, and was an eminent lawyer in Rochester. Here the honorable senator, bearing the same Christian name, was born, March 31, 1806. After the death of his father, Mr. Hale entered Exeter Academy, and, in 1823, Bowdoin College; Ex-president Pierce, and Nathaniel Hawthorne, distinguished as an author, being among his classmates. In 1832, he was chosen representative to the legislature, and, in 1843, representative to Congress. In 1846, he became speaker of the house of representatives of New Hampshire, and at the same session was chosen United States senator for six years from 1847. In 1852, he was the free-soil candidate for the presidency; and in 1855, there being a vacancy in the seat of one of the United States senators from New Hampshire, Mr. Hale was returned to this seat, which he still occupies with distinguished ability and fidelity.

The surface of Rochester is uneven, having several large hills, the principal of which is called Squamanagonnick, on which are several valuable farms. The greater part of the soil is good, and with proper attention will yield profitable crops. The town is watered by Salmon Falls, Cochecho, and Isinglass rivers; the two former having valuable water privileges, to which is owing, in a great measure, the progress Rochester is making in population and wealth. The town contains two villages—Rochester and Gonic; three churches, Congregational, Methodist and Free-will Baptist; nineteen school districts; three banks—the Rochester Bank (with a capital of \$60,000), the Farmers' and Mechanics', and the Norway Plains Savings Bank; and two post-offices—Rochester and Gonic: also, a large woollen factory, known by the name of the Norway Plains Company, with a capital of \$75,000; and one of smaller capacity; one large tannery, with other manufactures and mills. Two railroads enliven the appearance of Rochester, and afford facilities for intercommunication and transportation—the Cochecho Railroad, and the Great Falls and Conway Railroad. Population, 3,006; valuation, \$993,174.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, in the southeast extremity of the state, has a territorial extent of about 750 square miles. It was ushered into being by the same act which created Hillsborough, Cheshire, Strafford, and Grafton, passed March 19, 1771, when it embraced Allenstown, Bow, Canterbury, Chichester, Concord, Epsom, Loudon, Northfield, Pembroke, and Pittsfield, in addition to its present territory, these towns having been severed from her to form a part of Merrimack, July 1, 1823. The pruning-knife was used again December 10, 1824, when Pelham

was lopped off and given to her western neighbor, Hillsborough. This process of dismemberment has left her shorn of a valuable portion of territory, and occupying a very cramped-up position on the map; still she has all the sea-coast embraced in New Hampshire, so that, though circumscribed in the rear, the Atlantic opens before her a boundless extent of territory, giving her advantages which no other county in the state possesses. She is the first in point both of population and wealth. Her boundaries, as they now stand, were established by act passed January 3, 1829, encompassing thirty-eight towns, the principal of which are Portsmouth (the only seaport) and Exeter, both which are shire towns.

The surface of the county is uneven, and, in the north part, somewhat hilly; but, with the exception of Saddleback, there are no mountains worthy of mention. The soil has good agricultural capacities, and much attention is paid to its cultivation. Water is abundant, and the water power excellent. Lamprey, Beaver, and Exeter are the principal rivers, and Great bay and Massabesic lake the largest collections of water, though there are numerous small lakes or ponds. The Eastern Railroad, and the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad, traverse the county.

Rockingham belongs to the first judicial district of the supreme judicial court, a law term of which is held annually at Exeter on the third Tuesday of June. The trial terms of this court are held at Portsmouth on the first Tuesday of October, and at Exeter on the fourth Tuesday of February; and the terms of the court of common pleas at the former place on the second Tuesday of November, and at the latter on the second Tuesday of April. Population, 49,194; valuation, \$20,788,320.

ROLLINSFORD, in the eastern part of Strafford county, adjoins South Berwick, Me., from which it is separated by the Newichawannock or Salmon Falls river, forty-five miles from Concord. Its territory was formerly a part of Somersworth, from which it was separated and incorporated July 3, 1849. With Somersworth it was originally a part of Dover, and was settled at a very early date, being occupied by the settlement made as early as 1630, which is described in "Maine," and of which Ambrose Gibbons was "factor," or agent. At the falls here, certain persons, sent over by Mason, "built a saw-mill," and a "stamping-mill for corne," about 1634; but the mills were burnt before 1644. Prior to 1700, the falls came into possession of Judge Thomas Tuttle, of Dover, who owned large tracts of land adjoining, and resided there, and who erected mills. Other facts, and especially those relating to Indian

difficulties, are included in the account of Somersworth. It was called Rollinsford from a number of enterprising and wealthy farmers by the name of Rollins, who were then residents. Manufacturing was first commenced about the year 1821, previous to which there were a number of saw-mills in operation. James Runlet, an enterprising citizen of Portsmouth, erected the first mill for the manufacture of woollen goods; this was burned in 1834, by which some lives were lost. It was rebuilt; but the manufacture to which it was formerly devoted not being profitable, it is now run for the manufacture of cottons.

Rollinsford is small in territory, but has an even surface and an excellent soil, a clay loam. Salmon Falls river washes its eastern boundary, and affords many valuable mill privileges. The Boston and Maine Railroad passes through this town, forming a junction with the Conway Railroad.

The principal village is Salmon Falls, so named from the large quantities of salmon which were captured before the falls were obstructed by dams. Here all the manufacturing interests are centred. It is one of the pleasantest villages in the state, and much pains has been taken in the orderly arrangement of the buildings, and in the planting of ornamental and shade trees. There are three church edifices—Congregational, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic; six school districts; and two post-offices—Rollinsford and Salmon Falls. The Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company have two mills, and use 4,968,936 pounds (about 10,000 bales) of cotton per year. This company has in operation 32,000 spindles and 980 looms. It manufactured for the year ending May, 1857, 6,263,781 yards of drillings, 4,841,972 yards of sheetings, and 726,621 yards of cotton flannel. The Somersworth Machine Company are engaged in the manufacture of stoves, gas-pipe, and other castings, and are contractors for the erection of coal gas-works. Among other buildings is a very neat and creditable school-house. Salmon Falls Bank, in this town, has a capital of \$50,000. The Rollinsford Savings Bank, incorporated in 1850, is a very successful and useful institution, and holds in trust, from 550 depositors, \$112,000. Population, 1,862; valuation, \$867,122.

ROXBURY, in the centre of Cheshire county, distant from Concord fifty miles, was formed from territory detached from the east part of Keene, the north part of Marlborough, and the southwest part of Nelson, and was incorporated December 9, 1812. The inhabitants are for the most part engaged in agriculture, which the fertility of the land—though lying in considerable swells, giving the town a very uneven appearance—enables them to prosecute advantageously. There are

large quarries of granite here, which are worked successfully. The north branch of Ashuelot river divides the town from Keene. On the south is Roaring brook, which enters into the Ashuelot at the southwest corner; this river has on its margin several small tracts of meadow land. Roaring Brook pond lies on the east side. Most of the buildings are erected in the centre, where is a Congregational meeting-house. The business of Roxbury is transacted principally at Keene, which lies about five miles from its centre; and Marlborough, distant about four miles, is where its mechanical business is done. There are two saw-mills, one grist-mill, and one post-office. Population, 260; valuation, \$93,744.

RUMNEY, nearly in the centre of Grafton county, forty-seven miles from Concord, was twice granted: first to Samuel Olmstead, and next, on the 18th of March, 1767, to Daniel Brainerd and others. Among the names of the first settlers were Captain Jotham Cummings, Moses Smart, Daniel Brainerd, James Heath of Canterbury, and Alexander Craig, who arrived in 1765. The late General Stark, in company with his brother William, Amos Eastman of Concord, and David Stinson of Londonderry, visited this town on a hunting expedition on the 28th of April, 1752, when they were attacked by a party of Indians under the command of Francis Titigaw. The General and Eastman were taken prisoners, Stinson was killed and scalped, and William made his escape. A pond, mountain, and brook in the vicinity where Stinson was slain will long perpetuate the event, and render it familiar as a "household word."

The soil of Rumney is of a fertile character, though there are a few elevations, particularly Stinson's and Webber's mountains in the east part, and a small part of Carr's mountain (which here obtains the name of Rattlesnake mountain) on its northwest border. Baker's river—of which a large branch flows from Stinson's pond and is called Stinson's brook—waters the town. Part of Loon pond is on the east line. There are two villages—Rumney and West Rumney; three church edifices—one Universalist, one Baptist, and one Union, composed of Methodists and Universalists; eleven school districts; and two post-offices, one at each of the villages: also, a large tannery, fifteen saw-mills, and a ladder factory. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad runs through West Rumney. Population, 1,109; valuation, \$326,787.

RYE, Rockingham county, is situated on the sea-coast, about six and a half miles from Portsmouth, and fifty-one from Concord. It was early

settled, and possesses some very interesting features in its history. The name is supposed to have been derived from a town in England from which several of the early inhabitants emigrated. The town was formed from portions of the territory of Portsmouth, Greenland, Hampton, and Newcastle; and though it was inhabited as early as 1635, it was not endowed with corporate privileges until 1719. The settlement must have been obstructed by some unhappy calamity, or the settlers must have been exceedingly poor; as for about ninety years they had no settled minister of the gospel among them, and were forced to attend public worship in some of the neighboring towns, particularly at Portsmouth and Newcastle. The names of some of the first settlers were Berry, Seavey, Rand, Bracket, Wallis, Jenness, and Locke, the descendants of some of whom are still residing here.

Rye experienced some of the desolating effects of Indian warfare. In 1694, John Locke, living on the Neck, while reaping grain in his field, was surprised and killed by the natives. In 1696, at Sandy Beach, no less than twenty-one were either killed or carried away by them. The inhabitants exhibited a ready acquiescence in the demands upon them for men during the Canada or French war, fourteen of them having died or been killed in the service; and, during the Revolutionary war, their abhorrence of the overbearing course which Great Britain pursued towards these colonies is fully attested by the fact that no less than thirty-eight lost their lives in the struggle, by sea or land. A Congregational church was organized July 10, 1726, a meeting-house having been built the previous year. Rev. Nathaniel Merrill was the first minister, having been ordained September 14, 1726, and continued seven years. Rev. Samuel Parsons, ordained November 3, 1736, served this church nearly half a century. He died January 4, 1789, and his memory is still revered by those who remember his many virtues. Rev. Huntingdon Porter served this church over half a century. He was ordained as colleague with Mr. Parsons, December 29, 1784, and died in Lynn, Mass., March 7, 1844, aged nearly eighty-nine.

Rye possesses few advantages as regards soil, it being naturally hard, and difficult to cultivate. However, by a proper use of various kinds of manures, and attention on the part of agriculturists, it is made to yield corn, potatoes, and hay in large quantities. The town extends on the sea-coast about six miles, which is nearly one third of the coast in the state. There are three beaches,—Sandy, Jenness, and Wallis,—considerable in extent and very pleasant, all which are places largely resorted to by persons from all parts of the country, both for health and for pleasure. On the right, just at the head of the beach, as

it is approached, is the Surf House ; and a few steps further, on the left, the Ocean House, both substantially built and richly furnished. The latter house commands an uninterrupted view of the ocean, is surrounded by garden, grove, and lawn, and is well adapted to the comfort of visitors. There is a small harbor, with a sufficient depth of water for the accommodation of vessels of from seventy to eighty tons, which, at a moderate expense, might be made to answer very important purposes both public and private. Fishing by boat is prosecuted with considerable advantage, more particularly in the fall and winter seasons.

Near the sea-coast there was formerly a large fresh water pond, covering a surface of about three hundred acres, between which and the sea a communication was opened by the inhabitants a short time after the settlement of the town. The waters were discharged into the sea, leaving a tract of marsh, which, being watered by the regular flow of the tide, yields annually large quantities of salt hay. Between Rye and Greenland there is a hill called Breakfast hill, rendered notorious from the fact that a party of Indians were surprised, at the time of their incursion in 1696, while indulging in their morning meal. In the rocks, of which this hill is mainly composed, are small circular holes, supposed to have been made use of for different purposes by the Indians. The town has a Congregational, a Baptist, and a Methodist church ; four school districts ; and one post-office : also, three grocery stores, two saw-mills, and four grist-mills. Population, 1,295 ; valuation, \$425,600.

SALEM, in the southern part of Rockingham county, is about nine miles long from north to south, and about two and a half miles in width near the centre, touching Windham on the west, and Methuen, Mass., on the east. It was incorporated May 11, 1750 ; and was previously a part of Methuen, being sometimes called the "Methuen and Dracut district ;" but more generally the " North parish in Methuen." The Congregational church was organized January 16, 1740, and is some eleven years older than the town, having been established when Salem and Methuen were one and the same. Rev. Abner Bailey was the first minister. A meeting-house was erected in 1739. When under the dominion of the British government, many of the inhabitants served in the Canada war, as well as in several other expeditions prosecuted by the crown. More than seventy-five men participated in that memorable struggle, which won for us our independence. The records of the town also exhibit many evidences that those who were left at home were equally ardent, by words and by acts, in the good cause. Hon. Silas Betton was a resident of this town. He was a representa-

tive and senator in the state legislature, member of congress, and afterwards sheriff of Rockingham county. He died in 1822.

The surface of Salem is uneven; but the soil is generally of a fertile description. Policy pond, partly in this town and partly in Windham, is the largest body of water: there are, however, other ponds, but they are limited in extent. The principal business is the manufacture of shoes and woollens. The former is carried on in Salem, which is the principal village, and the mills (four in number) for the prosecution of the latter, are situated on Spiggot river, a small stream which rises at Island pond in Hampstead, emptying into Merrimack river at Lawrence, Mass. There are two villages — Salem and North Salem; three church edifices — two Methodist and one Congregational; ten school districts; and two post-offices — Salem and North Salem: also, four shoe factories, five stores, and a number of saw-mills and grist-mills. The Manchester and Lawrence Railroad has a depot at a place called Messer's Crossing. Population, 1,555; valuation, \$506,318.

SALISBURY, in the northern part of Merrimack county, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Pemigewasset and Merrimack rivers, fifteen miles north of Concord. It was originally granted by Massachusetts, and was known by the name of Bakerstown. It was afterwards granted by the Masonian proprietors, October 25, 1749, and was then called Stevenstown, from Colonel Ebenezer Stevens, of Kingston, who, with fifty-six others, were the grantees, fifty-four of whom belonged to Kingston; and the town was incorporated, by charter from the government of New Hampshire, March 1, 1768, when it took the name of Salisbury. The settlement was commenced here as early as 1750 by Philip Call and Nathaniel Meloon,¹ who had recently removed from the fort in Boscawen, the former into the eastern, and the latter into the western, part of Salisbury. Benjamin Pettingill, John and Ebenezer Webster,² Andrew Bohonon, Edward Eastman, and many others, mostly from Kingston, also took up their residence here.

The first inhabitants experienced several assaults from the Indians; the first attack having been made on the 11th of May, 1753, when Nathaniel Meloon was captured, together with his wife and three children,—Sarah, Rachel, and Daniel,—who were carried to Canada, where he and his wife were sold to the French in Montreal, the three children being kept by the Indians. Mr. Meloon returned to his farm in Salisbury, after a captivity of four years and a half, having had a son born in Canada. His daughter Sarah died while with the Indians; and

¹ See Boscawen, p. 425.

² See Franklin, p. 497.

Rachel, who had been nine years with the savages, was, when she was released, so attached to them that she was about to be married to Peter Louis, a son of Colonel Louis, one of their chiefs. She acquired their habits, and learnt their language. In August, 1753, the Indians visited Salisbury, and captured Samuel Scribner and Robert Barber. It was in Salisbury that Sabatis and Plausawa, mentioned in the article on Canterbury, were buried under a bridge, now called Indian bridge. The first church was a Congregational, established November 17, 1773, Mr. Jonathan Searle, who was ordained the same day, being the first minister, in which office he remained till November 8, 1791. The meeting-house which existed in Mr. Searle's time was located on a very high hill (now known as Searle's hill), some three miles from the eastern boundary of the town; but, despite the distance and the extreme height of the hill, the people—men, women, and children—were regular attendants at the little temple. This church was never thoroughly completed, and was sold in 1790. Two new houses of worship were subsequently erected, one of which was occupied by the Congregationalists and the other by the Baptists, who established a society, May 25, 1789, Rev. Otis Robinson, the first minister, being settled in 1809. The late Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, Hon. Thomas H. Pettingill, and Hon. Charles B. Haddock, for many years professor in Dartmouth College and *charge d'affaires* to Portugal, were natives of this town.

Salisbury is quite an agricultural town. The soil of the upland is strong, deep, and loamy, and, when well cultivated, is very productive. There is a tract of about three hundred acres of fine interval in the southeast corner of Salisbury, on which are several fine farms, and on Blackwater river, which runs through the western part, there is land that is equally fertile. The hilly part affords some fine tracts for tillage. A considerable portion of Kearsarge mountain, which rises to a height of 2,461 feet above the level of the sea, lies within this town. The prospect from the summit of this mountain is variegated and highly magnificent. The east part of Salisbury is watered by the Pemigewasset and Merrimack rivers, above the junction of which boat navigation terminates. Blackwater river furnishes several mill privileges.

There are three villages, known as South Road, the Centre Road, and Pemigewasset or East Village, all of which are pleasantly situated, and are considerable places of trade. The town contains two church edifices—Congregational and Baptist; thirteen school districts; an academy, and one post-office: also, three saw-mills, one grist-mill, two tanneries, one manufacturing establishment, one blacksmith's shop with trip-hammers, the usual variety of mechanic shops, and several stores. Population, 1,228; valuation, \$439,464.

SANBORNTON, in the western part of Belknap county, is seventeen miles from Concord by the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, which also connects it with Meredith Bridge. It was granted in 1748 by the Masonian proprietors to twelve persons by the name of Sanborn, and forty-eight others, and its settlement was commenced in 1764-5 by John Sanborn, Andrew Rowen, David Dustin, Thomas Danford, Solomon Copp, Daniel Fifield, and others. At the time of the arrival of these settlers, the Indians had entirely deserted the town, although it had once been the abode of a powerful tribe, or, at least, a place where they resorted for defence. At the head of Little bay, on the Winnepesaukee, the remains of an ancient fortification are still visible. It consisted of six walls,—one extending along the river and across a point of land into the bay, and the others at right angles, connected by a circular wall in the rear. Numerous Indian relics have been found in the fort, as also on an island in the bay. These walls were some four feet high when the first settlers took up their residence here, and within the enclosure large oaks were growing.

Sanbornton was incorporated in 1770. At this time wild beasts were plenty, and somewhat troublesome to the settlers, and deer and other game were numerous. The people of this town were active participants in the struggle of the Revolution. More than half of the men were out either as militia-men or in the continental army; and all were ready to sacrifice every thing in life, and even that, at the shrine of freedom. The Congregational church was organized as early as 1771, when there were about fifty families here, and when there was no meeting-house or school-house in which to hold meetings. The first minister, Rev. James Woodman, ordained November 13th, same year, in a private house, continued with the church thirty-five years. His successor, Rev. Abraham Bodwell, ordained November 13, 1806, was pastor for about forty-six years, having been dismissed, on account of feeble health, June 24, 1852, retaining the full confidence of his congregation, by whom a part of his annual support is still continued. Rev. John Crockett was settled over the first Baptist society in 1793.

The surface of Sanbornton is pleasantly diversified with large swells and valleys. Salmon Brook mountain, in the north part, is the only eminence of note. There are no rivers or ponds of magnitude, though the town is almost surrounded by water, the bays and rivers encircling it being nearly thirty miles in extent, while Great bay, between Sanbornton and Meredith, is three miles in width. Salmon brook is the principal stream, and affords several mill seats, as also does the Winnepesaukee river, over which there are eight bridges. The only natural curiosity in this town is a gulf extending nearly a mile through hard,

rocky ground, thirty-eight feet in depth, with walls from eighty to one hundred feet asunder, the sides so nearly corresponding as to favor the opinion that they were once united. In the declivity of a hill is a cavern, which may be entered horizontally the distance of twenty feet.

Sanbornton has two villages,—one known as Sanbornton Square, which was the first point on which settlements were commenced,—and the other as Sanbornton Bridge. It has one bank (capital \$50,000); eight meeting-houses — two Congregational, three Baptist, one Free-will Baptist, and two Methodist; twenty-eight common schools; an academy, incorporated in 1820; and four post-offices — Sanbornton, North Sanbornton, Sanbornton Bridge, and East Sanbornton: also, fifteen saw-mills, fourteen grist-mills, six carding-machines, and manufactories of satinets, tweeds, and cottons, of piano-fortes and boxes. Population, 2,695; valuation, \$867,504.

SANDOWN, centrally situated in Rockingham county, has Chester and Derry on the west side, and is thirty-one miles from Concord. It was originally a part of Kingston, and was settled, about the year 1736, by Moses Tucker, Israel and James Huse, and others. It was incorporated April 6, 1756. A Congregational church was formed in 1759, over which Rev. Josiah Cotton, a descendant of the celebrated John Cotton of Boston, was ordained pastor, November 28th, same year, and continued till his death, May 27, 1780. Rev. John Webber, a brother of the late President Webber, was minister from 1795 to 1800, since which time the church has become extinct, the greater part of the population being in favor of Methodism. The surface of Sandown is somewhat uneven, but the soil is suitable for raising grain and grass of every variety. The principal body of water is Phillips pond, lying in a southerly direction, and covering about 425 acres. There are several ponds smaller than this, among which is Angle pond, in the east part, having an area of about 125 acres. From Phillips pond proceeds Squamscott river, in nearly a level course for one and a half miles, when it unites with another stream, which, on occasions of sudden freshets, causes the current to set back with considerable force towards the pond. Sandown contains two church edifices — Methodist and Union; four school districts, and one post-office: also, five saw-mills and two grist-mills. The trade is principally in wood and lumber. Population, 566; valuation, \$243,441.

SANDWICH, in the western part of Carroll county, about fifty miles from Concord, was granted by Governor Benning Wentworth, October 25, 1763, to Nicholas Gilman, J. T. Gilman, and others of Exeter, and

comprised six miles square. The territory, however, was increased in September, 1764, on the representation of the grantees that the north and west sides of the town were so mountainous and barren as to be uninhabitable. Now it is ten miles square. Sandwich was settled, about the year 1768, by Daniel Beede, John Prescott, David Bean, Jeremiah Page, Richard Sinclair, and others. A Baptist society was organized about 1780, but is now extinct. The Friends, however, were the earliest who assembled for worship. The Free-will Baptists were early organized here, and the Methodists next. The Congregationalists formed a society, December 8, 1824.

Quite a number of mountains lie in this town. The Sandwich range, extending into Albany, is very lofty; and Squam mountain, running from Holderness through a corner of Campton into this place, is an eminence of considerable magnitude. Sandwich is watered by Bearcamp river, the west branch of which passes through Bearcamp pond. Red Hill river, which falls into Winnepeaukee lake, has its origin in a pond in this town. A small portion of Squam lake lies in the southwest corner of Sandwich, which, taken in connection with the bold promontories which surround it, presents a picturesque scene. The excellent mountain pastures and pine meadows with which this town abounds, render it peculiarly adapted to the raising of cattle. It is said to send more stock to market than any other town in the state. Large quantities of maple sugar are made annually,—no less than fifty tons being manufactured during the spring of 1857. Dried apples are also put up in considerable quantities: about \$6,000 worth were exported in the fall of 1855. Sandwich has two villages—Sandwich and Centre Sandwich; seven churches—one Congregational, two Baptist, two Methodist, and two Friends; twenty school districts; one bank (capital \$50,000); and three post-offices—Sandwich, Centre Sandwich, and North Sandwich: also, six stores, one carding mill, and one satinet factory. The total amount invested in trade and manufactures is \$50,000. Population, 2,577; valuation, \$541,150.

SEABROOK, in the southeastern extremity of the state and of Rockingham county, lies on the Atlantic ocean, and is forty-five miles from Concord. The southern section was originally a part of the territory of Massachusetts. The remaining portion was set off from Hampton Falls, having been granted to Jonathan Weare and others, June 3, 1768. It was settled in 1638, by Christopher Hussey, Joseph Dow, and Thomas Philbrick. The first inhabitants emigrated from Massachusetts, and experienced some of the desolating warfare of the savages. On one occasion a Mr. Dow, who lived near a marsh overgrown with

trees and shrubs, thought he heard Indians prowling round his hut during the night, and went into the woods to watch. He had not taken his position long before he saw them coming forth from their hiding-place, when he ran into the street, and raised an alarm. No less than twenty-four were seen issuing from their concealment, crawling like beasts of prey. Mrs. Hussey, a prominent member of the Friends, who was passing by the swamp, was taken by them, and suffered death under the blows of the tomahawk. She was much lamented by the society. Thomas Lancaster was the next victim; and although his cries were heard by some men who were engaged in the erection of a garrison near by, the superior force of the Indians prevented their lending him any assistance. Jonathan Green was murdered in a most brutal manner, his brains having been beaten out by the Indians with the butts of their guns, and his body terribly mangled. A child, left by its mother in charge of two girls (who fled on the approach of the Indians), was taken by the savages, who dashed its head against a plough standing near, killing it instantly. Nicholas Bond was killed and scalped in his own house.

The father and grandfather of Hon. Meshech Weare both resided in Seabrook. The grandfather, Nathaniel Weare, was an agent for the colony, and spent considerable time in England in preferring the complaints of the colonists against that tyrannical tool of royalty, Edward Cranfield. The father, also named Nathaniel, took a prominent part in the affairs of the colony. Edward Gove, the leader of the outbreak known as "Gove's rebellion," was also a resident of Seabrook. The order for his release from the tower of London is still preserved. The Friends were the earliest religious denomination here. Then came the Presbyterians, who established a church, November, 1764, which has now become extinct. A Congregational church was organized in 1799, which has also become extinct. Another church of this order was organized July 12, 1836, being composed of members from this town and from Hampton Falls, which is still flourishing. Rev. S. T. Abbott was its pastor from its formation till his death in 1855.

The face of the country in Seabrook is generally level; and the soil, though light, has good agricultural capacity. A heavy growth of wood is still standing, and there are several extensive tracts of salt marsh. Carn's brook runs through the southeast part, and has a water power of moderate capacity. Seabrook river, which forms a junction with Hampton river, is formed from several small streams, which have their origin in this and adjacent towns. Good views of the country surrounding Seabrook, and the Atlantic ocean, are obtainable from Titcomb's hill and Grape hill, the former lying partly in South Hampton, and the lat-

ter partly in Massachusetts. Agriculture is pursued by some of the inhabitants; boat building and seafaring by others. The shoe business is also largely prosecuted. There are three church edifices — one Congregational, one Methodist, and one Friends. Dearborn Academy, endowed by a bequest of \$15,000 from the late Edward Dearborn, M. D., — eminent in his profession and a citizen of note, — was founded in 1851. An edifice of brick, fifty-four feet by forty, has been erected on a pleasant site, which commands a fine view of the surrounding scenery. There are five school districts, and one post-office: also, two grist-mills, two saw-mills, and other mechanical establishments. The Eastern Railroad connects Seabrook with many of the most populous towns. Population, 1,296; valuation, \$353,221.

SHARON, in the west part of Hillsborough county, is forty-eight miles from Concord. It was incorporated June 24, 1791. This is a very small township, both in extent of territory and in population. The surface is uneven and, in some parts, mountainous. Boundary mountain, rising some two hundred feet above the surrounding country, divides the town from Temple. Sharon is watered by small branches of the Contoocook river, which rise near the southeast corner. The people are for the most part engaged in farming operations. There is no regularly organized religious society, no church edifice, nor any village, in the town. There are three school districts, and three saw-mills. The population has decreased. In 1823, there were four hundred persons in the town, now there are but 229. Valuation, \$116,136.

SHELBURNE, Coös county, adjoins Gilead, Me., on the east, and has the White Mountains on the south. It was chartered as early as 1668, and re-chartered in the year 1771, by George III, to Mark H. Wentworth and six others, and included Gorham. Among the first settlers who arrived here between the years 1770 and 1772 were Hope Austin, Benjamin and Daniel Ingalls, Thomas G. Wheeler, Nathaniel Porter, and Peter Poor, the last of whom was afterwards killed by the Indians. The history of Shelburne contains numerous incidents which strikingly illustrate the scenes of toil and hardship which the first settlers endured not only on their journey to the settlement, but when they had become inhabitants of it. Females bore up under weights of affliction which would appall the hearts of quite a number of our present so-called "lords of creation," while the mere recital of some of them would throw many of our modern belles into hysterics. Encamping at night in dense storms, fording rivers with heavy burdens on their backs, travelling through snow three or four feet deep, and suffering from hunger, — these

are but a tithe of what the early settlers had to endure, in which the females participated almost as much as the males.

On the 3d of August, 1781, a party of six Indians, who had visited Bethel and Gilead, Me., in the former of which they captured three men, and in the latter killed one, visited this place on their way to Canada with their prisoners. They first went to the house of Hope Austin, but finding nothing, they proceeded to the house of Captain Rindge, where they killed and scalped Peter Poor, and took Plato, a colored man, prisoner. The inhabitants fled in a body—after spending the night on "Hark Hill," in full hearing of the whoopings and shoutings of the Indians—to Fryeburg, a distance of fifty-nine miles, where they remained till the danger was passed.

Shelburne was incorporated December 13, 1820. The soil on both sides of the Androscoggin river, which waters the town, is excellent; but that a short distance from the river is mountainous, and unfit for cultivation. Mount Moriah, an elevated peak of the White Mountains, is situated in the south part, and Moses' Rock, a huge mass of granite, sixty feet high, ninety long, very smooth, and rising at an angle of fifty degrees, is also located here. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad passes through the southern part of the town. Shelburne contains one village; one church edifice, occupied by the Congregationalists and Free-will Baptists; four school districts; and one post-office. Population, 480; valuation, \$152,267.

SOMERSWORTH, in the eastern part of Strafford county, forty-five miles from Concord, was formerly a part of Dover. It was made a parish, December 19, 1729; and erected into a town, April 22, 1754. It had been settled, however, at a much earlier period, probably about 1630, in the part adjoining the Salmon Falls in the river Newichawannock, in connection with the settlements on the Maine side. It was also settled as a farming town by inhabitants of the other parts of Dover, not far from 1650, to whom the town made grants of land. In this way the lower part of old Somersworth was occupied prior to 1700. Among its first settlers was Elder William Wentworth, an early resident of Exeter, but afterwards of Dover. He was a man of superior abilities and character, and the ancestor of the governors of that name, as well as of the entire Wentworth family in this country. In the memorable attack upon Cochecho, in 1689, Elder Wentworth, who was in Heard's garrison, being awakened by the barking of a dog just as the Indians were entering, although advanced in years, pushed them out, shut the gate, and, falling on his back, held it until the inmates were alarmed and secured it. Two balls were fired through it, but both missed him.

Other settlers of Somersworth were Roberts, John Hall (grandson of Deacon John Hall of Dover), Rollins, and Clements, descendants of all of whom are now found in Somersworth.

Somersworth, from its sparse population, suffered comparatively little in the Indian wars. Various persons, however, were killed. On the 7th of October, 1675, a party of Indians killed George and Maturin Ricker, taking away their guns and some of their clothing. In 1724, Ebenezer Downs, a Quaker, was taken prisoner by the Indians at Indigo hill, and carried to Canada. Refusing to dance for them, as the other prisoners did, he was subjected to many insults. John Hanson of Dover redeemed Mr. Downs in 1725. Jabez Garland was returning from church in the summer of 1710, and, when about three quarters of a mile from Varney's hill, was killed by the savages. In 1711, Gershom Downs was killed by the Indians, in the swamp between Varney's and Otis's hills. The first settlements by Dover people were made around the old burying-ground, at the union of the Great Falls Branch with the Boston and Maine Railroad, and near Cochecho river. Here a church was erected in 1729; but, up to 1713, the inhabitants had been obliged to travel from six to nine miles to meeting; and, between 1713 and 1729, from two to five. Rev. James Pike, the first minister, was ordained October 28, 1730, and died here March 19, 1792, "a faithful servant of Christ." When business began to centre at Great Falls, the old meeting-house (the third) was abandoned, and it was burned a few years ago.

The unpopular proceedings of the mother country towards the American colonies which resulted in the Revolution, and in the dissolution of those ties which bound the offspring to the parent, were not looked upon with indifference by the people of Somersworth. The records from 1774 to 1779 teem with bright and glorious evidences of the sentiments which filled the hearts of every one. Some of the resolutions breathe as pure a spirit of freedom as ever filled the mind of man. But it was not in words alone that they manifested their fervid devotion to the cause. Their deeds, which will perpetuate the memory of the actors to the latest day, manifested their appreciation of the struggle. As a specimen of the ardent love of freedom which imbued the men of those days, the following extract is made from a series of resolutions, passed July 1, 1774: "2d. That every act of parliament, imposing a duty to be paid by the colonists without their consent, contains as many shackles as there are freeborn subjects in America; and that he who, tamely and without resistance, suffers the imposition, is a dastard, unworthy the name of Englishman." That the people had not lost their respect for

the mother country, and were loyal subjects, the following, from the same resolutions, is abundant evidence: "5th. That we are dutiful subjects of his most sacred majesty, King George the Third, to whose crown and person we bear the truest faith and allegiance; and that we will pay all due obedience to men in authority, while we are resolutely determined, like those who value freedom, to be on our guard, and, with unremitting ardor, use our best endeavors to support liberty, the only bulwark against lawless power, which to its boundless ambition would sacrifice the best of men."

In 1848, the town was divided by act of the legislature, and Rollinsford was taken off from the southerly part. Nicholas Pike, John Wentworth, Colonel Paul Wentworth, Dr. Moses Carr, Hon. Thomas Wallingford, Hon. John Wentworth, and Hon. Ichabod Rollins were distinguished individuals who had their residence in Somersworth.

Somersworth is situated on Newichawannock river. The surface is generally level, and the soil well adapted for agriculture. Humphrey pond, on the line of Dover, two hundred rods long and 120 wide, and Cole's pond, 150 rods long and seventy-five wide, are the only collections of water. Red and yellow ochre and iron ore have been found here.

There is but one village in Somersworth, called Great Falls, from a fall of that name in the river opposite, which descends one hundred feet, not in an unbroken descent, but having three stairs or precipices.



Great Falls Village.

Here most of the inhabitants reside, and here all the manufacturing interests are centred. Where this flourishing village stands there were, in 1823, only one dwelling-house, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. The

Great Falls and Conway Railroad, a branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and the Great Falls and South Berwick Branch Railroad, which connects with the Eastern Railroad, all concentrate here. There are six church edifices—one Congregational, one Baptist, one Free-will Baptist, and two Methodist; and one Roman Catholic, in course of construction; fourteen public schools, acknowledged to be among the best in the state, consisting of primary, grammar, and high schools; the Manufacturers' and Village library, containing four thousand volumes; two banks—the Great Falls and the Somersworth, with a combined capital of \$250,000; the Somersworth Savings Institution; and one post-office. The glory and pride of Somersworth are its manufactures. In 1823, the Great Falls Manufacturing Company commenced operations, under the direction of Isaac Wendell, manufacturing cotton and woollen goods only; and, at one time, there was in operation the largest broadcloth and carpet mill in the United States. The woollen business was, however, discontinued in 1834. This company has a capital stock of \$1,500,000; seven mills, with 83,484 spindles and 2,119 looms; annually consumes 5,220,884 pounds of cotton, and manufactures eighteen and a half million yards of cotton drills, print cloths, bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings; and employs 1,172 females and 492 males. The monthly pay roll is \$36,000. The Somersworth Machine Company, with a capital of \$40,000, is engaged in the manufacture of gas and water pipe, as well as all kinds of heavy and light castings, including stoves, of which upwards of four thousand are made per year. The Great Falls Gas-Light Company has a capital stock of \$52,500. There is a steam mill for the manufacture of all kinds of carpenter work, such as doors, blinds, and sashes; one for the manufacture of coffins, and boxes for packing cloths and shoes; and one for the manufacture of wheels, carriages, and coffins, and for planing. There is one marble manufactory, and one machine-shop, where every variety of factory and other machinery is made. The trade of Somersworth is of the usual variety found in a manufacturing community, and is confined principally to the village of Great Falls. Here are two jewelry and watch-making establishments, and several dry goods establishments, which generally do an extensive business. Population, 4,943, in 1850; now estimated at 6,500; valuation, \$1,974,992.

SOUTH HAMPTON, Rockingham county, on the boundary line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, is eighteen miles from Portsmouth and fifty from Concord. It was incorporated May 25, 1742, from Hampton. A piece of land was annexed to South Hampton from East Kingston, December 6, 1824. The first church, Congregational, was or-

ganized February 22, 1743, but became extinct March 20, 1827, when the last member died. Rev. William Parsons served from 1743 to 1762; and Rev. Nathaniel Noyes from 1763 to 1801. The surface of South Hampton, though possessing a few swells, is comparatively even. The soil is of an average quality, and on its productions the inhabitants mainly depend for a livelihood. Powow river passes through the town, affording valuable mill seats. There is a Baptist meeting-house, and a town-hall, where the Universalists occasionally have services. The town is divided into four school districts; and has a public high school, endowed by Hon. Benjamin Barnard, in honor of whom it is named; two stores, and one post-office. Population, 472; valuation, \$263,200.

SOUTH NEWMARKET, in the northeast part of Rockingham county, is distant from Concord thirty-six miles. It is a small township, covering about six thousand acres, an offshoot from Newmarket, from which it was taken and incorporated June 27, 1849. Part of Exeter was annexed to South Newmarket, January 7, 1853. The Congregational church in this town originally belonged to Newmarket; but when it was organized it is impossible to ascertain, on account of the loss of the records. Rev. John Moody served the church from November 25, 1730, to October 15, 1778; and Rev. Nathaniel Ewers from 1773 to 1797; the former forty-eight years, and the latter twenty-four. The soil is similar to that of the parent town, and the people are mostly engaged in farming pursuits. Water is supplied by the Squamscott and the Piscassick rivers, which furnish several mill privileges. The Portsmouth and Concord and the Boston and Maine Railroads form a junction in this town. South Newmarket contains one village, called by the same name as the town; two churches — Congregational and Methodist; two school districts, and three schools; and one post-office. The Swamscot Machine Company manufactures gas-pipe, steam-pipe, engines, and all kinds of tools for machinists; and the Newmarket Iron Foundery is engaged in the manufacture of stoves and all kinds of castings. Population, 516; valuation, \$278,144.

SPRINGFIELD, in the northeast corner of Sullivan county, thirty-five miles from Concord, was granted to John Fisher, Daniel Warner, and fifty-eight others, January 3, 1769, and was called Protectworth, which name was changed to the one it now bears, on its incorporation, January 24, 1794. Three years after the grant (1772), Israel Clifford, Israel Clifford, Jr., Nathaniel Clark, Samuel Stevens, and others, turned their steps towards this town, and commenced its settlement. A Congregational church was organized about 1820, but was not very large. Heath's Gore was annexed to this town, June 20, 1817.

Springfield has a broken surface, and the soil is stony; but agriculture can be, and is, prosecuted with considerable success. Attention is given to the raising of horses, cattle, and sheep for the market. Butter, potatoes, wool, lumber, and bark are articles of export. A branch of Sugar river has its source here, and empties into the Connecticut; also a branch of the Blackwater river, which empties into the Merrimack. Station, Cilley, Star, Stony, and Morgan's are the names of the ponds, the first two being of considerable size. West Springfield is the only village. There are two church edifices, free to all denominations; twelve school districts, and two post-offices—Springfield and West Springfield: also, one grist-mill, three shingle mills, three clapboard mills, five saw-mills, and two stores. Population, 1,270; valuation, \$273,822.

STARK, Coös county, lies on the Upper Ammonoosuc river, 135 miles from Concord, and was incorporated December 28, 1832. It was first called Piercy. As nearly as can be ascertained, the first settler was John Cole, who came into town about 1785. Two years after, James Massnere arrived; and, between 1789 and 1790, Edward Rowell, Caleb, Isaac, and Benjamin Smith, and Elisha Blake became settlers. Mr. Rowell is still alive, having attained the age of eighty-eight years in May, 1857. The first inhabitants endured hardships which are almost beyond belief. For example, Elisha Blake drew on a hand sled from Barrington to Stark, a distance of over one hundred miles, a heavy forty-gallon kettle, and an equal weight in other articles; and James Massnere has frequently carried on his back, the same distance, forty pounds weight. A Congregational church of seven members was organized in 1810. There is a small society of Methodists.

Stark is made up of much broken and mountainous land; but upon the river there are many good farms, the soil being rich, and free from stone. The north and south branches of the Ammonoosuc form a junction in the northeast part. Nash's stream falls into this river in the north part of the town. Near the village there is a narrow passage way between the mountains, through which run the river, the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, and a stage road. On the south side of the Ammonoosuc is the Mill mountain, rising very abruptly to the height of ten or twelve hundred feet. On the north side of the river is a ledge, called the "Devil's Slide," which faces the river, rising perpendicularly to the height of seven hundred feet. A good wagon road might easily be made on its northern side to the summit. There is one small village, called Waterloo, where is the station of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad. A church edifice has been

erected, which is occupied by the several religious denominations. There are seven school districts, and one post-office. The trade is principally in lumber, for the manufacture of which there are five saw-mills, four shingle machines, and three clapboard machines. Population in 1850, 418, which has increased to nearly 600; valuation, \$134,792.

STEWARTSTOWN, Coös county, lies on the east side of the Connecticut river, 150 miles from Concord. It was granted by Governor John Wentworth to Sir George Cockburn, Sir George Colebrook, John Stewart, and John Nelson, three of whom had their residence in England. The lands were surveyed by them prior to the Revolution, and a few lots granted to settlers, on which improvements were made; but, when warlike operations were commenced, the settlements were abandoned until the restoration of peace. Colonel David Webster, at that time sheriff of Grafton, then made grants to settlers, and the business of improvement was again commenced. Stewartstown was incorporated by New Hampshire in December, 1799. During the war of 1812, a fort was erected in this town, by a company of militia, for the purposes of defence, which was occupied by them till August, 1814, when it was razed. The site of this fort is noted as the spot where the American and British surveyors and astronomers met to ascertain the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, determined upon by the two governments, under the treaty of Ghent, as the dividing line between their several territories.

Stewartstown, though having an uneven surface, has no prominent elevations. The soil on the interval is fertile, on the swells sterile. A large stream, called Bishop's brook, rises here, falling into the Connecticut at the northwest corner. Dead Water and Mohawk rivers originate here, and Hall's stream forms a junction with the Connecticut. The waters of Little and Great Diamond ponds, lying in the east part of Stewartstown and forming the Diamond river, are well stocked with salmon-trout. West Stewartstown is a small business place, having a post-office. The people are for the most part engaged in agricultural employments; though a small woollen factory, a grist-mill, four saw-mills, and an iron foundery, would seem to draw some of their attention into other channels. The Congregationalists worship in one church, and the Free-will Baptists and Christians in another. The town is divided into seven school districts; and, besides the post-office already mentioned, there is one called Stewartstown. Population, 747; valuation, \$184,815.

STODDARD, in the northeastern corner of Cheshire county, forty-two miles from Concord, was originally called Limerick, which name was changed when it was incorporated, November 4, 1774, to the one it now bears, in honor of Colonel Samson Stoddard, to whom with others it was granted. In June, 1769, John Taggard, Reuben Walton, Alexander Scott, James Mitchel, Richard Richardson, Amos Butterfield, Joseph Dodge, and Oliver Parker commenced the first settlement. The hardships and privations of the family of John Taggard, the first one in town, were very great. Peterborough, a distance of twenty miles, was the nearest place where they could procure grain, and this distance had to be traversed by Mr. Taggard with the grain on his back, through a path rendered plain only by marks on the trees. On one occasion they had to subsist on the flesh of the moose for seven days. Most of the early settlers came from Peterborough, and from Leominster, Chelmsford, Westford, and other towns in Massachusetts. The Congregationalists formed a church, September 4, 1787. Rev. Isaac Robinson, D. D., was pastor from January 5, 1803, till his death, in July, 1854, a period of fifty-two years.

Stoddard lies on the height of land between the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers, and some of the dwellings are so situated, that, when the rain descends on the roofs, a portion will fall into the Merrimack and a portion into the Connecticut. The surface is mountainous and rocky; but the soil is deep, bottomed on clay, and is better adapted to grazing than tillage. Butter, cheese, beef, and pork are articles of export. Near the centre of the town rises the south branch of Ashuelot river. There are fourteen ponds, the principal of which are Long and Island, the latter covering about three hundred acres, and studded with islands. Branch river has many valuable mill privileges. There are three villages—South Stoddard, Mill, and Centre; two church edifices—Congregational and Universalist; nine school districts, and two post-offices—Stoddard and South Stoddard: also, two grist-mills, three saw-mills, three shingle mills, three clapboard mills, one pail factory, two rake factories, and two glass factories, each of which has two pot furnaces employed during six months of the year, manufacturing about \$10,000 worth of window-glass and glass ware of various kinds. Population, 1,105; valuation, \$394,964.

SRAFFORD, in the western part of Strafford county, adjoining Barrington, is twenty-five miles from Concord, and was incorporated June 17, 1820. It formerly comprised the westerly part of Barrington. The land is well adapted to agricultural purposes, in which the people are principally engaged. The range of mountains known as the Blue hills

crosses the northwest part of the town. Bow pond, covering an area of 1,625 acres, lies in the west part, and forms one of the principal branches of Isinglass river. There are two other ponds, known by the names of Trout and Wild Goose. Stock raising receives a large share of attention; and many of the cattle and horses are of a superior description. The lumber business is carried on to some extent, there being about \$20,000 invested in it.

Strafford contains four villages—Bow Lake, Strafford Centre, Strafford Corner, and North Strafford; twenty school districts; five churches—two Free-will Baptist, one Methodist, one Christian, and one Baptist; one Baptist seminary; and five post-offices—Strafford, Strafford Centre, Strafford Corner, North Strafford, and Blue Hill. Capital invested in trade, about \$30,000. Population, 1,920; valuation, \$541,932.

STRAFFORD COUNTY, in the east-southeast part of the state, contains about 350 square miles. It was established by act of the colonial legislature passed March 19, 1771, being then known as the third county, and containing an extent of territory more than treble its present size. Conway was annexed to it from Grafton county, November 10, 1778. It was curtailed to its present limits by the act of December 23, 1840, which erected Belknap and Carroll, giving to the former eight towns, and to the latter fourteen; in short, two other counties were formed bodily from its territory, leaving it smaller than any county in the state. It is now composed of thirteen towns,—Barrington, Dover, Durham, Farmington, Lee, Madbury, Middletown, Milton, New Durham, Rochester, Rollinsford, Somersworth, and Strafford. It is separated from Maine by the Piscataqua and Newichawannock rivers. The surface is rough and uneven, and the land generally stubborn; though proper attention, and the application of modern improvements in agriculture, render it equal in productive capacity to most of that in other counties. This county possesses a valuable water power, which is well improved at every available point. The Piscataqua, the Newichawannock, the Cochecho, and the Lamprey are the principal rivers,—the Piscataqua being navigable for sloops to South Berwick, and the Cochecho to Dover. The Cochecho Railroad, from Dover to Alton Bay; the Great Falls and Conway Railroad, finished only twenty miles, to Union village in Wakefield; and the Boston and Maine Railroad, traverse a considerable portion of the county.

Strafford belongs to the first judicial district of the supreme court, a law term of which is held annually at Dover. The trial terms of this

court are held at the same place on the third Tuesday of March and the fourth Tuesday of October; and the terms of the court of common pleas on the third Tuesday of January and the third Tuesday of August, each year. Population, 29,374; valuation, \$11,324,303.

STRATFORD, in the western part of Coös county, lies on the east bank of the Connecticut river, sixteen miles above Lancaster, and was incorporated November 16, 1779. Among the first settlers were Isaac Johnston, James Curtis, James Brown, Josiah Lampkins, and Archippus Blodget. The town extends ten miles on the Connecticut river, and has a fertile interval, varying in width from a quarter of a mile to a mile, which is bordered in several places by a narrow plain. The east and north divisions of the town are very mountainous. The interval along the river is the only land fit for cultivation, and therefore the other portions are but sparsely settled. In the southeast part are two very considerable elevations, called the Stratford Peaks, which are of conical form, and can be seen at a great distance. From either side these twins preserve their symmetrical form, and their summits command views of great extent and beauty. They seem to be disconnected from the great range stretching over the north and east parts of the town, and known as the Bowback mountains. Bog brook, and several smaller streams, fall into the Connecticut at this place; and Nash's stream crosses in a northeast direction, falling into the Ammonoosuc. There is but one pond. The principal articles of trade are lumber, wood, and timber. The Grand Trunk Railway has stations at both villages. The villages are called Stratford Hollow and North Stratford. The town contains two churches, occupied by the Methodists and Baptists; nine school districts; and two post-offices—Stratford and North Stratford: also, ten saw-mills, two grist-mills, one chair factory, one cabinet shop, and two shoe shops. Population, 552; valuation, \$219,760.

STRATHAM, Rockingham county, situated on the east side of the west branch of Piscataqua river, adjoining Exeter on the southwest, is thirty-nine miles from Concord. This town belonged to the Squamscott patent, or Hilton's purchase, and was incorporated March 20, 1716. The first legal town meeting was held April 10, 1716, at which, after the election of town officers, five individuals were appointed "to be a committey to take care to Build a meeting house for the public worshippe of God in said town. And they are in full Power to hiear workemen to carry on the worke and to finish it." The meeting-house was built in 1718, and was after the fashion of the oldest meeting-houses now standing, of which, it is believed, there are but two or

three in the state; the pews being "built with winscot work and all of a kind." In those days, rigorous rules were adopted in the churches, one of which was "that when the cometey have seatid the meeting house every person that is Seatid shall Set in those Seats or pay five shillings Pir day for every day they set out of there Seates in a disorderly manner to advaince themselves higher in the meeting house." An exception was made in the case of "Mr. Andrew Wiggin," who had "Leberty to set in what seat he pleaseth." Mr. Henry Rust was the first minister, ordained in 1718, having served the church thirty-one years. Rev. Joseph Adams served the church from 1745 till 1783, thirty-eight years.

The surface of the town is level. Agriculture is almost the exclusive employment of the people. Stratham is renowned as a fruit producing town, and large quantities are annually sent to market. A very extensive view of the beautiful scenery surrounding the White Mountains can be obtained from Stratham hill. There are four religious societies — one Congregational, one Baptist, and two Free-will Baptist; four school districts; and one post-office. The mills and machinery in operation in the town are valued at \$2,330. The Portsmouth and Concord Railroad passes through Stratham. Population, 843; valuation, \$443,271.

SUCCESS, Coös county, is situated on the boundary line between New Hampshire and Maine, and is a rough township, its surface being almost entirely covered with woods. By the last census returns it has but two inhabitants. Narmarcungawack and Live rivers rise here and pass into the Androscoggin. Benjamin Mackay and others were the proprietors, to whom it was granted February 12, 1773. Valuation, \$11,000.

SULLIVAN, a short distance from the centre of Cheshire county, adjoins Keene, and is forty-two miles from Concord. It was incorporated September 27, 1787, and received its name from Gen. John Sullivan, who was president of New Hampshire at that time, and who presented the town a book in which to keep the records. A small meeting-house was erected in 1791, and a Congregational church was organized on the 17th of October. Rev. William Muzzy was the first minister, having been ordained February 6, 1798, and dismissed May 22, 1827. A new meeting-house was dedicated December 29, 1808. At the raising of the frame, it was voted to have dinners provided for those who raised it, and liquor *ad libitum*, prayers being offered by Mr. Muzzy,—a circumstance which bears its own comments, and the mention of which should induce gratitude to God that even *one* sin of the fathers has been repu-

diated by the children. A Baptist society was formed in 1808. The surface of Sullivan is generally level. Ashuelot river waters the southern part. There are no ponds of any note. Farming is the chief pursuit, and those who follow it have, by their energy and industry, accumulated enough of this world's goods to render them in a measure independent. Sullivan contains one Congregational church, five school districts, and two post-offices (Sullivan and East Sullivan). The mills in town are valued at \$2,500. Population, 468; valuation, \$228,534.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, in the west-southwest part of the state, covers five hundred and seventy square miles. The act establishing this new territorial division was passed July 5, 1827, Cheshire being despoiled of about half its original limits to give Sullivan existence. The county was made up of Acworth, Charlestown, Claremont, Cornish, Croydon, Grantham, Goshen, Lempster, Langdon, Newport, Plainfield, Springfield, Unity, Washington, and Wendell (now Sunapee), and still remains as then organized. Newport has always been the shire. The land in this county is elevated, but the surface is not generally uneven. Here and there mountain ridges and peaks raise their heads,—the most noticeable of which are Croydon mountain and the Sunapee mountains. For the prosecution of agriculture the soil possesses many advantages; that along the valleys of the numerous streams being particularly fertile. The Connecticut river forms the western boundary, and the Ashuelot and other smaller streams run through in different directions, furnishing a water power of large capacity. The county is diversified with numerous ponds, and Sunapee lake lies on the eastern border. The general appearance of the region is picturesque, and there are many points possessing scenic beauty. The Connecticut river is navigable for boats, and the county is traversed by the Sullivan Railroad, the Concord and Claremont Railroad being projected to connect with the Sullivan.

The county belongs to the third judicial district of the supreme court, a law term of which is held at Newport on the third Tuesday of December. The trial terms of this court are held in the same town on the fourth Tuesday of January and the first Tuesday of September; and the terms of the court of common pleas on the same days of each year. Population, 19,375; valuation, \$7,867,350.

SUNAPEE, Sullivan county, is bounded to a large extent on the east by Sunapee lake, a beautiful sheet of water nine miles in length, and averaging two and a half in width. The town was granted November 7, 1768, to John Sprague and others, under the name of Saville, and

was settled, in 1772, by persons from Rhode Island. It was incorporated April 4, 1781, under the name of Wendell, which it received in honor of John Wendell, one of the principal proprietors; and the change to the present name was made July 12, 1850. The Baptists organized the first church. A small society of Congregationalists was incorporated June 24, 1819. Sunapee has an uneven surface, and is in some parts rocky and mountainous. Sugar river has its source in Sunapee lake, passing centrally through this town into Newport, and from thence into Claremont, where it forms a junction with the Connecticut. This river furnishes several mill privileges. There are three small ponds, covering an area of about three hundred acres.

Sunapee is much resorted to in the summer by persons from the crowded cities for pleasure and recreation. The beautiful Sunapee lake, which abounds in fish, and the highly romantic scenery, render this spot peculiarly adapted for those purposes. It is easy of access from Concord, the distance by railroad from the capital being thirty-five miles. There are two villages: the largest, in the centre of the town, is called the Harbor, and the other, at the extreme northeast, is called George's Mills. The town contains three church edifices—Universalist, Methodist, and a Union house; eight school districts; and two post-offices—Sunapee and George's Mills: also, one threshing-machine manufactory, one large tannery, one establishment for making shoe-pegs, and one for clothes-pins; four saw-mills, two grist-mills, one carriage factory, four stores, and two hotels. Population, 787; valuation, \$228,534.

SURRY, towards the western part of Cheshire county, fifty-two miles from Concord, is a small township, and was incorporated March 9, 1769, having been made up from portions of Gilsum and Westmoreland. Its name was derived from Surry, England. Peter Hayward commenced clearing a farm in the summer of 1763, and took up his residence here in 1764. Whilst clearing his farm he resided at the fort in Keene, and was wont to go to his labor in the morning and return to the fort in the evening, his only protection from the savages, then lurking near, being his dog and his gun. The first church organized was a Congregational, June 12, 1769. Hon. Lemuel Holmes, a judge of the court of common pleas and a councillor in 1793, was a resident of Surry. Ashuelot river supplies water to the town. Extending the whole length of Surry, on the banks of this river, is a rich tract of meadow land. A precipitous and high eminence, having a pond of three acres on its summit, lies on the east side of Ashuelot river, which, from its situation and great height above the river, may be considered a natural curiosity. There are two church edifices, free

to all denominations; four school districts, and one post-office: also, one grist-mill, two saw-mills, one store, and two hotels. Population, 556; valuation, \$187,844.

SUTTON, in the western part of Merrimack county, twenty-five miles from Concord, was granted, in 1749, by the Masonian proprietors, to inhabitants of Haverhill, Newbury, and Bradford, Mass., and Kingston, N. H. It was called Perrystown, in honor of Obadiah Perry, one of its original and principal proprietors. David Peaslee commenced the settlement in 1767, and several others soon followed. When the first inhabitants arrived, there were several acres of land in the vicinity of Kezar's pond, which gave evidence of having been cleared of the original growth of trees; and here were found a number of Indian hearths, laid with stone, ingeniously and skilfully contrived. There are other indications that the Indians had a settlement here,—such as a burial ground, gun barrels, arrows, stone pestles, and mortars. To what tribe these Indians belonged, it is impossible, at this late day, to determine. The moose, the deer, the beaver, the otter, the muskrat, the bear, and the wolf were commonly seen when the town was first settled; and the two former frequently approached the humble cottages of the earlier inhabitants.

The surface is uneven, being comprised of a succession of hills and dales, while in several localities it is rough and mountainous. There are many fine farms to be seen, in a good state of cultivation. Kearsarge mountain extends more than half the length of Sutton on its east side. From its summit, which is annually visited by hundreds, an extensive view of the surrounding country can be had. King's hill, another lofty eminence, is situated in the western part. Clay, good building stone, and plumbago are found in considerable quantities. Branches of Warner and Blackwater rivers run through this town. The principal pond is Kezar's, lying towards the north part of Sutton. The inhabitants are for the most part engaged in the cultivation of the soil; they are industrious, and, though there are no "millionnaires" among them, they are generally happy and independent. Large quantities of lumber are annually manufactured. There are three villages—South, North, and Mill; three church edifices—Baptist, Free-will Baptist, and Universalist; fourteen school districts; and two post-offices—Sutton and North Sutton. Population, 1,387; valuation, \$442,689.

SWANZEY, towards the southern division of Cheshire county, is sixty miles from Concord, and was first granted, by Massachusetts, in 1733,

to sixty-four proprietors, who held their first meeting in Concord, Mass., June 27, 1734. The plantation was called Lower Ashuelot. On the settlement of the boundaries between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, Lower Ashuelot was granted by the former state, July 2, 1753, under its present name, to sixty-two proprietors. The first settlers came principally from Massachusetts, and were a good class of people. The Indians annoyed the inhabitants very severely; and, being left unprotected by Massachusetts, whose jurisdiction they then acknowledged, they were forced to abandon the settlement in 1747, burying in the ground many articles of furniture.¹ During the absence of the settlers, all the buildings save one were destroyed. Three years afterwards, the former inhabitants returned. The first church was Congregational, organized November 4, 1741. Rev. Timothy Harrington was ordained the same day; but, his house being burned by the Indians, March 26, 1745, the records of the society were lost. Mr. Harrington was dismissed on application; but when is not known. He resigned his right to the lot of land of the first minister, and made the church a present of a silver cup, which cost \$15.35. In October, 1753, Keene and Swanzey united in the support of the gospel, which union continued about seven years. Rev. Ezra Carpenter was the first minister of this union society, and remained with Swanzey after the dissolution. Five ministers have since served in the capacity of pastor.

About one third of the surface of Swanzey is level, and comprises equal quantities of plain and interval. The Ashuelot and South Branch rivers are the only streams of note, both having good mill sites. Great pond and Lock's pond, each about a mile long and 270 rods wide, lie in West Swanzey. An abundance of fine trout are found in Hyponeco brook. There are four villages—Swanzey, on the Ashuelot river, in the west part of the town; Westport, on the line of Winchester, two miles below West Swanzey; Swanzey Factory village, in the north part of the town, about two miles from the court-house in Keene; and Unionville, in the southeast part. There are three church edifices, Congregational, Baptist, and Universalist; one academy, called Mount Cæsar Academy; thirteen school districts, all furnished with good school-houses; and three post-offices—Swanzey, West Swanzey, and Westport: also, a steam-mill at the Centre, for grinding grain, and for the manufacture of pails, chair stuff, clothes-pins, and other wooden ware; at West Swanzey, one steam wooden ware factory, one door, sash, and blind factory, two saw-mills, and a grist-mill; at Westport,

¹ A Bible is now in the possession of one of the inhabitants, which is said to have been buried under a brass kettle.

one grist and saw-mill; at Swansey Factory village, one wooden ware factory, one saw-mill, one door, sash, and blind factory; and, at Unionville, two saw-mills and two establishments for making wooden ware. The Ashuelot Railroad, a branch of the Connecticut River Railroad, passes through the town. Population, 2,106; valuation, \$635,331.

TAMWORTH, lying in the central part of Carroll county, sixty miles from Concord, was granted to John Webster, Jonathan Moulton, and others, October 14, 1766; and its settlement was begun, in 1771, by Richard Jackman, Jonathan Choate, David Philbrick, and William Eastman. The early inhabitants endured hardships of no common order, and were often obliged to go to Gilmanton and Canterbury, a distance of thirty or forty miles, to procure corn and grain, which was brought from thence on their backs or on hand-sleds. Rev. Joshua Nickerson, from Cape Cod, preached here occasionally until 1778. There were very strong prejudices among the people against "college-learned men," and one woman declared that she "would as lief see the devil" as one of them. These prejudices were, however, dispelled under the warm-hearted addresses of Rev. Samuel Hidden, a young man fresh from college, who commenced preaching January 14, 1792. Mr. Hidden's ordination and the organization of a church were appointed to be on the 12th of September following, which, after much wrangling between the council and the people (who were made up of Congregationalists, Baptists, and Free-will Baptists), came off according to the programme, a church of nineteen members being formed. A graphic picture of the ordination has been given by a member of the council.¹

¹ "Mr. Hidden was ordained on a large rock (twenty feet by thirty, and fifteen feet high), on which fifty men might stand. His foundation must be secure and solid; for this rock will stand till Gabriel shall divide it by the power of God. Early in the morning the people assembled around this rock, men, women, boys, and girls, together with dogs and other domestic animals. It is an entire forest about this place. The scenery is wild. On the north is a high hill; and north of this is a mountain, called Chocorua, which touches heaven. On the south, and in all directions, are mountains, steep and rugged. I had expected to hear the howling of the wolf and the screeching of the owl; but, instead of these, were heard the melting notes of the robin, the chirping of the sparrow and other birds, that made the forest seem like Paradise. The men looked happy, rugged, and fearless. Their trowsers came down to about half-way between the knee and ankle; the coats were mostly short, and of nameless shapes; many wore slouched hats, and many were shoeless. The women looked ruddy, and as though they loved their husbands. Their clothing was all of domestic manufacture; every woman had a checked linen apron, and carried a clean linen handkerchief. Their bonnets! well, I cannot describe them; I leave them to your imagination. But think of the grandeur of the scene! — a great rock the pulpit, — the whole town the floor of the house, — and the

Mr. Hidden served this people until his death in 1837, the forty-sixth year of his ministry, during which period the church was much prospered, there being an average yearly increase of eleven members. In the year 1800 there was a great religious reformation here, extending its influence to several adjoining towns. The professed conversion of about three hundred persons in a town then containing but 757 inhabitants ought certainly to be set down as an era in its history. But, alas for the degeneracy of man! it is said that but about one third of the present population attend religious worship.

The surface of Tamworth consists of ridges and valleys. Burton mountain on the north, and Ossipee mountain on the south, lie partly in this town. On the north, the mountains have a romantic view. Bearcamp river passes through the town in an easterly direction. Swift river runs through the centre, and Conway river intersects the south line. These rivers, and other smaller streams, furnish a plentiful supply of water, as well as some excellent mill privileges. Lead ore and argentiferous galena have been found here. Lumber, neat stock, and produce are the principal articles of trade. There are three villages — Tamworth, South Tamworth, and Tamworth Iron Works, with a post-office at each; three church edifices — Congregational, Free-will Baptist, and Methodist; and nineteen school districts: also, eight saw-mills, fourteen shingle mills, three machine-shops, and one shoe-peg factory. Population, 1,766; valuation, \$285,688.

TEMPLE, in the southwestern part of Hillsborough county, forty miles from Concord, is the easterly part of what was formerly known as Peterborough Slip, and was incorporated August 26, 1768. The first church organized was a Congregational, October 2, 1771. Rev. Samuel Webster was settled over the church the same day, and continued till his death, six years. He was chaplain in the northern army in 1777, and returned here on account of sickness, dying November 14, 1777. Rev. Noah Miles, the second minister, served the church from 1782 till his death, November 20, 1831, a period of fifty years. The Hon. Francis Blood and Gen. James Miller, the latter distinguished in the war of 1812, resided in Temple. The surface is uneven and rocky to a great extent, though the quality of the soil is such that it can be advantageously improved. The situation of the town is very elevated, and extensive and

canopy of heaven the roof, — and the tall sturdy trees the walls! Who could help feeling devotional? This is the place nature has formed for pure worship. Long shall this stand, like the rock on which our fathers landed." — *Lawrence's Congregational Churches*, p. 592.

beautiful views can be obtained from the east and south. The Temple mountains lie along the western and northwestern borders, and many small streams originate in them. Farmer and Moore, thirty-five years ago, said: "From the highest point of elevation, twenty meeting-houses may be seen when the atmosphere is clear." Temple has one village, in the centre of the town; two church edifices—Congregational and Universalist; six school districts, with a school in each; and one post-office: also, two saw-mills, one grist-mill, and one tannery. Population, 579; valuation, \$263,934.

THORNTON, in the eastern part of Grafton county, fifty-eight miles from Concord, was granted to Matthew, James, and Andrew Thornton, and others, July 6, 1763, and its settlement was commenced, in 1770, by Benjamin Hoit, whose son Benjamin was the first child claiming nativity in the town. Thornton was endowed with corporate privileges, November 8, 1781. A tract of land, known as Waterville Gore, was annexed to this town, June 23, 1842. A Congregational church of twelve members was organized April 11, 1780, and Rev. Experience Estabrook, who had preached here as early as 1778 or 1779, was ordained as pastor, August 23, 1780. There was no church edifice during his ministry of six years, he having preached in a log school-house in the winter, and in barns during the summer. Mr. Noah Worcester was pastor of the church from October, 1787, to 1809 or 1810. He had come into town about 1781, and purchased a tract of land, on which he worked a part of the time, and a part of the time at his trade (shoe making), another portion being spent in study. In 1789, a meeting-house was built, the building materials being paid for in "wheat, rye, corn, and flax." At the dedication of the meeting-house, the following expenses were incurred: "Amount for victualling fifty-four persons, \$9; for brandy and West India rum, \$5; for sugar, \$1. Total, \$15." The surface is uneven, but the soil is suitable for grain. There are quite a number of eminences, but none of any remarkable height. Along the Pemigewasset river, which intersects Thornton from north to south, there is some very productive interval. Mad river, and several small brooks, furnish water. There is a cascade on Mill brook, the water of which falls seven feet in two rods, and then leaps over a perpendicular rock forty-two feet. Maple sugar is manufactured in considerable quantities. There are three church edifices—Congregational, Free-will Baptist, and Methodist; twelve school districts; and two post-offices—Thornton and West Thornton: also, two saw-mills and two shingle mills. Population, 1,011; valuation, \$253,717.

TROY, in the southeastern part of Cheshire county, fifty-four miles from Concord, was formerly the southerly part of Marlborough, the north part of Fitzwilliam, and the southerly parts of Swansey and Richmond, having been incorporated June 23, 1815. A house of worship was erected in 1814. The people at that time were much given to intemperance and immorality, but have, of late years, visibly improved through religious influences. A Congregational church was organized September 14, 1815, to which about one fourth of the population belong. The first minister was Rev. Ezekiel Rich, who continued from 1815 to 1818, since which the people have enjoyed only stated supplies and short pastorates for the greater portion of the time.

Troy is small in territory, and the surface and soil are various. A branch of the Ashuelot river enters the town, but the streams are generally small, and hence the water power is not very extensive. There are three church edifices — Congregational, Baptist, and Universalist; six school districts, with six schools; and one post-office: also, two woollen manufactories, three pail factories, two rake factories, one iron-mop factory, one large tannery, seven saw-mills, one peg factory, and shops for the manufacture of clothes-pins, pail-handles, and washboards. The Cheshire Railroad has a station in Troy. Population, 759; valuation, \$287,321.

TUFTONBOROUGH, in the southern part of Carroll county, forty-five miles from Concord, was granted to John Tufton Mason, from whom it derived its name, and was settled about 1780. The act of incorporation was passed December 17, 1795. Benjamin Bean, Phineas Graves, and Joseph Peavey were among the earliest inhabitants. The surface of Tuftonborough is even in some parts, while in others it is very broken. The town is situated on the shore of Winnepesaukee lake (several arms of which enter Tuftonborough some distance), a view of which from the eminences is exceedingly picturesque, and scarcely surpassed by any other scenery in this locality. There are a number of ponds and several small streams which flow into the lake. The raising of neat-cattle and sheep engages the principal part of the attention of the inhabitants, who are an industrious and thrifty people. There are Free-will Baptist, Christian, and Methodist societies; eleven school districts, and three post-offices — Tuftonborough, Melvin Village, and Mackerel Corner: also, two saw-mills, one sash, blind, and door factory, one carriage factory, and two grist-mills. Population, 1,305; valuation, \$374,713.

UNITY, in the western part of Sullivan county, fifty miles from Con-

cord, was granted July 13, 1764, Theodore Atkinson, Meshech Weare, and forty-five others, being the proprietors. Its name originated by reason of the happy termination of a controversy, which had been carried on for a length of time between certain persons in Kingston and Hampstead who claimed the same tract of land under two different grants. The settlement of the town was begun in 1769. John Ladd, Moses Thurston, Charles Huntoon, and Joseph Perkins were the earliest inhabitants. No minister of the gospel has ever been settled here, and the land reserved for such minister has been devoted to the support of schools.

Unity has an uneven and rocky surface, but the soil is strong. The raising of stock receives considerable attention, the town being justly celebrated for its excellent breeds of cattle and sheep. Perry's mountain, in the western part, is the largest elevation, and lies partly in Charlestown; Glidden's peak lies a little west of the centre. The principal ponds are Cold, Gilnan's, and Marshall's: the first is the head of Cold river; from the second flows a branch of Sugar river; and the latter is the source of Little Sugar river, which runs in a westerly direction through Unity, and thence through the north part of Charlestown, emptying into the Connecticut. Unity abounds in minerals of various descriptions. Granular quartz, used in the manufacture of sand-paper, is found; and in the eastern part of the town is a strong chalybeate spring, celebrated for its curative powers. From the soil around this spring, copperas has been made, by leaching and evaporation. A considerable vein of copper and iron pyrites has been discovered, which promises to be very valuable when worked; and small deposits of bog iron ore occur here and there. A mineral, never before discovered, was found here by Dr. Jackson, to which he has given the name of chlorophyllite. Crystals of magnetic iron ore, garnets, radiated actinolite, iolite (a fine, delicate, blue-colored stone, highly prized by jewellers), and titanium (much used in the arts of porcelain painting and in the manufacture of mineral teeth), are found here, some of them in large quantities.

Unity has one village, situated at the centre; three church edifices—Methodist, Baptist, and Quaker; eleven school districts, with the same number of schools; and two post-offices—Unity and East Unity: also, one lath and shingle machine, four saw-mills, one grist-mill, one grocery store, and one hotel. Population, 961; valuation, \$333,404.

WAKEFIELD, in the eastern part of Carroll county, adjoining Newfield, Me., is fifty miles from Concord, and was formerly called East Town, having been incorporated August 30, 1774. Robert Macklin, a native of Scotland, died here in 1787, having reached the advanced age of 115

years. He frequently walked from Portsmouth to Boston in one day, returning the next. The last time he performed this journey was at the age of eighty years. The Congregational church, formed September 17, 1785, was the first in town, Rev. Asa Piper being ordained the same day, and served till May 17, 1833.

The surface of Wakefield is diversified with hills, rocks, and ponds, and is considerably broken. The soil is stubborn; but when subdued and brought under cultivation is very productive. The largest collection of water is called East pond, but should be designated by its Indian name, Newichawannock. It is a beautiful sheet of water, three miles in length and one mile in width, and is worthy to be called Lake Newichawannock. Lovewell's pond received its name from the famous Captain Lovewell, who here surprised and killed ten Pequawket Indians. Balch pond, the largest portion of which is in Wakefield, extends into Acton, Me. Pine River pond, in the north part, is the source of a small river of that name, which runs in a northerly direction and empties into a pond in Ossipee. A rivulet takes its rise in Newichawannock pond, and, until it reaches the Piscataqua, sometimes receives the name of Salmon Falls river, but ought properly to be called by the same name as the pond from which it originates. There are three villages — Wakefield, Union, and Pine River; four church edifices — Congregational, Free-will Baptist, Congregational and Methodist, and Free-will Baptist and Methodist; an incorporated academy having no funds, and in operation but a part of the time; ten school districts; and four post-offices — Wakefield, Union Village, North Wakefield, and East Wakefield: also, five saw-mills, five grist-mills, and ten shingle, clapboard, and planing mills. A large amount of lumber is manufactured and exported by railroad, and the shoe business is pretty extensively carried on. Population, 1,405; valuation, \$345,825.

WALPOLE, in the western part of Cheshire county, on Connecticut river,— which divides the town from Westminster, Vt.,— is sixty miles from Concord, and was granted by New Hampshire to Colonel Benjamin Bellows and sixty-one others, February 16, 1752, having been known as Great Falls.¹ Its settlement was commenced, in 1749, by John Kilburn and family, who were followed, two years afterwards, by Colonel Bellows. The Canadians and Indians, ever on the alert for conquest among the English settlements, did not allow Walpole to remain undisturbed. In the spring of 1755, an Indian, called Philip, who understood the English language, stopped at the house of Mr. Kilburn,

¹ For a previous grant, in 1735, by the government of Massachusetts, see article on Baldwin, Me., ante, p. 43.

ostensibly to obtain supplies to last him through a hunting excursion which he pretended to be on, but in reality to learn the strength of the settlement,—having visited all the towns on the Connecticut with the same plausible errand. Shortly after this, the settlers learned, through Governor Shirley, that it was the design of four or five hundred Indians, who were assembled in Canada, to destroy all the whites on the Connecticut. This intelligence was not encouraging; but these hardy pioneers immediately prepared for defence by fortifying their houses. About half a mile from Kilburn's house was a fort, garrisoned by thirty men, under command of Colonel Bellows; but this was but a slight protection against the anticipated force.

The Indians made their appearance on the 17th of August, 1755, and were seen by Kilburn and his men, who hastened home, and commenced preparations to defend their property, or die in the attempt. In the house were Kilburn and his son John (eighteen years of age), a man named Peak and his son, Mrs. Kilburn, and her daughter Hitty. They had not been in the house long, before the Indians came forth from their hiding-place, east of Kilburn's house, 197 in number, while a like number remained concealed near the mouth of Cold river. It was decided by the Indians to surprise Colonel Bellows—who, with his men, was at work at his mill—before commencing operations on the house of Kilburn; and, accordingly, they laid in ambush, awaiting his return. The colonel and his party, about thirty in all, were returning to the fort, each with a bag of meal on his back, unconscious of danger till the dogs began to give tokens of the presence of an enemy, when Bellows prepared to act on the defensive. He gave directions that each man should relieve himself of his burden, and, after crawling carefully up the hill, spring upon his feet, give a single yell, and immediately prostrate himself in the fern. This stratagem had the desired effect; the savages came forth from their ambush as soon as they heard the yell, and were received with a well-directed fire, which caused them to rush into the bushes without the discharge of a shot. Bellows did not pursue them, their numbers being too great; but made for the fort.

The Indians, after this, proceeded to Kilburn's house; and Philip, concealing himself behind a tree, summoned the inmates to surrender, saying that they should have "good quarter." "Quarter!" thundered out Kilburn; "you black rascals, begone, or we'll quarter *you*!" The attack was soon commenced; Kilburn, however, getting the first fire, which, it is thought, was fatal to Philip, a man much resembling him having been seen to fall. The savages then rushed forward in a fit of desperation, pouring not less than four hundred bullets into the roof and sides of the house at the first fire. The cattle were butchered, the hay

and grain destroyed, and an incessant fire was kept up at the ill-fated house. Kilburn and the inmates, however, did not remain idle; every thing was done which could facilitate matters and aid in the defence; and, so constant was the firing that the guns were kept hot, while each shot told with deadly effect upon the enemy, who, to escape them, took shelter behind the trees and stumps. The women were as active in the cause as the men, employing themselves in loading the muskets; and when their supply of lead gave out, they suspended blankets in the roof of the house to catch the bullets of the enemy, which were recast and returned to their original owners, with *interest*. The Indians made several attempts to force the doors, but the shots from within compelled them to desist. About sunset, seeing their efforts unavailing, they gradually slackened operations; and when the sun disappeared below the horizon, the savages evacuated the town, returning again to Canada. Thus was thwarted an expedition, which, had it not been for the obstinate resistance met from Kilburn, it is reasonable to infer, would have been fraught with evil consequences to the other settlements. Captain Kilburn lived to see his fourth generation on the stage, the town populous and flourishing, and died April 8, 1789, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. A meeting-house was erected in 1787.

The surface of Walpole is diversified with hills and vales, presenting a beautiful appearance; the intervals are superior for tillage, and the uplands are second to none in the state. Fall mountain, some seven or eight hundred feet above the river, is the highest elevation. Through the north part runs Cold river, which unites with the Connecticut. A bridge crosses the Connecticut, near the village of Bellows Falls, Vt., known as Tucker's bridge, from which a view of considerable grandeur is obtained. Here also are the celebrated Abenaqui Springs, the waters of which are possessed of remarkable medicinal qualities. There are two villages—Walpole and Drewsville, the former of which is situated at the foot of Fall mountain, on an extensive plain, the main street running north and south, having houses, stores, and shops on either side. The streets are generally wide, shaded with elm and maple trees; and many of the residences are elegant and costly. There is a plat of ground laid out as a common, which is handsomely decorated with trees. Drewsville is a pleasant village, situated on Cold river. There are six church edifices—Congregational, Episcopalian, Methodist, Christian, Unitarian, and Universalist; fourteen school districts, the schools in which are on the graded system, consisting of primary, grammar, and high schools; and two post-offices—Walpole and Drewsville: also, three grist-mills, three saw-mills, two boot and shoe manufactories, one carriage manufactory, one harness-maker's shop,

one small woollen manufactory, one shingle, lath, and clapboard mill, one manufactory of boxes for pills and other articles, one shirt manufactory, various mechanic shops and stores, and one hotel—known as the Walpole House. About three miles and three quarters from Bellows Falls is a cemetery, in a secluded spot, far from the haunts of business, to which appertain many of the beauties of nature. In this cemetery a marble monument, in memory of Colonel Benjamin Bellows, has been erected by his numerous descendants. The Cheshire Railroad connects with Walpole. Population, 2,034; valuation, \$1,191,344.

WARNER, in the western part of Merrimack county, fifteen miles northwest of Concord, contains 29,620 acres, including Kearsage Gore, which was annexed in 1818. Warner was first granted by the government of Massachusetts Bay, in 1735, to sundry petitioners in Amesbury and Salisbury, Mass. Several efforts were made at settlement by these proprietors, who erected, in 1749, four houses, as also a saw-mill; but, the French war commencing at this time, no further proceedings were taken in the matter, and the improvements thus far commenced were destroyed by the Indians. For thirteen years nothing of consequence was accomplished; and, in 1763, the axe-man's blows again broke the silence in this then howling wilderness. In 1741, the divisional lines between Massachusetts and New Hampshire were settled, and soon after, this town was granted, by the Masonian proprietors, to sixty-three inhabitants of Rye, by the name of Jennistown. This led to considerable trouble between the two sets of proprietors, which was eventually settled by the payment of £140 to the Rye proprietors. Surveys were made many times, the last time in 1770; but their number did not, as one might think, lead to symmetry or compactness in the plans, as the lots are very irregularly laid out.

The first settlement was in 1762, by Daniel Annis, and his sons-in-law Reuben Kimball and Daniel Floyd. Isaac Waldron and his two sons, and Pasky Pressy, moved into town with their families the year after. They were followed rapidly by others, and in 1773 there were thirty-three families here, beside those already mentioned. The customs and manners of the first settlers were very simple and plain. Being circumscribed in their social circles, and very limited in numbers, each seemed to take an interest in, and seek, his neighbor's welfare with fraternal affection. The town was incorporated September 3, 1774, changing its name from New Amesbury, which it then bore, to Warren. The inhabitants formed a Congregational society two years before the incorporation of the town — on the 5th of February, 1772. Rev. Wil-

liam Kelly, ordained the same day, served the church till 1801, when he was compelled to ask for a dismission, on account of insufficiency of salary. A new church was erected by this society, October 20, 1819, which cost \$2,400. When the war of the Revolution commenced, Warner was not behind her neighbors in preparing for the contest. The number of the inhabitants was small, and the people poor; but they promptly furnished their quota of men for the field, some of whom were as effective and brave as any that could be found in the service. During the last war with Great Britain, thirteen men from Warner served in the army, and participated in several of the skirmishes with the enemy. Not one of the inhabitants, however, was ever wounded or lost in battle. On the 9th of September, 1821, this town was visited with a most violent and destructive hurricane, by which four lives were lost, a number seriously injured, and considerable property destroyed.

The surface of Warner is broken, but the soil is excellent. Abundance of water is supplied by Warner river and its tributaries, which divides the town into two equal parts, furnishing several valuable mill privileges. There are four ponds—Thom, Pleasant, Bear, and Bagley's. Pleasant pond has no visible inlet or outlet; but it is probably supplied through subterranean passages, which raise the water, at times, without any apparent cause, sufficiently high to overflow its banks. Warner has a full share of mountains and high bluffs. Kearsarge mountain, on the north, rears its majestic head from the bosom of a dense forest of evergreens. Warner is strictly a farming town. There are four villages—Davisville, Lower Village, Centre Village, and Waterloo; four church edifices—Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist; twenty-four school districts; the Warner Bank, with a capital of \$50,000; and one post-office: also, four grist-mills, twelve saw-mills, one cabinet manufactory, and one bottle manufactory. The Concord and Claremont Railroad runs through Warner. Population, 2,038; valuation, \$638,561.

WARREN, near the centre of Grafton county, is sixty-five miles from Concord, and was incorporated July 14, 1763. The settlement was commenced, about 1765, by Joseph Patch. The surface is mountainous in the southeast part, and the other portions are not very even, though the soil, which is strong and deep, is easily cultivated, and suited to mowing and pasturage. Carr mountain lies on the southerly line of the town. Baker's river has a southerly course nearly through the centre of Warren. About four miles from Warren village is a lead-mine, which is now worked by a company. The vein thus far discovered is about eight hundred feet in length, and averages about seven feet in

width. Two shafts have been sunk, one forty-eight, the other sixty-five, feet in depth. The purest yield of lead yet taken is eighty-six per centum. Besides lead, copper is found in considerable quantities, and an encouraging yield of silver. The proportion of silver thus far obtained is fifty-five ounces to each ton of lead. Three buildings have been erected on the premises, in one of which is an engine of thirty horse power, for crushing and separating. Warren has one church edifice — Methodist; ten school districts, and one post-office: also, seven saw-mills, one grist-mill, four shingle and lath mills, one tannery, two harness-makers, two carriage-makers, and two sash, blind, and door makers. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad passes through the town. Population, 872; valuation, \$294,547.

WASHINGTON, in the southeast corner of Sullivan county, thirty-five miles from Concord, was granted, by the Masonian proprietors, to Reuben Kidder of New Ipswich, by whom its settlement was commenced in 1768. It was originally called Monadnock No. 8; afterwards, from the date of its settlement, Camden, which name it retained till December 13, 1776, when the act of incorporation was passed, and the present name given to it. The settlers were encouraged to immigrate by the offer to each of 150 acres of land. A grist-mill and a saw-mill were erected the year after the settlement. Most of the early inhabitants came from Massachusetts, and were men of industrious habits, and were accustomed to toil and hardships that would be deemed intolerable by the present generation. Great self-denial and strict economy were practised by them. The Congregational church was organized on the 9th of May, 1789. The first meeting-house was completed the same year. Rev. George Leslie was the first minister, having been installed in 1780. He was born in Ireland, but was brought here when very young. To give an idea as to the difficulty in travelling at this time, it may be mentioned, that it took Mr. Leslie nine days to come from Ipswich, Mass., to Washington. During the first years of his pastorate, he and his family with the other inhabitants suffered much from cold, and sometimes for the want of the necessities of life. Mr. Leslie remained in the ministry here till his death, in 1800. Changes in the pulpit have been very frequent since his removal.

Washington is hilly, but not mountainous; and the soil is deep and moist. There is much meadow land and good pasturage. Abundance of clay is found, and peat exists in large quantities in the swamps and low grounds. In the north part is Lovewell's mountain, so named from Captain John Lovewell. There are no less than twenty-one ponds in Washington, in most of which fish are plenty. Springs

and rivulets are also numerous, some of which furnish good water power. The raising of cattle and sheep for market forms an interesting item in the industrial interests of Washington. The town has one pleasant village; four meeting-houses—Congregational, Baptist, Universalist, and Christian; an academy, called the Tubbs Union Academy, a prosperous institution, with a fund of \$1,500; eleven school districts, with the same number of schools; and two post-offices—Washington and East Washington: also, one establishment for making card-boards, one for wash-boards, three for bobbins, and one for ox-yokes; one woollen factory, several stores, and one hotel. Population, 1,053; valuation, \$397,037.

WATERVILLE, in the eastern part of Grafton county, in the White Mountain district, sixty miles from Concord, was originally known as the Gillis and Foss Grant, having been granted June 29, 1819, to Josiah Gillis, Moses Foss, Jr., and others. The settlement was commenced, about 1820, by Foss. The name Waterville was given to it, on its incorporation, July 1, 1829. Mountains and rocks obstruct the view in almost every direction, and give a wild and inhospitable aspect to the town, while the land is covered with an almost unbroken forest. The lovers of the grand and sublime here have an opportunity to enjoy rich scenery. Mad and Swift rivers water the town, and swarm with trout. There are two ponds, one school district, and twelve legal voters. Population, 42; valuation, \$24,524.

WEARE, on the northern line of Hillsborough county, fourteen miles from Concord, was granted, September 20, 1749, to Ichabod Robie, by the Masonian proprietors, and was called Halestown. Emigrants from Massachusetts, and the easterly part of New Hampshire, began the settlement. The charter conferring corporate privileges was passed September 21, 1764; the name being given to it in honor of Meshech Weare, the first president of New Hampshire. The first church formed was of the Baptist denomination, January 26, 1783. Rev. Amos Wood was the first minister, having been ordained November 19, 1788.

Weare is six miles square, and has a broken, but not mountainous, surface. There are a few swamps and some good meadow land. Scarcely a portion of the town remains unimproved. There are three incon siderable eminences, called Mount William, Rattlesnake hill, and Mount Misery. The north branch of the Piscataquog river waters Weare on the western boundary, and has a circuitous course through the north and east sections, passing out on the southern side of the town. There are three considerable ponds, known as Mount William,

Ferrins, and Duck; and five villages, the Centre, Clinton Grove, North Weare, East Weare, and Oil Mill. There are seven church edifices—two Friends, three Free-will Baptist, one Baptist, and one Universalist; one academy; twenty-one school districts, with the same number of schools; and five post-offices—Weare, East Weare, North Weare, South Weare, and Oil Mill: also, one cotton mill, one woollen mill, one blind and sash factory, twelve saw-mills, three grist-mills, two machine-shops, and three wheelwright shops. Quite an extensive business is carried on in the manufacture of shoes. Population, 2,435; valuation, \$786,457.

WENTWORTH, lying in the central part of Grafton county, fifty-six miles from Concord, was granted November 1, 1766, to sixty proprietors, among whom was John Page. Most of these resided in Kingston, East Kingston, Danville, South Hampton, Seabrook, and Salisbury, Mass. It received its name from Benning Wentworth, governor of the province of New Hampshire when under British rule, and was incorporated and settled the same year, a Mr. Smith being the first settler. The first child was born in 1771, and the first framed house erected in 1772. Many of the first settlers came from Massachusetts. There are various religious denominations here, none having the supremacy.

The principal stream is Baker's river, which rises in the mountains in Warren and Benton, and empties into the Pemigewasset at Plymouth. On both sides of this river are fine interval lands, affording excellent scope for agricultural development. This river supplies many good mill privileges, having a fall of twenty feet. Of the country contiguous to this river, a correspondent writes:—"This river, in its ceaseless meanderings; the beautiful meadows on its banks; the uplands, gracefully sloping from the borders of the interval to the mountain sides; the unbroken mountain chain on either side; the great variety of mountain tops, now higher, now lower, now covered with a luxuriant growth of forest trees, now a barren ledge; the well-cultivated farms all along the river bottoms and on the hill and mountain sides, having good, and, in numerous instances, neat and tasteful, dwellings; the fields, now yielding their generous burdens to the scythe and cradle, or promising a rich autumnal harvest, to repay the toils of the husbandman,—all present to the eye of the traveller, up and down the valley of the Baker (a distance of twenty-five miles), a view delightful and exhilarating."

Of these beauties of landscape, Wentworth has a more than ordinary share. A portion of Carr's mountain lies in the east part, and in the western part is a portion of Cuba mountain, the former containing a

fine quality of granite, and the latter large quantities of the best limestone. Iron ore also exists in various localities. The village is built on a tongue of land, formed by the union of Mill river and Baker's brook; and, with its large and rather antique meeting-house, the hotel, the academy, several stores and shops, numerous neat cottages, several large dwellings, and the ornamental and fruit-trees which are seen here and there, presents a very pretty sight, and indicates a good degree of prosperity.

On the 6th of August, 1856, a destructive freshet occurred in this town, which caused damage to the amount of \$20,000. It was very violent in its operations, destroying not only the buildings, but undermining their very foundations from twelve to twenty feet. The origin of the freshet was in two ponds in Orford, one of which emptied into Baker's river in this town, and whose outlets had been dammed so as to raise their waters over an extensive surface to the depth of eight feet. It rained two days, during which water fell to the depth of nine and one twelfth inches, swelling the waters of these ponds so that the dams were swept away, when the waters poured, for three miles, with fury, down a steep, rocky channel, coming, in their destructive course, within half a mile of this village, where they met with an obstruction in a saw-mill, the entire granite foundations of which were swept away, and the mill left almost worthless. Again let free, the waters continued their course, destroying part of the highway from Wentworth to Orford, sweeping away dwelling-houses, mills, their machinery and dams, barns, and sheds,—dashing every thing to pieces, “like crushed egg-shells,” and hurrying them down the channel of the river, made new for quite a distance by the violence of the waters. The river has been widened nearly ninety feet by the force of the current, and a spring of water, which supplied the village, has been entirely swept away, leaving not even a trace of its origin. Nothing now can be seen where, two years since, was the most active part of the village, but a deep excavation, with no trace of the numerous buildings once standing, while the vast amount of earth carried away by the flood was conveyed into the fine interval below, overspreading the surface, and destroying the value of the extensive grounds it covers.¹

¹ It is worthy of remark, that, north of the dam and of the ground on which the road was built, the waters swept away earth about twenty feet deep, and fifty or more feet wide. In the removal of this earth, the granite rock, over the south part of which the stream in its former channel south of the grist-mill was wont to pass down a declivity of thirty feet, was laid entirely bare for nearly seventy feet north, showing indubitable proof that it had been washed by the falling stream for unknown ages before the earth just removed accumulated on it. The rock thus laid bare has a surface as smooth

There are eleven school districts and one post-office: also, the Wentworth Lumber Company, incorporated in 1856, for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of lumber in all its branches; nine saw-mills and three grist-mills. The principal articles of export are lumber, wood, bark, coal, and farm produce. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad passes diagonally through Wentworth, from southeast to northwest. Population, 1,197; valuation, \$374,108.

WESTMORELAND, in the western part of Cheshire county, lies on the Connecticut river, sixty-five miles from Concord, and was granted by Massachusetts, under the name of Number 2. It was subsequently called Great Meadow, which was changed on the incorporation of the town by New Hampshire, February 11, 1752. In 1741, the first settlement was begun by four families. Mrs. Lydia How, the mother of the first child born here, was one of the earliest inhabitants. The Indians visited the settlement several times, but their depredations were not very extensive. In one of their excursions, however, they killed William Phips, and at another time took Nehemiah How prisoner, and carried him to Canada. The first religious society organized was of the Congregational denomination, November 7, 1764. Rev. William Goddard, ordained the same day, and dismissed August 7, 1765, was the first minister. Rev. Allan Pratt was ordained as pastor, October 6, 1790, and served the people until the year 1827, during the latter part of which he was pastor of a church formed from the old society, but which reunited with it immediately after his dismissal.

The surface is varied, and the soil excellent for agricultural pursuits. There are several tracts of rich interval on the Connecticut. Water is supplied by several small streams, which empty into the Connecticut, the largest of which flows from Spafford's lake in Chesterfield, furnishing some superior water privileges. Several mineral substances prevail here. There are three villages — Westmoreland, East Westmoreland, and Westmoreland Hill; four church edifices — two Congregational, one Universalist, and one Union; thirteen school districts; and three post-offices — Westmoreland, East Westmoreland, and Westmoreland Depot: also, several grist-mills and saw-mills, a carding-machine, and one carriage factory. The Cheshire Railroad passes through the northeast corner. Population, 1,678; valuation, \$588,330.

and as white, as full of grooves and hollows, made by the long-continued action of water, as the portion of the same rock over which the waste water of the stream flowed previously to the disaster.

WHITEFIELD, in the southwestern part of Coös county, 120 miles from Concord, was granted to Josiah Moody and others, July 4, 1774, soon after which it was settled by Major Burns and others. It has increased in population very rapidly: in 1810 there were but fifty-one inhabitants, and in 1850 there were 857. A Congregational church was formed here in 1826, consisting of six members. Rev. William Hutchinson labored here in 1830, and continued about five years. There has never been any permanently settled minister. Whitefield has agricultural advantages of a good order, the soil being easy of cultivation. In the north part, a portion of the land is swampy. Pine timber was very abundant on the first settlement of the town, and some of it still remains. John's river passes through Whitefield, and parts of Blake's, Long, Round, and Little River ponds lie here. There are some well-cultivated farms, giving evidence that the people are skilled in agriculture. There are two religious societies — Congregational and Methodist; nine school districts, and one post-office: also, two saw-mills, and one grist-mill. Valuation, \$263,532.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—The whole range of mountains in northern New Hampshire properly comes under this appellation; but it is technically applied to the more lofty eminences situated in the south-easterly part of Coös county, which are some fifteen or twenty miles in length and eight wide at the base of the mountains, the latitude of Mount Washington, the highest summit, being $44^{\circ} 16' 34''$ north, and the longitude $74^{\circ} 20'$ west. The principal mountain region embraces the territory of ungranted lands, which is nearly in the form of one upright oblong rectangle, surmounted by another laid horizontally, the former being some eighteen miles long, and the latter about twenty, and reaching to the boundary of Maine. In addition to this tract, lofty mountains extend over country embracing the towns of Chatham, Conway, Bartlett, Albany, and Waterville, on the east and south; the towns of Bethlehem, Franconia, Lincoln, Benton, and Woodstock, on the west; and Carroll, Randolph, Gorham, and Shelburne, on the north; all of which make an area of about forty miles square. The range again crops out less prominently twenty miles to the northward, from Stratford to the northern boundary of the state. These mountains are the highest east of the Mississippi, and are observed from vessels approaching the coast, in a clear atmosphere, as the first land; but, from their white appearance, are frequently mistaken for clouds. They are visible by land upon the south and east sides for eighty miles, and are said to be seen from the neighborhood of Chamby upon the northwest, and Quebec upon the north. The Indian name, says Belknap, was

Agiocochook. President Alden says they were called by one of the eastern tribes Waumbekketmethna; and still other tribes, it is said, applied the term "Kan Ran Vugarty," the continued likeness of a gull,—all referring to their white appearance.

From a comparison of authorities, it would appear that the first European who paid his respects to the White Mountains in person was "Darby Field, an Irishman, living about Pascataquack," who was one of the earliest members of the church at Exeter. This visit was made in 1642,¹ in the early part of summer. Of the nature of Field's observations, Winthrop has given a graphic account.² His enthusiastic re-

¹ "Belknap has erroneously (N. H. i. 22-24) made Neal, 'in company with Josselyn and Darby Field,' in 1632, the discoverers; and magnified his error by this note:—'Mr. Hubbard, and, after him, Governor Hutchinson, place this discovery of the White Hills in 1642. But, as Neal had positive orders to discover the lakes, and tarried but three years in the country, employing a great part of his time in searching the woods, it is probable that Mr. Hubbard mistook one figure in his date.' Here, as he has often done elsewhere, Hubbard might indeed have mistaken a figure, but he faithfully copied Winthrop, whose work was unknown, except in manuscript, to Dr. Belknap, when the first volume of his history of New Hampshire was published. A greater mistake is, however, chargeable on Belknap, in making Josselyn the companion of Neal, who was gone home four years before Josselyn came over. Nor did Josselyn make the journey, according to his own account, before his second voyage to New England, in 1663. That Neal ever went to the White Mountains is not rendered probable by any authorities cited by Belknap; and, as the circumstance would have been for him a great matter of boasting, we may be confident of the priority of Field, as in the text above. The great lake of Iroquois, which the grandson of Sir F. Gorges writes about as *ascertained* by Neal to be ninety or a hundred miles by land from Pascataquack settlement, was, I am satisfied, the Winnipiseogee. Distances were always magnified in the wilderness; and poor Neal was lost in the woods not far from home, 'when the discovery wanted but one day's journey of being finished.'" — *Winthrop's Hist. New England*, ed. by James Savage, ii. p. 80, note 3.

"The visit of Darby Field to the White Mountains should be placed under this year [1642]. The *season of the year* when this visit was made is determined by the following note among the chronological items in the Rev. Samuel Danforth's Almanac for 1647: '1642, (4) [i. e. June]. The first discovery of the great mountaine (called the Christall Hills) to the N. W. by Darby Field.'" — *Belknap's New Hamp.*, Farmer's ed., i. p. 31, note.

² "Accompanied by two Indians, he went to the top of the white hill. He made his journey in eighteen days. His relation at his return was, that it was about one hundred miles from Saco; that, after forty miles of travel, he did, for the most part, ascend; and, within twelve miles of the top, was neither tree nor grass, but low savins, which they went upon the top of sometimes, but a continual ascent upon rocks, on a ridge between two valleys filled with snow, out of which came two branches of Saco river, which met at the foot of the hill, where was an Indian town of some two hundred people. Some of them accompanied him within eight miles of the top, but durst go no further, telling him that no Indian ever dared to go higher, and that he would die if he went. So they staid there till his return, and his two Indians took courage by his example, and went

port upon his return kindled up the adventurous spirit within Gorges and Vines, two of the magistrates of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who went, later in the same year, up the Saco in canoes to "Pegwagget" (Fryeburg), and thence to the top of Mount Washington, as may be inferred from Winthrop's description.¹ They were gone fifteen days. Henry Josselyn, steward of Mason, was certainly too much occupied to make such a tour, until long after 1632. Whether any race of men inhabited this part of our continent anterior to the copper-skinned children of the forests, is still among the things unknown. Aside from this question, Darby Field may be deemed to have been the first who ever reached the summit of the highest mountain; for the Indians regarded it as the *sanctum sanctorum* of the Storm Spirit. Awed by superstitious fear, the terrific thunders of these lofty crags were to them the voice of God, and the blinding lightnings were the flashes, sometimes of anger, sometimes of omnipotence, which only read to them, "Approach not!" To

"The poor Indian, whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds, and hears him in the wind,"

these sights and sounds had no double meaning. The ascent they deemed not only perilous, but impossible. There, once, were only the "foot-prints of the Creator;" which, still plainly visible, the white man has attempted to cover with his imprint; but which a thousand years of human power and skill will be utterly unable to obliterate.

The time when these stupendous piles of rocks were thrown up by

with him. They went divers times through the thick clouds for a good space, and within four miles of the top they had no clouds, but very cold. By the way, among the rocks, there were two ponds, one a blackish water, and the other reddish. The top of all was plain about sixty feet square. On the north side there was such a precipice, as they could scarce discern to the bottom. They had neither cloud nor wind on the top, and moderate heat. All the country about him seemed a level, except here and there a hill rising above the rest, but far beneath them. He saw to the north a great water, which he judged to be about one hundred miles broad, but could see no land beyond it. The sea by Saco seemed as if it had been within twenty miles. He saw also a sea to the eastward, which he judged to be the gulf of Canada; he saw some great waters, in parts, to the westward, which he judged to be the great lake Canada river comes out of." Savage says these "great waters" were probably fog banks. "He found there much muscovy glass; they could rive out pieces forty feet long and seven or eight broad. When he came back to the Indians, he found them drying themselves by the fire, for they had a great tempest of wind and rain. About a month after, he went again, with five or six in his company; then they had some wind on the top, and some clouds above them, which hid the sun. They brought some stones, which they supposed had been diamonds, but they were most crystal." — *Winthrop*, vol. II. pp. 81, 82.

¹ *Winthrop*, New England, vol. II. p. 107.

the convulsive effort of a subterranean agency is veiled in total obscurity; but, from all appearances, so far as a geological opinion can be formed, it dates as far back as the old Silurian epoch.¹ Every thing about this region bears the impress of great antiquity, no organic remains of any period being found here. The secondary and tertiary formations are entirely wanting, and the drift, even at the base, lies in immediate connection with the primary rocks; but, at a distance of twenty miles on each side, may be found deposits of the secondary formation.

Dr. Jackson² speaks of the White Mountains as "the centre of a most interesting geological section." He says: "If a measure is applied to a correct map of the Northern and Middle states, taking the White Mountains for a centre, and measuring southwest and northeast, it will be noticed that the secondary rocks are nearly equidistant from this centre of elevation on each side of the axis, and the beds and included fossils will correspond in a remarkable manner, indicating that, when the strata were horizontal, they formed a continuous deposit, effected under nearly the same conditions. If we estimate the strata of Vermont and Maine as horizontal, by imagining the primary rocks which separate them to be removed, and the lines of stratification brought to coincide in direction, it is evident that the whole of New England would be regarded as sunk far below the level of the ocean, and a space would still remain between the ends of the strata, where the primary rocks had been removed. Now, since the strata were formed when the present rocks were beneath the sea, we may suppose the whole of the primary unstratified rocks to have been below the stratified deposits, and, by a sudden outburst and elevation, to have been more or less broken up, altered in composition, and included between masses of the molten gneiss and granite."

The geological features of Mount Washington possess but little interest, the rocks in this place consisting of a coarse variety of mica slate passing into gneiss, which contains a few crystals of black tourmaline and quartz. The cone of the mountain and its summit are covered with myriads of angular and flat blocks and slabs of mica slate, piled in confusion one upon the other. They are identical in nature

¹ Sir Charles Lyell (*Travels in the United States*, second visit, vol. I., p. 73) expresses the opinion, that the upheaval of the White Mountains is of a much more recent date than even the coal-measures; but the entire absence of all secondary formations leads to the conclusion above stated. The denuding power of oceanic currents, great as it may be, it seems to us, could not have washed out every trace of fossil-bearing strata, if such had ever been formed here.

² *Geology of New Hampshire*, pp. 78, 164.

with the rocks in place, and bear no marks of transportation or abrasion by the action of water. On the declivity of the cone occurs a vein of milky and rose-colored quartz, but it is not sufficiently high colored to form elegant specimens.

If it is asked, Of what is the formation throughout this mountain region? the answer is, "granite." Whatever else may enter into its composition, whether gneiss, mica slate, quartz, or tourmaline,—and one or other of these is generally found in greater or less proportion,—the granite of "the eternal hills" is present, too abundant, at least, to induce the belief that these hills will vanish, until at the voice of Him who called them forth.

Scarcely any two observers have agreed in their estimates of the heights of the principal mountains. Some of the former estimates were very wild. Dr. Williams supposed the height of Mount Washington to be 7,800 feet above the sea; Dr. Cutter, 10,000. feet; and Dr. Belknap supposed it to exceed even that. The greater part of the estimates, made mostly by barometric observation, have ranged from 6,200 to 6,300 feet. Late reliable observations by George P. Bond, Esq., of Cambridge, by means of the barometer, aided by the theodolite, have given the following results:—In the central cluster, Mount Webster 4,000 feet; Willey Mountain 4,400; Jackson 4,100; Clinton 4,200; Pleasant 4,800; Franklin 4,900; Monroe 5,400; Clay 5,400; Madison 5,400; Adams 5,700; Jefferson 5,800; Washington 6,285; or, in round numbers, 6,300,—500 feet above the tallest of his fellows. On the east side of Peabody river is Mount Moriah, 4,700, and the Carter Mountain, 4,900 feet. To the south is Mount Carrigain, the principal eminence of which is 4,800 feet; to the southwest the Twin mountains, 5,000 and 4,700 feet; further west the Franconia range, varying from 4,500 to 5,000; Mount Lafayette, or the Great Haystack, 5,200, and Mount Kinsman, 4,100 feet. There are several other peaks, ranging from 3,000 to 4,000 feet. Professor Arnold Guyot, now of Princeton, has also made some exact measurements of the relative heights of different points in this region, not confined to mountains.

To describe particularly all these localities would be unnecessary repetition, however full of interest each point may be. There are, however, many places and objects of generally acknowledged importance to the traveller. It is first proposed to refer to the persons by whose adventurous spirit, seconded by heroic deeds, these places became comfortable and inviting to strangers, and the means used to effect so praiseworthy an object. In the next place, it is proposed to mention the principal courses of travel, with their attractive places and objects.

Timothy Nash and Benjamin Sawyer made the first practical use of the discovery of the pass through the Notch, although it was previously known to the Indians, who took their captives this way to Canada. What has been called Nash and Sawyer's Location — a tract of 2,184 acres above the Notch, skirting the higher mountains on the west — was granted to them, in 1773, for their labor and expense in exploring this route. Captain Eleazar Rosebrook, born in Grafton, Mass., in 1747, a hardy young man, with a spirit not to be confined within the pale of artificial society, at twenty-five married Hannah Hawes, — emigrated to Lancaster, and remained for a short period, — went next to Monadnuc, now Colebrook, then thirty miles from any inhabitant (the only path to his cabin being followed by spotted trees), — endured here the many trials of pioneer life, and joined the Revolutionary army ; and, while yet engaged in the public service, removed to Guildhall, Vt., where he became possessor of a fine farm ; finally, in 1792, came into Nash and Sawyer's Location, and, instead of the small, deserted log cabin already here which he entered, he soon erected a large two-story dwelling-house, at the spot called the Giant's Grave, since known as the Mount Washington House, or Fabyan's. His nearest neighbor was "old Abel Crawford," twelve miles further down the valley, and eight miles below the Notch. He had in his wife¹ a fit counterpart of himself, — strong, resolute, and fully adequate to the dangers and emergencies of a life in the wilderness.

Captain Rosebrook built here large barns, sheds, a saw-mill and grist-mill, annually redeemed many acres from the forests, and made them very productive. In 1817, he died of a cancer, and left his estate to Ethan Allen Crawford, who had removed from his home, where now stands the "old Crawford House," at the age of nineteen, and had resided with and taken care of Mr. Rosebrook for several years before his death. Ethan was a man of iron frame and will, and was familiarly known as the "Giant of the hills." Often has he taken the

¹ It is told of her, that, while at Guildhall, during the absence of her husband, she was often called upon by the Indians, to whom their house was ever open. On one occasion, many Indians, with a large supply of "uncup," or ardent spirits, suddenly came to their cabin, near night. Mrs. Rosebrook received them kindly, and gave them permission to remain ; but soon perceived that they had imbibed too freely of the commodity which they carried. Late in the evening they became rude and boisterous ; but she, determined upon being mistress of her own house, ordered the whole tribe out of doors. All reluctantly obeyed with the exception of one squaw, who commenced a trial of strength with the good lady. Seizing this reprobate by the hair, Mrs. Rosebrook dragged her to the door, and thrust her out. As she fastened the door upon the savages, a tomahawk, thrown by this squaw, cut off the wooden latch upon which her hand was placed. The squaw, however, the next day sought Mrs. Rosebrook and entreated forgiveness.

exhausted or panic-stricken traveller, not excepting the fair sex, upon his broad shoulders, and carried them until their spirits and strength revived. Crawford knew no fear. Judging from the frequent encounters which he had with bears and lynxes, they may be said to have been his playmates. Soon after Captain Rosebrook's death, his buildings were destroyed by fire. It was a great blow to him, already in debt, but his energy rose above the misfortune. In time he erected other buildings. In those days, when travellers could not approach the mountains by stage nearer than Conway or Fryeburg, it was no small task to reach and ascend the mountains. The services of both Crawfords were then in constant requisition. The ascent, until 1821, was made upon foot, under thickets, over logs and windfalls, upon the tops of the scrubby growth of the forest, which generally tore the garments and often the flesh, and sometimes left the poor pilgrim, if not *sans culotte*, certainly without much courage. The first bridle-path was made by Ethan A. Crawford in that year, from his place, up the source of the Ammonoosuc, to the foot of Mount Washington. Subsequently they were made from the Notch, from Old Crawford's, from the Glen, and from Jefferson, all the paths upon the western side being cut by the Crawfords. These men were the lights and guides of the mountains, and, by their amusing stories, relieved the long hours of many a weary traveller. Abel Crawford, the father, often styled the "patriarch of the mountains," at eighty was a stout, athletic man. He and his son Ethan built "the Crawford House," at the head of the Notch, which was kept for many years by Thomas J. Crawford, one of the sons. At seventy-five, he rode the first horse to the top of Mount Washington. For the last five or six years of his life he represented the eight voters in his own (Hart's) location, and the few in Nash and Sawyer's Location, and Carroll. None of his sons were less than six feet in height. Erastus, the eldest, was six feet six inches; and Ethan nearly seven feet.

There are a variety of pleasant and expeditious routes to the mountains from the great cities of the land. They are approached, upon the west, from New York, or any intermediate points, by following the railroads up the Connecticut valley. The distance from New York to the Profile House is 332 miles; 337 miles to the Flume House; and 344 to the Crawford or Notch House. The time need not vary essentially from New York by way of Boston, as travel is performed in the night. The principal routes from Boston are by way of Portland and the Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham and the Glen House, 206 miles; by the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad to Plymouth, thence by stage to the Flume House, 148 miles; or, leaving this railroad at

lake Winnepesaukee, by a short trip across the lake to Centre Harbor, and by stage to Conway and to the Notch, 168 miles ; or by the Boston and Maine and Cochecho railroads to Alton Bay, thence by steamer the length of lake Winnepesaukee, thirty miles, to Centre Harbor, and from there as above indicated, making 180 miles to the same point. From Montreal and Quebec, the routes approach as near the foot of the mountains. These are the principal thoroughfares, although the routes may vary at intermediate points to suit the convenience or pleasure of the traveller. But they all result in three ways. By the north, the visitor comes by the railroad to the very foot, and within eight miles of Mount Washington. By the west, within twenty-three miles of the Notch ; and by the south to lake Winnepesaukee, and the remainder of the route, fifty-four miles, by stage. Each route has its peculiar beauties, with which, it is suggested, the traveller may become the more familiar if he will seat himself on the box with the driver, upon the longest stage route.

In passing from Conway up the valley of the Saco, the traveller has the principal range before him, and is gradually prepared for some of the details. It is about eight miles to Bartlett, thence about the same distance to the Old Crawford House, in which part of the way is passed the Silver spring, Sawyer's rock, Hart's ledge, and Nancy's brook (opposite the Old Crawford), connected with the last of which is the sad tale of unrequited love. Six miles off, in the woods, is Bernis pond, somewhat famed of old for its noble trout. Mount Washington may be ascended from Old Crawford's over Mount Crawford. Six miles on, the Willey House, two miles below the gate of the Notch, is reached. The passer-by, hemmed in by the narrow defile, looks upward two thousand feet, and not unfrequently experiences, in addition to the gloomy associations of the fatal spot, apprehensions for his own safety. Here hang the same threatening crags and rocks,—here remain the marks of the avalanche, made on the night of the 28th of August, 1826, which consigned to a living burial the family of Samuel Willey, Jr.,—father, mother, five children, and two hired men. The bodies of all but three of the children were recovered, and deposited near the homestead of the senior Willey, at the boundary between Conway and Bartlett. That wild night is still remembered with terror by those who experienced its effects in other parts of the mountain glens,—the fitful moanings of the gale, the rushing torrents of rain in the darkness, the deafening crash of the thunderbolt, and the constant fall of rocks loosened from the heights, crushing the mighty pines and birches in their headlong career down the mountain steeps, and heard for many miles down the valley. The old man Crawford used to relate, that the Saco rose, as it

were, at a bound, to the level of his house, twenty or thirty feet from its ordinary bed, and even flooded his lower floors to the depth of a foot or more, but retired almost as suddenly.



Notch of the White Mountains soon after the slide.

A most thrilling narrative of the events of that night, and of the probable scene, has been given by Rev. Benjamin G. Willey, brother of the ill-fated man.¹ Additions have been made to the Willey House, and it is still kept to perpetuate a melancholy fact, where also the traveller, in exchange for the purchase of a glass of lemonade, may be pointed to the marks and remains of the catastrophe. The mountain gorge extends for nearly three miles, skirted and overhung with the grandest scenery. About a half mile below the gate of the Notch, on the south side, a beautiful fall, called the Silver Cascade, comes leaping down the rocks and fissures, from about eight hundred feet above the adjacent valley, a distance of two miles. The volume of water is not large; but at times, especially after a shower, the numberless changes in the form and appearance of the little rill,—now tremulous and glittering in the sunbeams, now disappearing behind a crag, or losing itself in the sinu-

¹ Incidents in White Mountain Scenery, pp. 115-146.

osities of its course, now struggling on amid broken rocks, now dashing over an abrupt precipice and scattering its drops like quicksilver upon the bed of quartz below, in a moment again gathering them up and gliding noiselessly on for some distance over the smooth floor, then making another detour by the irregular projections of rock, next issuing in a dozen streamlets, to meet again and fall quietly into some pool, anon lost in a thicket, then emerging to make the passage of another steep, bringing up in some basin, from which it springs and hurries on as if impatient of obstruction,—dashing, foaming, gurgling, gliding, sparkling, throwing up spray, and repeating its jollities, till its fatal leap into the Saco, where its identity is forever lost,—all render it one of the most beautiful cascades in the world. Further down is a second cascade, called the Flume, falling 250 feet over three precipices,—in a single current over the two first, and in three streamlets over the third, all being reunited in a small basin at the bottom. Approaching the gate of the Notch,—which is formed of two perpendicular walls,



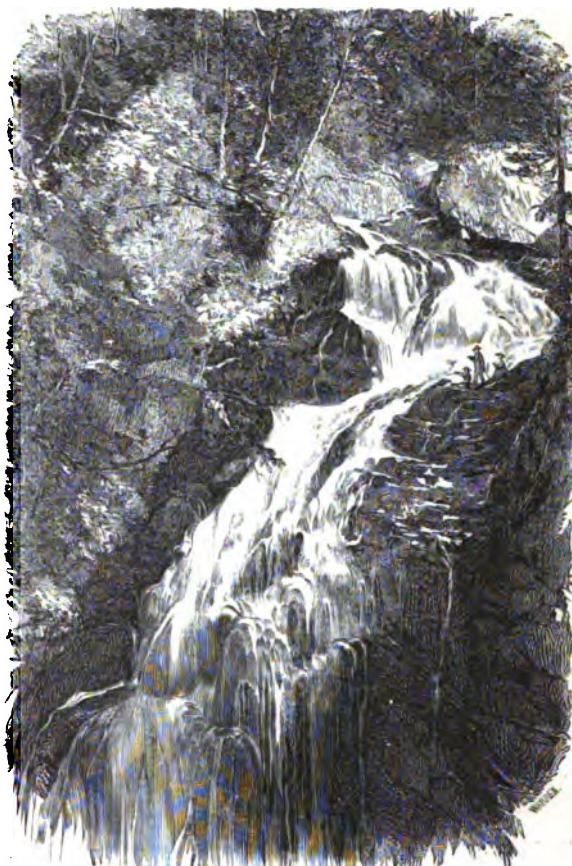
Silver Cascade.

fifty feet high and twenty-two feet apart, Mount Webster stands with shaggy front upon the right, and Mount Willard upon the left, opposite the cascade, with a deep, dark ravine at its base. Near its top is the mouth of a large, unexplored cavern, called the "Devil's Den." Having passed the gate, the Crawford, the largest house in the mountain region, stands in full view. From this place is the principal route of ascent to Mount Washington, upon the south and west sides of the mountains. The traveller is now in the valley of the Ammonoosuc, the lower falls being about a half mile off. The two upper falls, about four miles distant, are reached by a romantic bridle path. The Ammonoosuc is the wildest, most rapid and violent river in New Hampshire. It falls nearly five thousand feet from its source on the mountain to where it enters the Connecticut. The whole distance of thirty miles is over rough, craggy rocks, and down steep, perpendicular precipices. Four miles further is the Ethan A. Crawford place (more recently Fabyan's, and the Mount Washington House). This was destroyed by fire, a second time, in 1853, and has not yet been rebuilt. Near the site of the house is a long, narrow heap of earth fifty feet high, called the Giant's Grave. A half mile on is the White Mountain House, which has in a measure taken the place of Fabyan's. Twenty miles to the west, the Franconia Notch, Mount Lafayette, and, with the Old Man and Echo Lake, the Flume, and other interesting objects, are reached, a brief notice of which has been given in connection with the towns embracing them.¹

To transfer the traveller to the north side of the mountains, he alights at the Alpine House, in Gorham, and proceeds by stage eight miles up the Peabody river valley to the Glen House, in a location formerly known by the name of Bellows Farm. Here he is at the northeasterly base of Mount Washington, less than five miles from the summit. On his way, and about a mile and a half below the Glen, he passes the Imp mountain, from which the projections in the rock somewhat resemble the "Old Man" at Franconia. The best point of view is obtained from the westerly side of the Peabody river, in the afternoon. After leaving the Glen House, the road makes the circuit of the mountains, through Jackson and Bartlett, round to Crawford's, and so on through the valley of the Ammonoosuc; or, to the right, over Cherry mountain, and through Jefferson, Kilkenny, and Randolph. The distance from the Glen House to Crawford's is about thirty miles. On the eastern side of the mountains is Tuckerman's ravine, a deep chasm extending southward along the high spur from Mount Washington, with high, perpen-

¹ See articles on Franconia and Lincoln, ante, pp. 496, 554

dicular walls, in many places wholly inaccessible. The snows, sweeping down from Mount Washington, fill it to the depth of hundreds of feet. A small stream runs through its whole length. Back from the Glen is the Carter range of mountains, the principal summit rising to a height of 4,900 feet. In the Glen valley is the water-shed, the Peabody running northward into the Androscoggin, and the Ellis river southward to the Saco. Near this point, three miles south of the Glen, Crystal stream comes foaming down most romantically and noisily over the rocks, having its rise in a spring three or four hundred yards southerly from the top of Mount Washington. This stream was explored in the year 1852, before which its existence and beauties seem to have been unrevealed to travellers. Its course is through shattered rocks and the tangled thickets, over shelving precipices and through the bottom of a yawning chasm, having many beautiful cascades in a descent of some four thousand feet, till it reaches a rent in the ragged bluff, apparently made for its escape, where it makes several slides from shelf to shelf, and a longer leap into the basin below, the whole descent at this point being about eighty feet. These playful waters have not inaptly been termed the Crystal Falls. The whole distance of the stream is about five miles. About three miles above this cascade, and a mile from its rise, lies, in a most secluded spot, enfolded with spruce and other



Crystal Falls.

trees of the woods, a small, glassy sheet of water, called by tourists Hermit lake. The enchanting varieties of the whole stream are almost innumerable, and trebly repay an excursion down its rude bed. About a mile further down the road to Jackson, on the east side, some forty rods off, another wild cataract pitches over the sides of a deep ravine

into Ellis river, much resembling the Crystal Cascade, but less broken in its descent. It is reached through hoary, moss-bearded woods, by overleaping and crawling under the fallen giants of the forest, whose solitudes ever reverberate the sound of its waters. The water falls, in an unbroken mass, a distance of seventy feet; but, owing to a bulge in the rock, twists to the left, so as to make almost a complete turn before it reaches the deep basin in which it is lost below. Trees and shrubs climb the mural cliffs wherever they can get a foothold; and from its summit, mysteriously clinging to the fissures of the rock, shoots a tall hem-



Glen Ellis Fall.

lock, of nearly a hundred feet, far over the abyss. The basin below looks like a deep well amid the hills, open only on one side. Here, too, the whirling water has worn small cavities in the solid rock. The place was formerly called Pitcher falls; but, since 1852, has borne the name of Glen Ellis. A very full and interesting description of these localities on the easterly side of the mountains is contained in the "Guide-Book to the White Mountains and Montreal," published in 1853.

Travellers usually make the ascent to the sunmit of Mount Wash-

ington upon the side which they first reach, some passing over, and some returning from, the summit, and making the circuit of the mountains. The greater part of the travel is from the Glen House and Crawford's, on quite opposite sides.

The principal bridle-path of those upon the south and west sides is from Crawford's, a distance of nearly eight miles over mounts Clinton, Pleasant, Franklin, and Monroe. The first one or two miles is through the thick forest of birch, beech, spruce, fir, and mountain ash. Formerly, up about 1,600 feet was a camp large enough to shelter six or seven persons, where the night was often passed. The trees now have a more dwarfed appearance. Going on about three fourths of a mile, the traveller is upon the mossy summit of Mount Clinton, in a region sparsely overspread with cranberries, whortleberries, and a stunted growth of evergreens and white birch. Here a single step will carry one over an entire living tree, which has perhaps been growing, without increasing much in size, for ages. From this bald summit to the base of Mount Pleasant, the way is somewhat encumbered by a forest; and several deep ravines occur, which are, however, generally spanned by "corduroy" bridges. Mount Pleasant, or Dome mountain, known by its conical shape, is easily ascended. Its top—an area of five or six acres—is quite smooth, and is covered with grass four or five inches high, through which mountain flowers are scattered. The descent from Mount Pleasant, at first quite gradual, terminates almost perpendicularly at Red pond, a little patch of water two or three rods in diameter, bordered upon all sides by a long, reddish moss. It has, in the dry season, no outlet, which fact gives the water, although quite clear, an unpleasant taste. The top of Franklin, rather more level than Pleasant, is easily gained. Between this and Monroe the way is over a narrow ridge of three or four rods wide, from which start, upon the west, tributaries of the Connecticut, and, upon the east, waters which find the Atlantic upon the coast of Maine. The view here is one of the most awful and sublime in all mountain scenery. Down the fearful steeps, for thousands of feet, the traveller sees the bottom of Oakes's Gulf upon the east, and the surpassingly beautiful vale of the Ammonoosuc upon the west. He can pass between the rugged pinnacles of Monroe, or over the eastern summit, the latter giving the best view. There is a narrow place in the path, where a single misstep of the horse would be almost certain destruction. From Monroe a considerable descent brings one to Blue pond, more recently called the Lake of the Clouds, which is of an oval form, and covers more than three fourths of an acre. The water is perfectly transparent, cool, and agreeable to the taste, but so deep that the bottom cannot be seen in the

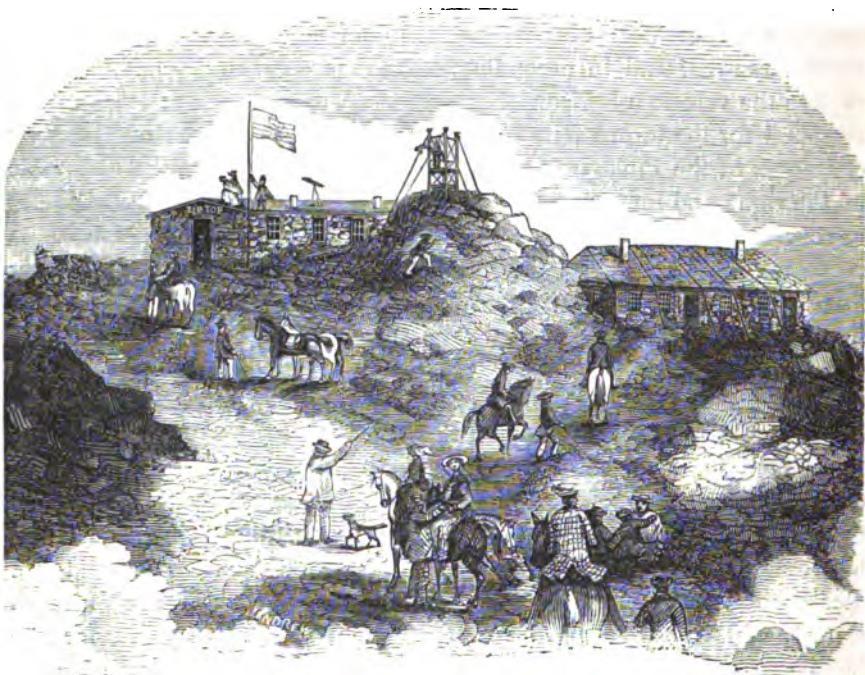
centre from the shore. No living creature is to be seen in the waters at this altitude, nor any vegetable in or around them. And now comes the last stage of the journey, more than 1,200 feet up the majestic dome of Mount Washington, principally over moss-grown and naked, loose blocks of granite infused with quartz and gneiss, which would be not a little formidable if the larger stones had not been removed from or beaten up in the pathway. By climbing up straight, by twisting right and twisting left, by hitching forward a little faster than slipping backward, this most rugged and abrupt part of the way is finally left behind, and the pilgrim stands nearer the sun than anywhere east of the Rocky Mountains.

The way from the Glen is shorter and steeper,—being about four and a half miles, which is usually gone over in four hours. Crossing Peabody river, the path leads directly into a second growth, and presently into thick woods, which continue fully half way up. The man on foot will not fail to encounter roots, stumps, and bushes enough, while he who rides will have no lack of motion in the climbing and slumping of his steed in the deep trench worn out by horses' feet. Steep ridges, precipitous crags, deep ravines, and rushing torrents, are to be met and passed. Emerging from the woods, on a high bluff, the traveller can see down an immense depth upon the north the great gulf, whose fearful precipices have rarely, if ever, been descended. The green forest is succeeded by blanched and blasted trees, whose leafless and almost branchless trunks often lead the traveller to suppose them wasted by fire. The fierce winds and weather have rendered them perfectly white. It has been supposed that the cold seasons which prevailed from 1812 to the end of 1816, in the last of which the trees may have remained frozen the whole year, caused their death. This region being passed, the way is mostly over moss-covered rock, but little of the way, however, of a gentle slope. Clouds and mists now often cross the path, and he who has tugged up thus far on foot, with blood at fever heat and coats in hand, may now reckon upon putting them on again, and buttoning them up to his chin. Nothing else is noteworthy till the summit is reached. The description of this path has not yet gone into the history of the past; although it has been supposed by many that the old poetic and oriental mode of ascent, on foot or upon horse, in single column up the narrow bridle-path would, ere this, have made way for a new mode of locomotion. Certain persons having conceived the practicability of a carriage road in 1853, a Mr. D. O. Macomber and others were incorporated as the Mount Washington Road Company, with a capital, which, in 1856, was limited to \$100,000, with authority to construct a road from "the Peabody

river valley to the top of Mount Washington, and thence to some point on the northwesterly side of said mountain, between the Notch of the White Mountains in Crawford's Grant, and the Cherry Mountain;" and to take tolls of passengers, provision being first made for the settlement of damages with owners. The contemplated length for the road was eight miles. It was to be fifteen feet wide, with the outer edge the highest, and protected by strong walls; to be macadamized in the best manner, and upon a rising grade of one foot to eight and a half linear feet, with level spots at various points of interest. The omnibuses were to hold twelve persons (each with a separate seat); and, for the comfort of passengers, to be adjusted with a screw to elevate the rear end in ascending, and the forepart in descending, so as to give the vehicle a horizontal position. A conveyance or lease of the road-bed for the term of its charter has been made to the company by claimants of the Pinkham Grant, and a mortgage back to the claimants of the right and improvements of the road. The work at present is not progressing. If it shall ever be completed, it will justly deserve to be regarded as one of the greatest achievements of skill and enterprise ever driven up hill. Intended as a climax to the work, the Mount Washington Summit Hotel Company was chartered in 1855, with a capital of \$100,000, with power to construct or purchase one or more hotels on the summit; but little progress, however, towards the project of building a spacious hotel has been made.

It required, however, no little courage and labor to erect the two comfortable habitations now standing there, known by the names of Summit House and "Tip Top," the latter standing but a few feet above the other. The former was built by Joseph S. Hall and Mr. Rosebrook, two men whose intimate acquaintance with the route as guides, and whose strength and intrepidity, well fitted them for the herculean task. The work was commenced on the first day of June, and they sat down to dinner in the house on the 25th of July, 1852. The structure is of the solid rock, blasted and piled up four feet thick, cemented and covered with a wooden roof forty feet long and twenty-two wide. Every stone had to be raised to its place by muscular strength; every rafter, board, shingle, and nail had to be carried up on the back of man or horse. A horse could carry up four boards (about sixty square feet), once a day. No one went without something, — a chair, or door, piece of crockery, or some provisions. Mr. Rosebrook, who was a young giant, carried up, at one time, a door of the usual length, three feet wide and three and one half inches thick, ten pounds of pork, and one gallon of molasses. The walls were raised eight feet high, and the roof fastened on by heavy iron bolts, over which

strong cables were passed, and attached to the solid rock of the mountain. But two or three hours' work could be performed each day, on account of the severity of the winds and mists at the top, which would often incrust the men in ice, and compel them to flee to their temporary retreat about half-way down the mountain. In this way the whole day was often lost in travelling back and forth,—the clear sunshine above inviting them up, but the field of operations often being enveloped in stormy clouds before they could reach it. The inside of the



Top of Mt. Washington.

house had only curtained apartments. A table was set of sufficient capacity for thirty or forty persons, a cooking stove at the end, a small kitchen and a row of beds, each curtained off, completing the arrangement. The "Tip Top" was erected afterwards with a flat roof, and imbedded so far into the rocks that their rough, projecting points served for steps by which to mount the roof for observation, one or two good telescopes generally standing there for that purpose.

And now the traveller certainly finds a new application of the oft quoted line,

"Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

He has made a wearisome pilgrimage up from the dull world, with its commonplace scenes, to gaze upon them with new eyes, to see in the vales and hills, woods and waters, new beauties. The eye takes in the vast panorama for 150 miles around. The other summits present themselves around like yeomen of the guard. On the north and northeast, Jefferson, Madison, and Clay rise up boldly with their ragged tops of loose, dark rocks, and Adams, with its sharper pinnacle,—seemingly intimating, across the immense unexplored gulfs between them and Mount Washington, the respect they bear to the monarch of the hills. A little further to the east are the numerous elevations of Maine, settling down into level plain as they retire from the view; on the east and south, close at hand, Mount Moriah, the Carter range, the sharp cone of Kearsarge surmounted with its public-house, Chocorua, Carrigain, and the lesser mountains of Conway, Jackson, Bartlett, and Albany, and the noble summits directly upon the southwest, in so close proximity that they seem but the staircase from Mount Washington to the world beneath; also, to the east of Oakes's Gulf, directly opposite Monroe, an eminence of 5,400 feet, without a name, but certainly deserving one; on the west, the Franconia range, particularly the high, bald summit of Lafayette, with the broad rents down to its base caused by slides, looking at that distance like a carriage road to its top, but said to be a fourth of a mile wide. On the east and south again, lakes and ponds appear like white figures in the great carpet of nature, at times, however, scarcely distinguishable from the milky vapors floating above them. Lakes Sebago and Winnepesaukee are kings among them. The silvery threads of the Androscoggin and Saco, which perhaps, at the start, run down two sides of the same rock and make off in opposite directions as though they had fallen out with each other, are seen winding off till lost behind the distant hills. The nearer habitations of men are seen, but the remote view is only of blue hills and valleys. Westwardly, with a glass, the eye can follow the straight road to Bethlehem, flanked by its farms and cottages for fifteen or twenty miles. Far beyond glide the waters of the broad Connecticut; and still beyond, like another line of battlements to guard the great valley between, the Green Mountains.

But often the prospect is veiled from the beholder by the passing cloud,—sometimes momentary, sometimes so thick and quick in succession that but a feeble view is obtained. The clear days of the season are comparatively few. To the great throng who visit the summit, the “sight of ships in Portland harbor” is only in story. The clear sunrise out of the ocean bed is reserved for the lucky. Nevertheless, everybody who reposes over night on the summit is expected

to emerge from *his* bed at the time when that august ceremony should come off.

Having feasted the eyes with the distant view, the visitor begins to inspect his immediate surroundings. To the common observer, even the very huge pile of rocks will appear sublime. He is completely cut off from the living world; except flies, grasshoppers, and an occasional butterfly, no animals venture here. As respects the vegetable world, aside from a kind of grass and a few mosses, eternal sterility reigns. Here the naturalist will find more to interest than the mere sight-seer. Among the Alpine plants found upon the bald cone are the *Menziesia cærulea*, *Rhododendron Lapponicum* or Lapland rose-bay, *Diapensia Lapponica*, *Azalea procumbens*, and *Lycopodium Selago*. Among the lichens are the *Parmelia centrifuga*, common in Sweden, of a greenish white color, the *Parmelia stygia*, *Parmelia oculata*, *Parmelia ventosa*, and *Cetraria Islandica*, or Iceland moss.¹ All these are natives of Arctic climes,—such as Labrador, Lapland, Greenland, and Siberia,—and are protected from extreme cold under a great depth of snow: they shoot up very quickly after it first melts, and run through their whole course of vegetation in a few weeks, irrigated by clouds and mist. How they originally found their way to this summit has been a subject of speculation, to some extent,—not very important perhaps, as the solution would settle no mooted point in geology. Here the savans differ,—some alleging, with Professor Agassiz, the creation of a great number of individuals of each species, in both the animal and vegetable kingdoms, in different parts of the earth; others, that each species had a common or specific centre, and was gradually extended over the earth. Mr. Lyell thinks that the sporules, answering to seeds, of cryptogamous plants, such as fungi, lichens, and mosses, may have been wafted for indefinite distances— even thousands of miles—in the air; that the seeds of the phœnogamous plants may have been first brought by animals crossing the ice, or by icebergs, and left upon these mountains when they were islands, and that, as the continent formed and these eminences increased in height, the plants gradually sought a cooler temperature higher up on their summits.

¹ A long list of the plants found upon the upper zone of Mount Washington is appended to a description of the mountains, in 1816, by Dr. Jacob Bigelow of Boston, published in the New England Medical Journal, vol. v. p. 334, containing, however, many that are not peculiar to an Arctic or Alpine climate. This description seems to have been a partial guide to Sir Charles Lyell, in his account of his tour to the White Mountains (*Travels in the United States — second visit* — vol. i. pp. 69–72), in which he also mentions some of the Alpine plants observed by him. See also a paper by the late Mr. Oakes, in Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture and Botany, vol. XIII., May, 1847; and two articles by Professor Edward Tuckerman, in Silliman's American Journal of Science and Arts, vol. XLV. and vol. VI., new series.

The season for which these heights may be enjoyed is quite short. The snow seldom leaves them before the middle of May — often later — and their wet state, and the chilliness of the atmosphere, render them unfit for ascending until June. The travel is chiefly confined to the months of July and August, scarcely extending at all beyond the tenth of September. Even during this period they are often visited by flurries of snow. Generally, however, the temperature is quite uniform, so much so that a residence here during the summer months has been recommended as highly conducive to health.

But here this article should find a period; for any attempt truthfully to present the enchanting panorama to the mind of a man at his fireside must be unavailing, while to him who has seen, it will surely be superfluous. He who is already on the spot will feast his eyes again and again on what no pen can teach. And it will not now be deemed any courtesy to leave him there to fill his soul, and find his way back; to breathe upon a languid world some of the purer atmosphere of love.

" If thou art worn and hard beset
With sorrows, that thou wouldest forget;
If thou wouldest read a lesson, that will keep
Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from sleep,
Go to the woods and hills! No tears
Dim the sweet look that Nature wears."

There,

" Thy expanding heart
Shall feel a kindred with that loftier world
To which thou art translated, and partake
The enlargement of thy vision."

WILMOT, in the northwestern corner of Merrimack county, thirty miles from Concord, was originally included in a grant, made in 1775, by the Masonian proprietors, to Jonas Minot, Matthew Thornton, and others, and was incorporated June 18, 1807. It contains fifteen thousand acres, nine thousand of it being taken from New London, and six thousand from Kearsarge Gore. The name was given in honor of Dr. Wilmot, an Englishman, who enjoyed the reputation for some time of being the author of the celebrated "Junius" letters. The Baptists organized the first church in this town. A Congregational church was organized January 1, 1829. Wilmot's surface is rough, being composed of hills and valleys. Some of the land is incapable of cultivation; but the principal portion is suitable for farming operations. The summit of Kearsarge mountain lies near the southern boundary. The streams

which form Blackwater river originate near Wilmot, and afford water power. Several minerals, such as beryls of a large size, felspar, and crystals of mica, are found here. Mineral teeth, of the most durable quality, have been manufactured from the felspar. There are two villages — Wilmot Centre and Wilmot Flat; three church edifices, open to all denominations; thirteen school districts; and two post-offices — Wilmot and Wilmot Flat: also, one small woollen factory, a large tannery, and four saw-mills. Population, 1,272; valuation, \$282,600.

WILTON, Hillsborough county, adjoins Lyndeborough on the north, and is forty miles from Concord. It was granted to Samuel King and others in June, 1735, by the Massachusetts General Court, in consideration "of their sufferings" in the expedition to Canada. The first settlement was made in June, 1739, by Ephraim and Jacob Putnam and John Dale, who removed to this place from Danvers, Mass. Some of the settlers who afterwards moved in were Scotch; but they gradually gave place to the Puritan stock from Massachusetts. Wilton was owned by the proprietors of lands purchased of John Tufton Mason, and was incorporated June 25, 1762. Before the Revolution, a range of lots half a mile wide was set off to Temple, leaving the town of its present form and size, containing 15,280 acres.

Improvements of all kinds were gradual, the first settlers going to Dunstable to mill, and the roads being little more than footpaths. For a long time there were apprehensions of danger from the Indians; but there is no evidence that the town was ever molested, though the inhabitants sought protection in the garrisons in Milford and Lyndeborough, at times for ten years, when danger was anticipated. There was nothing peculiar in the history of Wilton during the Revolution. Like other New England towns, it endured deprivations and shared losses of substance and of men. The requisitions made on the town during the war were invariably complied with by prompt and voluntary enlistments. It is stated that in one case the demand came on Sunday, and the men started for the camp on Monday. Nearly the whole population turned out to meet Burgoyne, and many were with Stark at Bennington. The first church, a Congregational, was organized December 14, 1763, the first minister, Mr. Jonathan Livermore, being ordained the same day. A Baptist church was formed April 7, 1817.

The surface of Wilton is generally uneven and rocky, but not mountainous. The soil is strong and productive, containing a large amount of nutritive matter. Good brick clay is abundant, and there are several valuable quarries of granite, which are extensively wrought. The Souhegan river is the principal stream, the water power on which

is occupied by mills and factories. The town contains four religious societies — two Congregational, one Baptist, and one Universalist; ten school districts and school-houses; five libraries, one belonging to the town, and the others to the various religious societies; and two post-offices — Wilton and West Wilton: also, eight saw-mills, five grist-mills, three tanneries, one bobbin factory, and one starch factory. Population, 1,161; valuation, \$552,799.

WINCHESTER, Cheshire county, in the southwest corner of the state, sixty miles from Concord, was first called Arlington, and was settled, about 1733, by families from Northfield, Lunenburg, and other towns in Massachusetts. It was granted, in 1733, by the general court of Massachusetts, to Josiah Willard and sixty-three others, and was to be "a tract of land six miles square, on the east side of Connecticut river, between Northfield and the Truck House," but is said to contain upwards of 33,000 acres. A meeting-house was erected in 1735, at the "Bow" of the Ashuelot river, on a hill, which was subsequently called "Meeting-house hill:" besides this, private buildings were erected, and other improvements made, all which were destroyed by the Indians in 1745, and the settlement broken up. On the adjustment of the boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, it was found that Winchester was within the bounds of the latter, and a new grant was made to the former proprietors, by New Hampshire, July 2, 1753. In 1756, Josiah Foster and family were captured here by the Indians. About one hundred acres of land were detached from Richmond and added to this town, July 2, 1850. A Congregational church was organized November 21, 1736, over which Rev. Joseph Ashley was settled the same day, continuing with the church till the inhabitants were scattered by the Indians. A new house of worship was erected in 1760, on the site of the old one. Rev. Micah Lawrence was ordained as minister, November 14, 1764, being dismissed February 19, 1777, on account of his "unfriendliness to his country." A number of ministers have officiated in the town since his time.

The surface of Winchester is very level in some parts, and in others quite uneven; but the soil is generally good. Ashuelot river, which enters the town on the northeast, and receives the waters of Muddy and Broad brooks, possesses water power not inferior to any in the county. Humphrey's pond, three hundred rods long and eighty wide, lies in the northeast. There is much timber of a valuable quality yet to be cleared. There are three villages — Central, Ashuelot, and Turnerville, all of which are pleasantly situated on Ashuelot river, and

bid fair, from their advantageous situation, to be manufacturing places of no mean order. There are three church edifices — Congregational, Methodist, and Universalist; twenty-one school districts; one bank, with a capital of \$100,000; and two post-offices — Winchester and West Winchester: also, two woollen factories, three tub and pail factories, one sash, blind, and door factory, two saw-mills, one linseed oil manufactory, and nine stores. The Ashuelot Railroad affords facilities for transportation and travel. Population, 3,296; valuation, \$831,232.

WINDHAM, Rockingham county, adjoins Londonderry and Derry, and is thirty-four miles from Concord. It composed a part of the territory of ancient Londonderry till the year 1742, when it received a distinct incorporation. In 1750, a considerable tract of land was taken from the southeasterly part of Windham, and annexed to Salem. It now comprises 15,744 acres. The inhabitants of Windham are mostly the descendants of the first settlers of Londonderry. There was preaching here as early as July, 1742. The first church was of the Presbyterian order, and the first minister Rev. William Johnson. A meeting-house was erected in 1754. One of the ministers of this church was Rev. Simon Williams, a native of Ireland, ordained in December, 1766. He was an eminent classical scholar, and opened a private academy, in which many distinguished men were educated, among whom were Joseph McKeen, first president of Bowdoin College, and Samuel Taggart, the eminent citizen and divine of Coleraine, Mass. This school was commenced before Dartmouth College was founded. Mr. Williams's ministry continued till his death, November 10, 1793, a period of thirty-seven years.

There is considerable meadow land here, and the soil is generally good. In Windham there are traces of what geologists have called the effect of the great tidal current, in an immense granite boulder, twenty feet in height — its sides measuring sixteen or eighteen feet — which is situated on one of the most lofty eminences, on the outcropping surface of a ledge of mica slate, and which appears to have been worn by the grinding action of pebbles and rapidly flowing water. Policy, Cabot's, Golden, and Mitchell's ponds are the principal collections of water, and Beaver river is the only stream of note. Windham contains three villages — Windham, West Windham, and Fessenden's Mill; one church edifice (Presbyterian), and one now used as a town-house; one woollen factory; seven school districts, three of which have a permanent fund of \$1,000; and three post-offices, one at each of the villages. The Concord, Manchester, and Lawrence Railroad connects with Windham. Population, 818; valuation, \$325,362.

WINDSOR, a small, triangular-shaped town in the western part of Hillsborough county, thirty miles from Concord, was first called Campbell's Gore, and was incorporated December 27, 1798. John Gordon, John Roach, Josiah Swett, Joseph Chapman, David Perkins, and Daniel Gibson were among the earliest settlers. The surface of the town is hilly, but its soil is strong, and adapted to the production of the usual crops. There are three ponds — one called White, being about 160 rods long and eighty wide, and the others about eighty rods long and forty wide. Windsor has one church edifice — Methodist; and four school districts: also, two saw-mills and two shingle mills. Population, 172; valuation, \$77,672.

WOLFBOROUGH, in the southern part of Carroll county, forty-five miles from Concord, has an area of six miles square. It was granted to Governor John Wentworth, Mark H. Wentworth, and others, in 1770, and was settled by thirty families the same year. Among the first inhabitants were James Lucas, Joseph Lary, Benjamin Blake, Ithamar Fullerton, from Pembroke; Thomas Taylor and Thomas Piper, from Gilmanton; and Samuel Tibbets, from Rochester, each of whom had set off to him one hundred and fifty acres. The last survivor of these pioneers was Benjamin Blake, who died February 12, 1824, aged ninety-three, and had been a soldier in the French and Revolutionary wars. The present charter of Wolfborough was transferred by Mark H. Wentworth and twenty others to Governor Wentworth and fourteen others, the grantees reserving to themselves about a quarter part of the land, including one lot of three hundred acres for the first settled minister, one lot for a parsonage, and a third for the support of schools. Governor Wentworth was a man of taste and enterprise, and erected a magnificent mansion here, which he used as his summer residence. It was consumed by fire about thirty years since. A Congregational church was formed October 25, 1792. Rev. Ebenezer Allen was the first minister, and died of apoplexy, on the Sabbath, July, 1806, after preaching that day. This church afterwards became extinct, and a new one was formed June 17, 1834. A second was organized in North Wolfborough, June 18, 1839. The Baptists and the Christians had previously formed churches in this part of the town. Alton gave this town a portion of her territory, June 27, 1849.

The face of Wolfborough is uneven, and the soil, though rocky, is productive. Smith's river, the only stream in town, flows from a small pond of the same name in the southeast part, discharging its waters into lake Winnepesaukee. Besides the pond already mentioned, there are four others — Crooked, Rust's, Beach and Sargent's. Near

one of these ponds is a spring, the waters of which are said to possess some medicinal qualities. There are four small villages — Smith's Bridge (situated near where the bridge crosses Smith's river), South Wolfborough, North Wolfborough, and Wolfborough Centre, each of



Wolfboro'.

which has a post-office. The view here given is of the village first named, which is the principal one in town. It is situated upon both sides of Smith's pond and its outlet into the lake, which is just out of the view upon the left. There are six church edifices — two Congregational, one Christian, one Baptist, one Methodist, and two Union; an academy, with funds to the amount of \$5,000; and fifteen school districts: also, a woollen blanket factory, employing twenty-five hands; four shoe factories, employing forty workmen; three tanneries, a saw-mill, grist-mill, shingle mill, savings institution, and bank with a capital of \$75,000. Population, 2,038; valuation, \$665,182.

WOODSTOCK, near the centre of Grafton county, sixty-two miles from Concord, was granted, September 23, 1763, to Eli Demerritt, under the name of Peeling, which was subsequently changed to Fairfield, and again to Peeling: this name was altered to the present one in 1840. The settlement was commenced by John Riant and others about the year 1773. Among the names of the early settlers were Lindsay,

Osgood, Barron, Russel, and Bickford. The Baptists and Free-will Baptists are the prevailing denominations.

The surface of Woodstock is varied,—being somewhat mountainous. The eastern part is intersected by the Pemigewasset river, the three branches of which form a junction in the northern part of the town. Elbow pond lies near the centre, Russel's pond in the east, and McLellan's pond in the southeast part. Woodstock is noted for its beautiful mountain scenery. In the southwest is Cushman's mountain, in the northwest Black mountain, and in the west Blue mountain, which are of considerable height, and, with the other features of the landscape, present a grand and picturesque appearance. There is a beautiful cascade in Moosilauke brook, the waters of which pass noiselessly over a rocky bed smooth as glass, or fall over a precipice a distance of two hundred feet. Near the road to Franconia is the Grafton Mineral Spring, much resorted to for its curative properties. Near the base of one of the mountains is a rare natural curiosity, called the Ice House, which runs underground a number of feet, and is capable of holding three hundred people. It is divided into several compartments, the sides and partition-walls being of a granitic formation. Ice exists here during the whole summer season; hence the name which has been given to it.

The town contains three church edifices—Baptist, Free-will Baptist, and Second Advent; three school districts, with six schools; and one post-office. A corporation, called the Merrimac River Lumbering Company, has been formed, employing about 150 men in cutting lumber during the winter season, which is transported during the spring freshets down the Pemigewasset to Lowell; besides which there are six saw, shingle, and clapboard mills, two grist-mills, one large tannery, and two stores. Population, 418; valuation, \$127,300.

N E W H A M P S H I R E , 1 7 8 8 - 1 8 5 6 .

1788-9.	GEORGE WASHINGTON.	ELECT. VOT. 6	1792-3.	ELECT. VOT. 6	1796-7.	ELECT. VOT. 3,719 655	1800-1.	ELECT. VOT. 6	1804-5.
			George Washington.	John Adams Scattering			John Adams.		Thomas Jefferson. Charles C. Pinckney.
<i>Electors.¹</i>									
1808-9.	CHARLES C. PINCKNEY 14,006 JAMES MADISON 12,716	<i>Electors.⁴</i>	Josiah Bartlett, John T. Gilman, Jonathan Freeman, Benjamin Bellows, John Pickering, Ebenezer Thompson, John Parker.	<i>Electors.⁴</i>	Oliver Peabody, John T. Gilman, Benjamin Bellows, Timothy Farrar, Ebenezer Thompson, Timothy Walker.	<i>Electors.⁴</i>	Oliver Peabody, John Prentiss, Ebenezer Thompson, Timothy Farrar, Benjamin Bellows, Arthur Livermore.	<i>Electors.⁴</i>	John Goddard, Levi Bartlett, Jonathan Steele, Robert Alcock, Timothy Walker, George Aldrich, William Tarleton.
<i>Electors.⁵</i>									
1812-13.	DR Wm Clinton 20,386 JAMES MADISON 14,414	<i>Electors.⁴</i>	James Monroe Rutus King Scattering	<i>Electors.⁴</i>	James Monroe Rutus King Scattering	<i>Electors.⁴</i>	James Monroe Scattering John Q. Adams.	<i>Electors.⁴</i>	John Q. Adams Scattering
<i>Electors.⁶</i>									
1816-17.	CHARLES C. PINCKNEY 14,006 JAMES MADISON 12,716	<i>Electors.⁴</i>	John Taylor Gilman, Nathaniel A. Haven, Samuel Hale, Robert Means, Thomas Bellows, George B. Upham, Benjamin J. Gilbert, William Webster.	<i>Electors.⁴</i>	John Taylor Gilman, Nathaniel A. Haven, Samuel Hale, Robert Means, Thomas Bellows, George B. Upham, Benjamin J. Gilbert, William Webster.	<i>Electors.⁴</i>	John Taylor Gilman, William Fisk, Samuel Dinsmoor, Nathaniel Shannon, Ezra Bartlett, David Barker, John Pendexter, James Smith.	<i>Electors.⁴</i>	Josiah Bartlett, William Badger, Samuel Quincy, William Fisk, Abel Parker, Caleb Keith, Moses White, Hall Burgin.

¹ There was no choice of Electors by the people. A vote of between 2,000 and 3,000 was divided between a great many candidates. The official report gives the sum total of votes for all the candidates, namely, 20,152; the highest number cast for any one person being 1,759. The above persons were chosen by the legislature out of the ten receiving the highest number.
² The whole number of votes cast was 4,260, but no choice was effected.

By an act of the legislature, the twelve highest candidates were declared by the council to be eligible; and the election being referred back to the people, the above six were chosen.
³ Chosen in convention of both houses.
⁴ Number of votes not reported. Electors chosen in convention of both houses.

⁵ Seven votes were cast for John C. Calhoun and one for Andrew Jackson for vice-president.
⁶ The vote for vice-president was six for D. D. Tompkins, and one for Richard Rush.

N E W H A M P S H I R E - C O N T I N U E D .

1828-9.	J. Q. ADAMS ANDREW JACKSON Scattering	Elect. Vote. 8 24,124 20,922 1,249	1832-3.	Elect. Vote. 26,289 19,627 1,384	1836-7.	Elect. Vote. 7 18,689 W. H. HARRISON Scattering	1840-1.	Elect. Vote. 7 MARTIN VAN BUREN W. H. HARRISON Scattering	1844-5.	Elect. Vote. 7 JAMES K. POLK HENRY CLAY JAMES G. BIRNEY	
			<i>Electors.</i>		<i>Electors.</i>		<i>Electors.</i>		<i>Electors.</i>		
1848-9.	GEORGE SULLIVAN, SAMUEL QUARLES, SAMUEL SPARHAWK, WILLIAM BIXBY, NAHUM PARKER, THOMAS WOOLSON, EZRA BARTLETT, WILLIAM LOVEJOY.	Elect. Vote. 27,762 14,788 7,559 1,088	1852-3.	Elect. Vote. 28,884 WILFIELD SCOTT JOHN P. ITALI Scattering	1856-7.	Elect. Vote. 5 JOHN C. FREMONT JAMES BUCHANAN MULLARD FULLMORE Scattering	1860-1.	Elect. Vote. 5 31,891 31,891 409 10	<i>Electors.</i>	<i>Electors.</i>	
			<i>Electors.</i>		<i>Electors.</i>		<i>Electors.</i>				
<p>George Sullivan, Samuel Quarles, Samuel Sparhawk, William Bixby, Nahum Parker, Thomas Woolson, Ezra Bartlett, William Lovejoy.</p> <p>Lawrence Cass ZACHARY TAYLOR MARTIN VAN BUREN Scattering</p> <p>Henry Fribbard, Samuel Jones, Jabez A. Douglass, Samuel Webster, Nathaniel B. Baker.</p>											

NEWSPAPERS IN THE STATE.

American Ballot, Exeter, weekly, Thomas J. Whittem, editor and publisher, \$1.50 a year.
 Cheshire Republican, Keene, weekly, Horatio Kimball, editor and publisher, \$1.25 a year.
 Congregational Journal, Concord, weekly, B. W. Sanborn, publisher, \$1.50 a year.
 Coos County Democrat and Northern Press, North Stratford, weekly, published by Chas. D. Johnson & Co., \$1.00 a year.
 Coos Republican, Lancaster, weekly, Bowe & Allison, \$1.50 a year.
 Daily American, Manchester, Goodale & Farnsworth, publishers, \$3.00 a year.
 Democratic Republican, Haverhill, weekly, by H. W. Reding, \$1.25 a year.
 Democratic Standard, Concord, weekly, John B. Palmer, editor and publisher, \$1.50 a year.
 Dollar Weekly Mirror, Manchester, John B. Clark, \$1.00 a year.
 Dover Enquirer, weekly, George Wadleigh, \$1.25 a year.
 Dover Gazette and Strafford Advertiser, Dover, weekly, Joshua L. Foster, editor, Foster & Hills, publishers, \$1.25 a year.
 Dover Sentinel, weekly, John T. Gibbs & Co., editors, \$1.25 a year.
 Exeter News Letter, weekly, Samuel Hall, publisher, \$2.00 a year.
 Farmer's Cabinet, Amherst, weekly, E. D. Boynton, editor and proprietor, \$1.50 a year.
 Granite State Free Press, Lebanon, weekly, Geo. S. Towle, editor and proprietor, \$1.50 a year.
 Great Falls Advertiser, weekly, G. H. & S. E. Twombly, editors and proprietors, \$1.50 a year.
 Independent Democrat, Concord, weekly, Fogg & Hadley, editors and publishers, \$1.50 a year.
 Also, daily during session of Legislature.
 Manchester Daily Mirror, John B. Clarke, editor and proprietor, \$3.00 a year.
 Manchester Democrat and American, weekly, Goodale & Farnsworth, \$1.25 a year.
 Manchester Republican, weekly, B. F. Stanton & Co., \$1.50 a year.
 Milford Republican, weekly, F. N. Boutwell, editor and proprietor, \$1.00 a year.
 Morning Chronicle, Portsmouth, daily, Frank W. Miller, publisher, \$4.00 a year; weekly, \$1.00.
 Morning Star, Dover, weekly, Wm. Burr, editor, \$1.50 a year.
 Nashua Gazette, weekly, B. B. and F. P. Whittemore, \$1.50 a year.
 National Eagle, Claremont, weekly, John S. Walker, editor and proprietor, \$1.50 a year.
 New Hampshire Argus and Spectator, Newport, weekly, Carleton & Harvey, \$1.25 a year.
 New Hampshire Democrat, Laconia, weekly, S. C. Baldwin, editor and publisher, \$1.00 a year.
 New Hampshire Gazette, Portsmouth, weekly, Samuel Gray, editor and publisher, \$1.50 a year.
 New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture, Manchester, weekly, W. H. Gilmore, publisher, \$1.50 a year.
 New Hampshire Journal of Education, monthly, Henry E. Sawyer, editor, \$1.00 a year.
 New Hampshire Patriot and State Gazette, Concord, Wm. Butterfield, editor and publisher, weekly, \$1.50 a year. Also daily, during session of the Legislature.
 New Hampshire Sentinel, Keene, weekly, Thomas Hale & Co., editors and publishers, \$1.50 a year.
 New Hampshire Statesman, Concord, McFarland & Jenks, weekly, \$1.50 a year. Also daily, during session of Legislature.
 New Hampshire Telegraph, Nashua, weekly, Albin Beard, editor and proprietor, \$1.50 a year.
 Northern Advocate, Claremont, weekly, J. Weber, editor and publisher, \$1.00 a year.
 People's Journal, Littleton, weekly, H. W. Rowell, editor and proprietor, \$1.25 a year.
 Peterborough Transcript, weekly, Kendall C. Scott, editor and publisher, \$1.00 a year.
 Portsmouth Journal, weekly, Charles W. Brewster & Son, \$1.50 a year.
 Rochester Review, weekly, D. Warren Furber, editor and publisher, \$1.00 a year.
 Rockingham Chronicle, Portsmouth, weekly, Frank W. Miller, publisher, \$1.00 a year.
 The Myrtle, Dover, semi-monthly, Wm. Burr, 25 cts. a year.
 Union Democrat, Manchester, weekly, James M. Campbell, \$1.50 a year.
 Winnipisaukee Gazette, Laconia, weekly, Benj. F. Wallace, editor and proprietor, \$1.00 a year.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

<i>Senators.</i>							
Atherton, Chas. G.	{ 1843—1849	Hill, Isaac,	1831—1836	Sheafe, James,	1801—1802		
	1863—1864	Hubbard, Henry,	1835—1841	Storer, Clement,	1817—1819		
Bell, James,	1855—1857	Langdon, John,	1789—1801	Thompson, T. W.	1814—1817		
Bell, Samuel,	1823—1835	Livermore, S.	1798—1801	Wilcox, Leonard,	1842—1843		
Cilley, Joseph,	1846—1847	Mason, Jeremiah,	1813—1817	Williams, Jared W.,	1854—1855		
Clark, Daniel,	1856—	Morrill, David L.,	1817—1823	Wingate, Paine,	1759—1793		
Cutts, Charles,	1810—1813	Olcott, Simeon,	1801—1805	Woodbury, Levi,	{ 1825—1831 1841—1847		
Gilman, Nicholas,	1805—1814	Page, John,	1836—1837				
Hale, John Parker,	{ 1847—1853	Parker, Nahum,	1807—1810				
	1854—1859	Parrott, John F.,	1819—1825				
	1859—	Pierce, Franklin,	1837—1842				
		Plumer, William,	1802—1807				

Representatives.

Barker, David,	1827—1829	Gilman, Nicholas,	1789—1797	Perkins, Jared,	1851—1853
Bartlett, Ichabod,	1823—1829	Gordon, William,	1797—1803	Pierce, Franklin,	1833—1837
Bartlett, Josiah,	1811—1813	Hale, John Parker,	1842—1845	Pike, James	1856—1859
Bean, Benning M.,	1833—1837	Hale, Obed,	1811—1813	Plumer, William, Jr.,	1819—1825
Belton, Silas,	1803—1807	Hale, Salma,	1817—1813	Reding, John R.,	1841—1845
Blaisdell, Daniel,	1803—1811	Hale, William,	{ 1809—1811 1813—1817	Shaw, Tristram,	1839—1843
Broadhead, John,	1829—1833	Hammons, Joseph,	1829—1833	Sheafe, James,	1709—1801
Brown, Titus,	1825—1829	Harper, John A.,	1811—1813	Sherburne, J. S.,	1703—1797
Buffum, Joseph,	1819—1821	Harper, Joseph M.,	1831—1835	Sinith, Jedediah K.,	1807—1809
Burke, Edmund,	1830—1845	Harvey, Jonathan,	1825—1831	Smith, Jeremiah,	1701—1797
Burns, Robert,	1838—1837	Harvey, Matthew,	1821—1825	Smith, Samuel,	1813—1815
Butler, Josiah,	1817—1823	Haven, Nathaniel A.,	1809—1811	Sprague, Peleg,	1707—1799
Carlton, Peter,	1807—1809	Henly, Joseph,	1823—1829	Storer, Clement,	1807—1809
Chamberlain, J. C.,	1808—1811	Hibbard, Harry	1849—1853	Sullivan, George,	1811—1813
Chandler, Thomas,	1829—1833	Hough, David,	1803—1807	Tappan, Mason W.,	{ 1855—1859 1859—
Cilley, Bradbury	1813—1817	Hubbard, Henry,	1829—1835	Tenney, Samuel,	1800—1807
Clagett, Clifton,	{ 1803—1805 1817—1821	Hunt, Samuel,	1802—1805	Thompson, T. W.,	1805—1807
Cragin, A. II.,	1855—1859	Johnson, James II.,	1843—1849	Tuck, Amos,	1847—1853
Cushman, Samuel,	1835—1839	Kittredge, Geo. W.,	1853—1855	Upham, George B.,	1801—1803
Dinsmore, Samuel,	1811—1813	Livermore, Arthur,	{ 1817—1821 1823—1825	Upham, Nathaniel,	1817—1823
Durell, Daniel M.,	1807—1809	Livermore, S.,	1879—1793	Vose, Roger,	1813—1817
Eastman, Ira A.,	1839—1843	Marston, Gilman,	1839—	Webster, Daniel,	1813—1817
Eastman, Nchemiah,	1825—1827	Matson, Aaron,	1821—1825	Weeks, John W.,	1829—1833
Edwards, Thos. M.	1850—	Morrison, Geo. W.,	1853—1855	Weeks, Joseph,	1835—1839
Ellis, Caleb,	1805—1807	Moulton, Mace	1745—1847	Whipple, Thomas,	1821—1829
Farrington, James,	1837—1839	Norris, Moses	1843—1847	Wilcox, Jeduthan,	1813—1817
Foster, Abel,	{ 1780—1791 1793—1803	Parrott, John F.,	1817—1819	Williams, Jared W.,	1837—1841
Freeman, Jonathan,	1757—1801	Pearce, Charles II.,	1847—1853	Wilson, James,	1809—1811
Gardner, Francis,	1807—1809	Peirce, Joseph,	1801—1802	Wilson, James,	1847—1850
				Wingate, Paine,	1793—1795

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT FROM 1680 TO 1776.

1680. John Cutt, appointed president by Charles II.
 1681. Richard Waldron, " " " " "
 1682. Edward Cranfield, " " " " "
 1685. Walter Barefoot, " " " James II.
 1688. Joseph Dudley, " " " " "
 1687. Edmund Andros, " " " " "
 1689. Simon Bradstreet, governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.
 1691. John Hickes, acting president under government of Massachusetts.
 1692. John Usher, appointed lieutenant-governor by William III. and Mary.
 1697. William Partridge, " " " " "
 1698. Samuel Allen, " governor " " " "
 1699. Richard Coote, Earl of Bellamont, appointed governor by William III. and Mary.
 1708. Joseph Dudley, appointed governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire by Queen Anne.
 1715. George Vaughan, " lieutenant-governor by George I.
 1716. Samuel Shute, " governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire by George I.
 1717. John Wentworth, " lieutenant-governor by George I.
 1728. William Burnet, " governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire by George II.
 1730. Jonathan Belcher, " lieutenant-governor of Mass. " " " "
 1781. David Dunbar, " " " " New Hampshire by George II.
 1741. Benning Wentworth, appointed governor " " " " "
 1767. John Wentworth, " " " " " III.
 1776. January 8, to June 10, 1784. Council of twelve, of which Meshech Weare was annually chosen president.

GUBERNATORIAL VOTE, 1784—1859.

1784. MESHIECH WEARE, ¹		1802. JOHN T. GILMAN,	10,837	1820. SAMUEL BELL,	22,212
1785. George Atkinson,	2,755	John Langdon, Scattering,	8,753 76	Scattering,	2,569
JOHN LANGDON, ²	2,497				
Scattering,	1,497				
1786. JOHN SULLIVAN,	4,309	1803. JOHN T. GILMAN,	12,263	1821. SAMUEL BELL,	22,582
John Langdon,	3,600	John Langdon, Scattering,	9,011 43	Scattering,	1,866
Scattering,	658				
1787. John Langdon,	4,034	1804. JOHN T. GILMAN,	12,216	1822. SAMUEL BELL,	22,934
JOHN SULLIVAN, ³	3,642	John Langdon,	12,066	Scattering,	1,046
Josiah Bartlett,	628				
Samuel Livermore,	603				
1788. JOHN LANGDON,	4,421	1805. JOHN LANGDON,	16,097	1823. LEVI WOODBURY,	16,985
John Sullivan,	3,664	John T. Gilman,	12,257	Samuel Dinsmoor,	12,718
Scattering,	763			Scattering,	240
1789. JOHN SULLIVAN, ³	8,657	1806. JOHN LANGDON,	15,277	1824. D. L. MORRILL, ⁴	14,899
John Pickering,	8,468	Scattering,	5,298	Levi Woodbury,	11,741
Josiah Bartlett,	968			Scattering,	3,708
Joshua Wentworth,	89	1807. JOHN LANGDON,	13,912	1825. D. L. MORRILL,	29,166
		Scattering,	2,949	Scattering,	563
1790. John Pickering,	8,189	1808. JOHN LANGDON,	12,641	1826. D. L. MORRILL,	17,678
Joshua Wentworth,	2,300	Scattering,	3,258	Benjamin Pierce,	13,287
JOSIAH BARTLETT, ³	1,776			Scattering,	386
Nathaniel Peabody,	294	1809. JEREMIAH SMITH,	15,610	1827. BENJ. PIERCE,	23,695
		John Langdon,	16,241	David L. Morrill,	2,529
		Scattering,	182	Scattering,	1,187
1791. JOSIAH BARTLETT,	8,679	1810. JOHN LANGDON,	16,825	1828. JOHN BELL,	21,149
Scattering,	288	Jeremiah Smith,	16,166	Benjamin Pierce,	18,672
		Scattering,	84	Scattering,	76
1792. JOSIAH BARTLETT,	8,092	1811. JOHN LANGDON,	17,522	1829. BENJ. PIERCE,	22,616
Scattering,	297	Jeremiah Smith,	14,477	John Bell,	19,583
		Scattering,	65	Scattering,	48
1793. JOSIAH BARTLETT,	7,388	1812. JOHN T. GILMAN,	15,613	1830. MATT'W HARVEY,	23,214
John Langdon,	1,306	W.M. PLUMER, ³	15,492	Timothy Upham,	19,040
Scattering,	1,180	Scattering,	887	Scattering,	187
1794. JOHN T. GILMAN,	7,829	1813. JOHN T. GILMAN,	18,107	1831. SAM'L DINSMOOR,	23,503
Scattering,	1,180	William Plumer,	17,410	Ichabod Bartlett,	18,681
		Scattering,	132	Scattering,	110
1795. JOHN T. GILMAN,	9,340	1814. JOHN T. GILMAN,	19,695	1832. SAM'L DINSMOOR,	24,167
Scattering,	2,650	William Plumer,	18,794	Arthur Livermore,	14,920
		Scattering,	53	Scattering,	146
1796. JOHN T. GILMAN,	7,809	1815. JOHN T. GILMAN,	18,857	1833. SAM'L DINSMOOR,	28,279
Scattering,	2,966	William Plumer,	17,799	Arthur Livermore,	3,959
		Scattering,	38	Scattering,	1,238
1797. JOHN T. GILMAN,	9,625	1816. WILLIAM PLUMER,	20,338	1834. WILLIAM BADGER,	28,552
Scattering,	1,198	James Sheafe,	17,994	Scattering,	1,621
		Scattering,	75		
1798. JOHN T. GILMAN,	9,387	1817. WILLIAM PLUMER,	19,088	1835. WILLIAM BADGER,	25,767
Oliver Peabody,	1,189	James Sheafe,	12,020	Joseph Healey,	14,825
Scattering,	1,567	Scattering,	4,258	Scattering,	308
1799. JOHN T. GILMAN,	10,138	1818. WILLIAM PLUMER,	18,674	1836. ISAAC HILL,	24,904
Scattering,	1,590	Jeremiah Mason,	6,850	Joseph Healey,	2,566
		Scattering,	5,941	Scattering,	3,465
1800. JOHN T. GILMAN,	10,362	1819. SAMUEL BELL,	18,751	1837. ISAAC HILL,	22,861
Timothy Walker,	6,039	William Hale,	8,660	Scattering,	2,171
Scattering,	361	Scattering,	1,854		
1801. JOHN T. GILMAN,	10,698				
Timothy Walker,	5,249				
Scattering,	692				

¹ Probably elected by unanimous vote. No official statement of the vote is found on record.² Elected by the Senate, there being no choice by the people.³ There being no choice by the people, Plumer was elected in convention of the Senate and House of Representatives, having a majority of twenty-two votes.⁴ Chosen in convention of the Senate and House of Representatives.

1838. ISAAC HILL,	28,697	Nathaniel S. Berry, 10,897	Jared Perkins, 11,080
James Wilson, jr.	25,244	Scattering, 568	Scattering, 122
Scattering,	629		
1839. JOHN PAGE,	30,518	1847. J. W. WILLIAMS, 30,806	1855. RALPH METCALF, 32,769
James Wilson, jr.	28,928	Anthony Colby, 21,109	Nath'l B. Baker, 27,056
Scattering,	165	Nathaniel S. Berry, 8,531	James Bell, 3,436
1840. JOHN PAGE,	29,521	Scattering, 54	Aaa Fowler, 1,237
Enos Stevens,	20,716	1848. J. W. WILLIAMS, 32,245	Scattering, 198
Scattering,	562	Nathaniel S. Berry, 28,629	
1841. JOHN PAGE,	29,116	Scattering, 468	
Enos Stevens,	21,230	1849. SAM'L DINSMOOR, 30,107	1856. RALPH METCALF, ³ 32,119
Scattering,	1,342	Levi Chamberlain, 18,764	John S. Wells, 32,081
1842. HENRY HUBBARD,	26,831	Nathaniel S. Berry, 7,045	Ichabod Goodwin, 2,380
Enos Stevens,	12,284	Scattering, 117	Scattering, 148
Scattering,	9,039	1850. SAM'L DINSMOOR, 30,751	1857. WILLIAM HAILE, 34,216
1843. HENRY HUBBARD,	23,050	Levi Chamberlain, 18,512	John S. Wells, 31,214
Anthony Colby,	12,551	Nathaniel S. Berry, 6,472	Scattering, 452
John H. White,	5,497	Scattering, 54	
Daniel Hoit,	8,402	1851. SAM'L DINSMOOR, ³ 27,425	1858. WILLIAM HAILE, 36,215
Scattering,	88	Thos. E. Sawyer, 18,468	Asa P. Cate, 31,679
1844. JOHN H. STEELE,	25,986	John Atwood, 12,049	Scattering, 72
Anthony Colby,	14,750	Scattering, 179	
Daniel Hoit,	5,767	1852. NOAH MARTIN, 30,807	1859. ICHABOD GOODWIN, 36,826
John H. White,	1,988	Thos. E. Sawyer, 19,880	Asa P. Cate, 32,602
Scattering,	201	John Atwood, 9,479	Scattering, 27
1845. JOHN H. STEELE,	23,406	Scattering, 269	
Anthony Colby,	15,579	1853. NOAH MARTIN, 30,934	1860. ICHABOD GOODWIN, 38,087
Daniel Hoit,	5,786	James Bell, 17,590	Asa P. Cate, 38,544
Scattering,	994	John H. White, 7,995	Scattering, 22
1846. Jared W. Williams,	26,740	Scattering, 47	
ANTHONY COLBY, ¹	17,707	1854. NATH'L B. BAKER, 29,788	
		James Bell, 16,941	

¹ There being no choice by the people, Colby was elected in convention of the Legislature, having a majority of twenty-two votes.

² Dinsmoor was elected in convention of the Legislature, having a majority of four votes.

³ Elected in convention of the Legislature, having a majority of twenty-five votes.

POST-OFFICES.

The following are a few Post-Offices casually omitted in the body of the work, or recently established:—

Bradford Centre,	Laconia, Weir's Bridge,	Stratford, Coos,
Ellsworth,	Lisbon, North,	Wakefield, Horn's Mills,
Franconia, Profile House,	Littleton, West,	Wentworth's Location,
Hooksett, Rowe's Corner,	Northfield Depot,	White Mts., Crawford House,
Hopkinton, West,	Salisbury, West,	White Mts., White Mt. House,
Kingston, East,	Stratford, Bow Lake,	Winchester, Ashuelot.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

ODELL is the name of an unincorporated and uninhabited township in Coos county, bounded west by Stratford. It was purchased of the State, about the year 1839, by the Hon. Richard Odell, and is now owned by his heirs. It is good settling land, and a large portion is heavily timbered. A branch of Phillips river runs through the eastern part.

DANBURY, Grafton county. Lots 91, 92, 93 in the 3d division, and 86, 87 and 88 in the 4th division, were severed from Hill and annexed to Danbury, June 26, 1858.

FRANKLIN, Merrimack county. All that part of Northfield which was originally embraced within the limits of the town of Franklin upon incorporation of Franklin, December 24, 1828, were reannexed to it, June 26, 1858.

GRANTHAM, Sullivan county. A part of the gore lying between Grantham and Springfield was annexed to Grantham, June 25, 1858.

GILMANTON, Belknap county, was divided, by act of June 28, 1859, into two towns, Gilmanton and Upper Gilmanton.

HAMPSTEAD, Rockingham county. A small tract in the northerly part of Atkinson was annexed to Hampstead, June 23, 1859.

LISBON, Grafton county. The northwesterly corner of Landaff, being all of it lying northwest-
erly of the Ammonoosuc river, was severed from this town and annexed to Lisbon, June 23,
1859.

OSSIPEE, Carroll county. Lots 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, and 139, comprising one range in the town of Tamworth, which were originally embraced within the town of Ossipee, were reannexed to Ossipee, June 23, 1859.

UPPER GILMANTON, Belknap county. (See Gilmanton.)

PLYMOUTH, Grafton county. A small tract was severed from Campton and annexed to Plymouth, at the June session, 1860.

WEBSTER, Merrimac county, was incorporated from the westerly half of Boscawen, July 3,
1860.

GENERAL INDEX.

N. B. Where the former names of towns are given, the present name also occurs in (); v. indicates a village;
p. o. a post-office.

A.

	PAGE		PAGE
Abbot, Rev. Abiel	490	Ashuelot p. o. — West Winches- ter	709
Abbot, Benjamin	490	Ashuelot mountain	442
Abbot, David	566	“ Railroad	442, 529, 542
Abbot, Capt. Joshua	452	“ river	406, 442, 502, 529,
Abbott, Rev. S. T.	646	542, 573, 692, 631, 688, 656	
Abenaki Springs	670	Atherton, Hon. Charles G.	706
Abnaki Indians	401	Atherton, Hon. Charles H.	706
Aboriginal tribes	401	Atherton, Hon. Joshua	410
Acworth	406	Atkinson	414, 710
Adams's Annals Portsmouth cited	888	Atkinson, Geo.	708
Adams (Jackson)	584	Atkinson, Hon. Theodore	414, 595, 626, 667
Adams, Daniel, M. D. the Arith- metician	583	Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail- road	460, 504, 648
Adams, Rev. Hugh	479	Atwood, John	709
Adams, Rev. John	479, 483	Auburn	415
Adams, John, Pres't	704	Ayer, Richard H.	706
Adams, John Quincy, Pres't	704, 706	B.	
Adams, Rev. Joseph	589, 668	Babooosuc pond	411
Adams, Col. W.	481	Bachelder, Ebenezer	482
Agamemnon, Mt.	627	Bachiler, Rev. Stephen	513
Agassiz, Prof. Louis	696	Bacon, Rev. Jacob	533
Agawams, The	401	Badger, Gen. Joseph	501
Agioocochook, Indian name of White Mts.	678-9	Badger, Hon. William	704, 705, 708
Aiken, Capt. James	559	Bailey, Rev. Abner	640
Ainsworth, Rev. Leaban	583	Bailey or Bayley, Gen. Jacob	512
Albany	406	Bailey, Hon. Jeremiah	706
Alcock, Robert	704	Baker, Captain, Expedition of	621
Alden, Pres., cited	679	Baker, Hon. Nathaniel B.	705, 709
Alden, Rev. Timothy	626	Baker's river	610, 621, 638, 672,
Aldrich, Rev. Artemas	631	Bakerstown (Salisbury)	641
Aldrich, George	704	Baldface mountain	442, 534
Alexander, John	528	Bald hill, Landaff	548
Alexandria	407	Baldwin, Capt. Isaac	523
Allen, Rev. Ebenezer	701	Baldwin, Rev. Thomas	432
Allen, Samuel	880, 884, 890, 897	Balloon, Rev. Maturin	631
Allen, Rev. William	510	Bancroft, George, the historian	491
Allentown	407	Bankrupt Law, construction in	408
Alpine House	688	New Hampshire	892
Alstead	408	Barefoot, Walter	888, 884, 707
Alton, a shire town	409	Barker, Hon. David	704, 707
Amherst	409	Barnard, Hon. Benjamin	652
Amherst, Lord Jeffrey	410	Barnes, Rev. Jonathan	525
Ammonoosuc river	418, 424, 480,	Barnstead	415
Amoskeag Falls	548, 556	Barrett, Dr. Silas	413
Amoskeag v. & p. o.—Manches- ter	568	Barrington	417, 655
Andover	572	Barstow, Rev. Dr.	540
Andrews, Lieut. Amml	523	Bartlett	416
Andros, Sir Edmund	284, 707	Bartlett, Ezra	704, 705
Androscoggin River	422, 431, 460,	Bartlett, Hon. Ichabod	642, 707, 708
477, 604, 649, 645		Bartlett, Hon. Josiah	388, 545, 704,
Annals of Portsmouth cited	388	Batten, Henry, captured by the Indians	495
Antrim	413	Bartlett, Levi	704
Appleton, Rev. Jesse	514, 600	Bartlett, Thomas	607
Appleton, Hon. Nathan	600	Bartley, Rev. J. M. C.	512
Appleton, Samuel	600	Bath	417
Apthorp (Littleton)	556	Batten, Henry, captured by the Indians	495
Arlington (Winchester)	699	Bayley (see also Bailey)	
Arnold, Rev. Samuel	611	Bean, Hon. Benning M.	706
Ashley, Rev. Joseph	699	Bean, John, killed by Indians	450
Ashley, Hon. Samuel	446	Beacamp River	611, 645
		Beaver river	466, 636, 700
		Bedford	418
		Bedel, Gen. Moody	616
		Beech mountain	476
		Beeman, John, captured by the Indians	528
		Belcher, Gov. Jona.	880, 707
		Belknap county	421
		Belknap, Dr. Jeremy	421
		Belknap's History cited	877, 878
			380, 414, 595, 600, 679
		Bell, Hon. James	443, 706, 709
		Bell, Hon. John	708
		Bell, Hon. Joseph	421
		Bell, Dr. Luther V.	443
		Bell, Hon. Samuel	443, 706, 708
		Bell, Hon. Samuel D.	443
		Bellamy river	474, 563
		Bellmont, Earl of	884
		Bellows, Col. Benj.	669, 671, 704
		Bellows, Thomas	704
		Belton, Hon. Silas	707
		Bennett, Rev. Salmon	573
		Bennington	421
		Benton	422
		Berlin	422
		Berlin Falls	422
		Berry, Nathaniel S.	709
		Bethlehem	423
		Bettom, Hon. Silas	640
		Bickford, Sergeant	606
		Bickford, William	628
		Bigelow, Rev. Asahel	516
		Birney, James G.	706
		Bishop, Enos, captured by the Indiana	425
		Bishop, Elder Job	426
		Bishop, Josiah, killed by the In- dians	424
		Bishop's brook	664
		Bixby, William	706
		Black mountain, Jackson	459, 584
		Black mountain, Woodstock	708
		Blackwater river	412, 425, 522, 583,
		Blake, Benjamin	642
		Blake, Nathan, captured by the Indiana	589
		Blake v. — Rindge	688
		Blanchard, Col. Joseph	887, 588
		Blanchard, Richard, a victim of savage cruelty	434
		Blodgett, Hon. Samuel	564, 668
		Blood, Hon. Francis	664
		Bloody Point (Newington)	598
		Blue hills	655
		Blue mountain	703
		Boar's head	514
		Bodwell, Rev. Abraham	648
		Bog brook	657
		Bond, George P.	682
		Bond, Nicholas, killed by the Indiana	513, 646
		Boone Island lighthouse	639

Boscawen	424, 710	Carlton, Hon. Peter	707	Conant, Rev. William	561
Boston and Maine R'd	415, 474, 481, 482, 483, 563, 602, 603, 620, 631	Carpenter, Rev. Abraham	619	Concord, shire town and State	449
Boston, Concord, and Montreal	R'd	Carpenter, Rev. Ezra	612	c ^a pital	449
R'd	422, 436, 456, 500, 508, 521, 530, 546, 578, 579, 604, 622, 633, 643	Carpenter, Rev. Smith	619	early struggles of	449
Boundary of N. H.	380, 381, 391, 392	Carr, James, killed by the Indians	407, 612	people	450-453
Bouton's Hist. Concord, cited	453	Carr, Dr. Moses	659	" controversy with	453
Bow	426	Carr mountain	484, 615	Bow	451, 452
Bow Lake v. and p. o. — Stratford	656, 709	Carrigan, Dr. Philip	484	State Prison at	456
Bowen, Peter	434	Carroll	483	" Insane Asylum at	456
Bowers, Jesse	705	Carroll county	483	Concord (Lisbon)	555
Bowkerille v. — Fitzwilliam	494	Carroll, Hon. Charles	689, 696	Concord Railroad	456, 527
Boyle (Gileum)	502	Carter mountain	689, 696	Concord & Claremont Railroad	428, 448, 457, 578, 669
Bradford	427, 709	Carter, Dr. Ezra	604	Congress, U. S. frigate	628
Bradford, Rev. E. P.	593	Carter's v. — Newton	604	Connecticut lake	616
Bradford, Rev. Moses	494	Cass, Hon. Lewis	489, 705	Connecticut river 400, 418, 427, 442, 444, 447, 449, 460, 461, 508, 516, 529, 537, 548, 551, 561, 582, 583, 606, 609, 615, 616, 619	
Bradley, Samuel and Jonathan,	killed by the Indians	450	Catamount hill	407	Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad 508, 519, 562, 610, 616
Bradstreet, Simon	707	Centre Harbor	483	Constitution of New Hampshire	389
Brattle, Thomas	586	Chamberlain, John C.	541, 707	Contoocook (Boscawen)	426
Breakfast hill	640	Chamberlain, Levi	540, 641, 709	Contoocook river 414, 422, 442, 455, 465, 516, 522, 526, 527, 533, 537, 579, 592, 615, 647	
Brenton's Farm (Litchfield)	555	Champney, Benjamin	600	Contoocook Valley Railroad	522, 526, 527, 533, 579
Brentwood	428	Champney, Hon. Ebenezer	690	Contoocookville v. and p. o. — Hopkinton	533
Brotton Woods (Carroll)	435	Chandler, Able	519	Conway	458
Brewster, Capt. John	634	Chandler, Capt. Abel	452	Conway river	664
Bridgewater	428	Chandler, Capt. John	451	Cocash Indians	401
Bridgeman's Fort	527	Chandler, Gen. John	483	Cook, Francis	586
Brigham, Rev. Benj.	494	Chandler, Hon. Thomas	707	Cook, Thomas, killed by Indians	424
Bristol	429	Chapel of the Hills	420	Cook, Timothy	426
Broad brook	639	Charlestown	417	Cooe county	480
Broadhead, Hon. John	707	Chase, Lt. Rev. Philander	438, 440	Cooe p. o. — Stratford	709
Brookfield	430	Chase, Hon. Dudley	461	Coote, Richard	707
Brookline	430	Chase, Gov. Salmon P.	461	Cornish	490
Brown, Rev. Arthur	626	Chataqua v. — Conway	459	Cotton, Rev. John	624
Brown, Rev. Francis	518	Chatham	442	Cotton, Rev. Josiah	644
Brown, Rev. Joseph	490	Cherry mountain	425, 538, 688	Cotton, Rev. Seaborn	514
Brown, Hon. Titus	707	Cheshire county	442	Cotton, Rev. Theophilus	516
Bruce, Rev. John	533	Cheshire Railroad	442, 494, 542	Coventry (Benton)	422
Buchanan, James, Pres.	706	Chesley, Thomas	552	Cragin, Hon. A. H.	707
Buckminster, Rev. Joseph	626	Chester	443	Cram, Rev. Jacob	533
Buckminster, Rev. Joseph S.	490	Chesterfield	414	Cranfield, Edward	379, 383, 707
Bufsum, Hon. Joseph	707	Chichester	445	Crawford, Abel	688, 684
Bulkely, Peter	588	Chilwick (Littleton)	556	Crawford, Erastus	684
Bullard, John, killed by Indians	539	Chocorua mountain	406, 433	Crawford, Ethan	684
Bungtown, v. — Grafton	507	Chocorua's curve	406	Crawford, Ethan A.	683, 684
Bunton, Andrew, captured by Indians	407	Christi or Christian, an Indian	404, 434	Crawford, Thomas J.	684
Burbank, Samuel and sons	532	Church, Rev. J. H.	612	Crawford House	684
Burdett, Rev. George	468	Cliley, Hon. Bradbury L.	706	Crawford House p. o. — White	709
Burgess, Rev. Archibald	516	Cliley, Gen. Joseph	388, 607, 706	Mountains	709
Burke, Hon. Edmund	707	Claggett, Hon. Clifton	411, 707	Crawford's Grant	688
Burnap, Rev. Jacob	577	Claremont	445	Crockett, Rev. John	643
Burnet, William	707	" mills at	447	Cronwell, John	577
Burnham, Rev. Abraham	613	Clark, Hon. Daniel	705, 706	Cronwell, Oliver	406
Burnham, Rev. A. W.	632	Clark, Rev. John	490	Crosby, Capt. Joeiah	580, 581
Burns, Hon. Robert	707	Clark, Rev. Ward	545	Crotched mountain	496, 508, 527
Burns, Samuel	705	Clarksville	448	Crown Point	387
Burton (Albany)	405	Clay, Henry	705	Croyden	461
Burton mountain	664	Clear stream	581	Croydon mountain	462, 508, 659
Buss, Rev. John	479	Clinton, De Witt	704	Crystal Falls	689
Butler, Rev. Benjamin	607	Cobble hill, Landaff	548	Cube mountain	675
Butler, Gen. Henry	607	Cochecoh Railroad	409, 474, 493	Cummings, Rev. Joseph	573
Butler, Hon. Josiah	707	Cockburne (Columbia)	449	Currier, Elijah R.	706
C.		Cockburne, Sir George	449	Currier, Rev. Joseph	508
Cæsar, killed by Indians	424	Cockburne, Sir James	449	Cushing, Rev. James	620
Caife, Hon. John	512	Cockermouth (Groton)	510	Cushing, John P.	491
Calhoun, John C.	704	Comin, Rev. Curtis	582	Cushman, Hon. Samuel	707
Call, Mrs., killed by Indians	425	Colburn, Lieut. Andrew	573	Cushman's mountain	708
Cambridge	430	Colby, Gov. Anthony	601, 709	Cutter, Doctor	625
Camden (Washington)	673	Colby, Jonathan	628	Cutter, Doctor	682
Campbell, Cornelius	406	Colby, Moses	484	Cutt, or Cutts, John	388, 626
Campbell's Gore (Mont Vernon and Windsor)	583, 701	Colcord, Edward, Jr.	605	Cutts, Hon. Charles	706
Canpton	481, 710	Cold river	406, 408, 549, 669	D.	
Canaan	432	Cole, Samuel	446	Dalton	462
Candia	433	Colebrook	448	Dalton, Rev. Timothy	514
Canterbury	433	Colebrook, Sir George	654	Dalton, Hon. Tristram	462
" Shaker settlement at	435	Collins, Samuel	706	Dana, Rev. Daniel	490, 518, 569
Cape Horn	605	Colman, Jabez and son killed by Indians	546	Dana, Prof.	406
Cardigan (Orange)	608	Columbia	448		
Cardigan mountain	407, 608				
Carleton, Ebenezer	706				

Dana, Hon. Samuel	410	Elliot, John	418	Franklin, Hon. Jonathan	561	704
Dana, Rev. Sylvester	609	Edkins, Henry, killed by Indians	545	Freedom	499	
Danbury	463, 710	Ellis, Hon. Caleb	446, 704, 707	Freeman, Hon. Jonathan	704, 707	
Danforth, Rev. S.'s, almanac	679	Ellis, Judge	540	Freetown (Raymond)	630	
Dantzig (Newbury)	593	Ellis river	524, 680	Fremont	499	
Dantzig (New London)	600	Ellsworth	484, 709	Fremont, John C.	705	
Danville	463	Emerson, Rev. Daniel	530	French, Rev. Jonathan	606	
Dartmouth College	380, 517, 548	Emery family	416	French, Nathan, killed by Indians	528	
Dartmouth (Jefferson)	537	Emery, Rev. Stephen	607	French war	386	
Deadwater river	654	Enfield	484	Frost, John, killed by Indians	528	
Dean, John, murdered by Indians	480	" Shaker settlement at Epping	485	Frost, Judge	481	
Dean, Rev. Seth	622	Epsom	486		G.	
Dearborn, Edward, M. D.	647	Ertrol	487	Gaffield, Benj., pursued by Indians, and drowned	528	
Dearborn, Gen. Henry	388, 485	Estabrook, Rev. Experience	665	Gale, Jacob	482	
Dearborn, Simon	605	Eureka Powder-works v. — New Durham	597	Gale, Stephen	705	
Debeline, M.	439	Fairfield (Woodstock)	484	Gardner, Hon. Francis	707	
Deerfield	484	Fairfield, John	626	Garland, Jabez	649	
Deering	465	Farmer, Hon Alexander H.	491	Gaut Gurley	487	
Derry	463	Everett, Hon. Edward	491	George, Rev. Enos	416	
Derryfield (Manchester)	564	Evers, Rev. Nathaniel	652	Giant's Grave	688	
Devil's Den	688	Exeter, a shire town	487	Gibson, Rev. Richard	623	
Devil's Slide	653	Exeter river (Squamscott)	428, 683	Gibson v. — New Ipswich	600	
Dinsmoor, Gov. Samuel	540, 704, 707, 708, 709			Gilchrist, John J., Chief Justice		
Discoverer, one of Martin Pring's vessels	376, 622			Gilford, a shire town	441	
Dix, Hon. John A.	491	Fabyan's	688	Gilliford	500	
Dix, Col. Timothy	468	Factoryville v. — Littleton	556	Gillis and Foss's Grant	674	
Dixville	466	Fairfield (Woodstock)	702	Gilman, David	630	
Dixville Notch	466	Fairfield, John	561	Gilman, Hon. John T.	489, 490, 704,	708
Dodge, Rev. Joshua	584	Farmer, John, historian of N. H.	454	Gilman, Hon. Nicholas	489, 706, 707	
Dolloff, James, killed by Indians	513	" Gazetteer cited	483	Gilman, Col. Peter	387	
Dorchester	467	Farmer and Moore's collections cited	594	Gilman, Stephen, killed by Indians	545	
Dorr, Thomas W.	491	Farmington	483	Gilmanton	500, 710	
Doublehead mountain	442, 458	Farnsworth, Ebenezer	440	Gilmore, G.	705	
Douglas, Jabez A.	706	Farnsworth, Stephen, captured by Indians	488	Gilmour	502	
Dover, a shire town	831, 467	Farrar, Rev. Joseph	476	Glen Ellis, or Pitcher Falls	690	
" destruction of	471	Farrar, Rev. Stephen	599	Glen House	688	
Dow, Joseph, Hist. address at Hampton cited	513	Farrar, Judge Timothy	600, 704	Glidden's Peak	667	
Dow, Hon. Moses	520	Farrington, Hon. James	707	Goddard, Rev. William	577	
Downing's Mills v. — New Durham	597	Feich, Hon. Alpheus	491	Goffe, Col. John	387, 419, 451, 503,	
Downs, Ebenezer	649	Field, Darby	679	Goffstown	502	
Downs, Gershom, killed by Indians	634, 649	Field, Benjamin, killed by Indians	513	Gonic v. and p. o. — Rochester	635	
Drake's Corner v. — Effingham	484	Fifteen-mile Falls	462, 556	Goodrich Falls	534, 535	
Dublin	474	Fillmore, Millard	705	Goodridge, Rev. Sewall	502	
Dudley, Hon. John	631	Fish, Rev. Elisha	502	Goodwin, Hon. Ichabod	709	
Dudley, Gov. Joseph	384, 586	Fish, Rev. Halloway	573	Goodwinville v. — Milton	582	
Dudley, Rev. Samuel	490	Fisher, Josiah, killed by Indians	539	Gookin, Rev. Nathaniel	606	
Dummer	474	Fisherfield (Newbury)	593	Gordon, Hon. William	410, 707	
Dummer Falls	477	Fisheries, Report on cited	506	Gorges, Sir Ferdinando	377, 680	
Dunbar, Col. David	385, 707	Fisherville v. and p. o. — Concord	457, 458	Gorham	504	
Dunbarton	477	Fisk, Miss	541	Goshen	505	
Duncan, Hon. James H.	491	Fitzwilliam	498	Gosport	506	
Duncan, Capt. John	413	Flagg, Rev. Ebenezer	443	Gove, Edward	388, 646	
Dunstable (Nashua)	535	Flanders, Lieut. John	425	Gove, Dr. Jonathan	604	
Durand (Randolph)	629	Fletcher, Rev. Elijah	533	Governor's Island	511	
Durham	478	Fletcher, Rev. Mr.	479	Grafton	506	
" savage attacks upon	480,	Flume, at Dixville	467	Grafton county	507	
	481	Flume, at Lincoln	554, 688	Grand Monadnock	442	
Durell, Hon. Daniel M	707	Flume House p. o. — Lincoln	554, 564	Grand Trunk Railway	423, 547, 580,	
Duston, Jonathan	432	Fogg, Rev. Jeremiah	544	Graniteville v. — Marlborough	573	
Duston, Mrs., heroic feat of	425	Folsom, Ephraim, Sen.	488	Grantham	508, 710	
		Folsom, Gen. Nathaniel	489	Great Ammonoosuc	548	
E.		Fort Constitution	627	Great Bay, Belknap Co.	575	
Barnes, Capt. Jeremiah	605	Fort McCleary	527	Great Bay, Rockingham county	638	
Kames, Rev. Jonathan	603	Fort William Henry	387	Great Falls v. — Somersworth	660	
East Kingston	481, 651	Fort William and Mary	595	Great Falls Branch Railroad	649,	661
East Town (Wakefield)	667	Fox Grant	674	Great Falls and Conway Railroad	582, 627, 651, 666	
Eastern Railroad	510, 515, 636, 647	Foster, Hon. Abel	434, 707	Great Falls and South Berwick Branch Railroad	651	
Eastman, Capt. Ebenezer	449, 450	Foster, Rev. Jacob	592	Great Haystack mountain	682	
Eastman, Hon. Ira A.	707	Foster, Jordan, captured by Indians	699	Great Island (Newcastle)	594	
Eastman, Jonathan	454, 705	Fowie, Rev. Robert	580	Great Meadow	677	
Eastman, Capt. Joseph	451	Fowler, Asa	709	Greeley, Hon. Horace	411	
Eastman, Hon. Nehemiah	498, 707	Francetown	494	Green, Dr. Ezra	473	
Eaton	482	Francia	496, 709	Green hill	458	
Echo lake	496, 688	Franconia	496, 688	Green, Jona, killed by Indians	513,	
Edwards, Hon. Thomas M.	705, 707	Franklin	497, 710	Green mountain, Claremont	646	
Effingham	483	Franklin and Bristol Railroad	423		447	
Ela's river	596					
Electors of President	704, 705					
Electoral Votes (see Vote).						

Green mountain, Effingham	483	Hilliard, Benjamin	605	Jennistown (Warner)	671
Greenfield	509	Hillsborough	523	John's river	400, 422, 528, 678
Greenland	510	Hillsborough county	526	Johnson, Hon. Charles	512, 520
Gregg, Col. William	388, 559	Hillsborough river	526	Johnson, James and family	440
Grosvener, Rev. M. G.	573	Hilton, William and Edward	377,	Johnson, Hon. James H.	707
Groton	510	Hilton, Winthrop	467	Johnson, Noah	587, 621
Grout, Hillkiah	528	Hilton's purchase	601	Johnson, Col. Samuel	606
Grovetown v.—Northumberland	606	Hinsdale	657	Jones, Samuel	705
Gunthwaite (Lisbon)	555	Hinsdale, Ebenezer	527	Jones, — captured by Indians	424
Guyot, Prof. Arnold	682	Hinsdale Fort	528	Josselyn, Henry	680
H.		Hobbe, Rev. James	612	Josselyn, John, as explorer	679
Haddock, Hon. Charles B.	642	Hodgdon, Mrs. Jona., killed by Indians	634	Judiciary of N. Hampshire	396, 394
Hale, Hon. William	527, 709	Hodgkins, John	408	K.	
Hale's location	436	Holt, Daniel	709	Kancamargus, Indian chief	403, 404
Hale, Isaac	705	Holbrook, Francis	705	Kan Ran Vugarty (White Mts.)	679
Hale, John P. Sr.	635	Holbrook, John	705	Kearse Gore	671
Hale, Hon. John P.	473, 491, 636, 706-707	Holderness	529	Kearse mountain, Carroll county	417, 442, 450
Hale, Major	626	Hollis	590	Kearse mountain, Merrimack county	578, 642, 661
Hale, Hon. Nathan	490	Holmes, Hon. Lemuel	660	Keane	539
Hale, Hon. Obad	707	Hookset	531, 709	Keane, Sir Benjamin	540
Hale, Hon. Salma	707	Hooper, Rev. —	563	Keith, Caleb	704
Hale, Samuel	704	Hopnedore, an Indian Sagamore	599	Kelly, Rev. John	612
Hale, Hon. William	707, 708	Hopkinton	532, 709	Kelly, Rev. William	672
Halestown (Ware)	674	Horn's Mills p. o. — Wakefield	709	Kenny, Rev. Isaac	631
Half-moon pond	409	Hough, Hon. David	707	Kensington	543
Hall, Joseph S.	638	Houston, Rev. John	419, 420	Kent, Col. William A.	454
Hall's stream	618	How, James	635	Kidderville v.—Colebrook	448
Hall's v.—Chester	444	Howard, Col. Joshua	520	Kilburn, Capt. John	668, 670
Hammont, Hon. Joseph	498, 707	Howe, Daniel, captured by Indians	528	Kilkenny	544
Hampstead	511, 710	Howe, Nehemiah, captured by Indians	677	Kimball, Abraham, captured by Indians	424, 532
Hampton	381, 512, 661	Howeville v.—Fitzwilliam	494	Kimball, Hon. Daniel	619
Hampton Falls	615	Hubbard cited	679	King, Rufus	704
Hancock	516	Hubbard, Hon. Henry	441, 704	Kingbury, Cyrus	408
Hanover	516	Hubbard, Judge	640	Kingston	545, 749
Hanson, John	649	Huckley, —, killed by Indians	513	Kinsman, Capt. Aaron	462
Hardiclay, John, killed by Indians	528	Hudson	538	Kittery point	627
Harper, Hon. John A.	707	Hull, Rev. Mr.	479	Kittredge, Hon. George W.	707
Harper, Hon. Joseph M.	707	Hunt, Col. Samuel	441, 707	King Village and p. o. — Gilford	500
Harriman, Deacon J.	620	Hurd, Rev. Isaac	490	Lake Village and p. o. — Laconia	546
Harrington, Rev. Timothy	602	Huse, Carr	522	Lamprey river	433, 465, 481, 486,
Harrison, Wm. H., Pres.	705	Husey, Mrs. Mary, killed by Indians	513, 646	552, 602, 607, 631, 636, 656	
Harrisville v.—Dublin	476	Hutchins, Gordon, Capt. and Col.	452, 453	Lanconia	548, 709
Harrisville v. and p. o.—Nelson	632	Hutchinson cited	679	Lanconia, grant of, to Gorges and Mason	377
Harry town (Manchester)	664	Hutchinson, Ann	489	Lake Village and p. o. — —	500
Hartford Convention	389	Hutchinson, Faith	420	Lancaster, a shire town	460, 547
Hart's ledge	450, 685	Hutchinson, Rev. William	678	Lancaster, Thomas, killed by Indians	513, 646
Hart's location	634	I.		Landaff	548, 710
Harvey, Hon. Jonathan	706, 707	Imp mountain	688	Langdon	548
Harvey, Hon. Matthew	707, 708	Incidents of White Mountain Scenery cited	459	Langdon, Hon. John	458, 596, 626,
Hatch, Samuel	706	Indian Head (Nashua)	589	626, 706, 708	
Haven, Horace A.	626	Indian stream, Grafton county	432	Langdon, Rev. Samuel	425, 515, 626
Haven, Rev. Joseph	634	Indian stream, Coos county	448, 616	Langdon, Woodbury	626
Haven, Nathaniel A.	477, 626, 704, 707	Indian tribes of New Hampshire	390, 391,	Larkham, Thomas	469
Haven, Rev. Samuel	626	Indian wars	448, 616	Lawrence, Rev. Micah	699
Haverhill, half shire town	519	Insane Asylum at Concord	456	Lawrence's Cong. Churches cited	559, 664
Hawes, Hannah (Mrs. Rosebrook)	683	Iron ore—where found	534, 555	Leavitt's Town (Effingham)	483
Hawke (Danville)	463	Iron-works, Franconia	497	Lebanon	549
Hayward, Peter	660	Iroquois, lake of	679	Lee	561
Hazen, Capt. John	520	Isinglass river	417, 635, 656	" battle with Indians at Leighton's Corner v.—Ossipee	553
Hazzen, Richard	512	Israel's river	460, 588, 648, 690	Lempster	562
Healy, Hon. Joseph	707, 708	J.		Leslie, Rev. George	673
Heard, Joseph, killed by Indians	634	Jackson	534	Leveridge, Rev. William	468
Heart pond	432	Jackson mountain	682	Lime pond	449
Heath's Gore	652	Jackson, Andrew, Pres.	704, 705	Limerick (Stoddard)	655
Hebard, Rev. Salmon	597	Jackson, Dr. Charles T. cited	681	Lincoln	563
Hebard, Hon. William	707	" " explorations of	667	Lisbon	555, 709, 710
Hebron	521	Jaffrey, George	538	Litchfield	566
Henniker	521	Jackson	536	Little Ammonoosuc	477
Henshaw, Col. William	440	Jaffrey	537	Jefferson, Thomas, Pres.	605, 608
Hermit lake	690	Jefferson	537	Jenness, Hon. Richard	441, 667
Heywood, Col. William	441	Jenness, Hon. Richard	664		
Hibbard, Hon. Harry	707				
Hicks, John	707				
Hicks hill	563				
Hidden, Rev. Samuel	668				
" " ordination of	668				
Hildreth, Richard, the historian	491				
Hill	522, 710				
Hill, Rev. Ebenezer	574				
Hill, Hon. Isaac	454, 706, 708, 709				
Hill, Rev. Samuel	634				

Little Suncook river	487	Mast Yard p. o. — Concord	486	Mount Prospect	481
Littleton	556, 709	Matson, Hon. Aaron	707	Mount Washington	400, 423, 692, 696
Live river	658	Maynesborough (Berlin)	422	Mount Webster	682, 688
Livermore, Hon. Arthur	529, 704	Means, Hon. Robert	410, 704	Mount Willard	682, 688
Livermore, Rev. Jonathan	707, 708	Meloon, Nathaniel, captured by Indians	425, 641	Mount William	674
Livermore, Hon. Samuel	529, 706	Meredith	575	Muddy brook	699
Looke, John, killed by Indians	639	Meredith Bridge v. — Gilford	506	Munsonville v. and p. o. — Nel- son	593
Londonderry	557	Meredith Bridge v. — Laconia	546	Mussey, Rev. William	688
" History of, cited	578	Merrill, Rev. Gyles	620		N.
Long bay	421	Merrill, Rev. Nathaniel	534, 639	Namsoskeag Indians	401
Long, Pierce	626	Merrill, Rev. Nathaniel	562	Nanamocumuck	403
Lord, Rev. Nathan	490, 518	Merrimack	577	Nancy's brook	685
Lord, Rev. Wentworth	610	Merrimack river	400, 418, 426, 427, 456, 490, 512, 527, 532, 555, 557, 577, 578, 604, 642	Narmarungawack river	688
Loudon	560	Merrimack and Conn. River R'd	583	Narragansett No. 3 (Amherst)	409
Louisburg, expedition to	287	Merrimack county	579	Narragansett No. 5 (Bedford)	419
Lovejoy, William	705	Merrymeeting bay	409, 597	Narrows in Connecticut river	582
Lovewell, Capt. John	587, 683	Merrymeeting river	409	Nash, Timothy	688
Lovewell, Jonathan	588	Meserve, Colonel	387, 626	Nash and Sawyer's Location	693
Lovewell, Zaccheus	387, 588	Metcalfe, Hon. Ralph	446, 708	Nash's stream	658, 657
Lovewell's mountain	673	Middleton	580	Nashua, a shire town	686
Lovewell's war	387	Milan	580	" manufactures of	589-591
Low's Corner v. — Effingham	484	Miles, Rev. Noah	664	Nashua Indians	401
Lower Ammonoosuc river	496, 506,	Milford	580	Nashua river	527, 531
Lower Ashuelot (Swanzey)	632	Mill mountain	580	Nashua and Lowell Railroad	579
Lower Ashuelot (Winchester)	589	Miller, Gen. James	889, 664	Nashua and Wilton Railroad	581
Lower Cohos (Haverhill)	520	Miller's river	583	Naticook (Litchfield)	555, 577
Lufkin, John, killed by Indians	450	Mills, Sir Thomas	681	Navy Yard at Portsmouth	627
Lutwyche, Edward Goldstone	578	Millsfield	613	Neal, Walter	877, 598
Lyell, Sir Charles, Travels of, cited	681	Milton	613	Neal as an explorer	679
Lyman	561	Mine mountain	613	Nelson	592
Lyman, Rev. Giles	573	Mitchell, Rev. Daniel	613	New Amesbury	671
Lyman, Theodore	491	Mohawk river	448, 460	New Boston	698
Lyme	561	Monadnock No. 1 (Rindge)	632	New Breton, Andover	412
Lyndeborough	563	Monadnock No. 2 (Jaffrey)	638	New Castle	694
Lyndeborough mountain	527	Monadnock No. 3 (Dublin)	475	New Durham	698
M.		Monadnock No. 4 (Pitwilliam)	493	New Durham Gore (Alton)	409
Macomber, D. C.	693	Monadnock No. 5 (Marlborough)	572	New Eng. Historical and Gene- alogical Register cited	518
Macklin, Robert	667	Monadnock No. 6 (Nelson)	582	New Hampshire, agriculture and manufactures of	397
McClary, Maj. Andrew	385, 388, 486	Monadnock mountain	476, 537	New Hampshire, bankrupt ques- tion in 392, 398	
McClary, Hon. John	486	Monadnock	582	" boundaries, set- tlement of	390, 392
McCleary, Colonel	558	Monroe, James, Pres.	704	New Hampshire, constitution of	394, 395
McClintock, Rev. Samuel	510	Mont Vernon	583	" controversy about	
McDuffie, Col. John	634	Moodey, Rev. Joshua	384, 624	Dartmouth College	390
McGregore, Rev. David	420, 559	Moodey, Rev. Samuel	584	New Hampshire, courts of	398, 394
McKeen, James	557	Moody, Rev. Amos	612	" discovery of	376
McKenney, Mrs., killed by In- dians	589	Moody, Rev. John	652	" educational and	
McNeil, Gen. John	385, 389, 524,	Moore, Captain	667	reformatory institutions of	396,
Mad river	481, 665, 674	Moore, Dr. J. B.	681	399	
Madbury	563	Moore, Rev. Solomon	698	New Hampshire, financial condi- tion of	396
Madison	564	Moore's v. — Manchester	572	" geographical ex- tent of	376
Madison, James, Pres.	704	Moose mountain, Brookfield and	572	" government of	388, 394
Main, Rev. Amos	634	Moose mountain, Hanover	517	" Indian wars in	386
Manchester, a shire town	564	Moose river	630	" Indian Stream	360
" patriotism of its		Mosiliuke mountain	418, 422	" territory in	360
" citizens	567	Morrill, Rev. David L.	508, 706, 708	" name, origin of	377
" its manufacturing		Morrison, Hon. George W.	707	" persecution of	377
interests	568-571	Moulton, Gen. Jona.	496, 618, 597	Quakers in	383
Manchester and Lawrence Rail- road	466, 532, 560	Moulton, Hon. Mace	707	population of	395, 396
Manning, Rev. Abel	503	Moultonborough	584	" railroads in	398
Mansfield, Rev. Isaac	490	Mount Adams	682, 695	" religious condi- tion of	399
Margalloway river	422, 428, 487	Mount Carrigain	682, 695	" revolutionary	388
Mariana, district of	377	Mount Chocorus	406, 695	period in	388
Marlborough	572	Mount Clinton	682, 691	scenery	400
Marlow	573	Mount Franklin	682, 691	statistics of 395, 399	
Marston, Hon. Gilman	707	Mount Jefferson	682, 695	" toleration act	390
Martin, Hon. Noah	473, 709	Mount Kearsarge, Carroll co.	459,	" union with Mass.	
Martin, Ferry v. — Hooksett	532	Mount Kearsearge, Merrimack	696	" union with New	379, 381, 388
Mascomy pond	484	county	642, 697	England colonies	382
Mascomy river	432, 467, 507, 551	Mount Lafayette	682, 695	New Hampshire, witchcraft ma- nia in	388
Mason	574	Mount Madison	682, 695	New Hampshire Central Rail- road	420, 504, 522, 527, 579
Mason, Hon. Jeremiah	626, 706, 708	Mount Misery	674		
Mason, Capt. John	377, 626	Mount Monroe	682, 695		
Mason, John Tufton	666	Mount Moriah	682, 695		
Mason, Joseph	378	Mount Pleasant	682, 691		
Mason, Robert Tufton	379, 388	Mount Pliny	682, 698		
" death of	380				
Massabesick pond	415				
Mass. State Documents	379				

New Hampton	597	Palfrey, Hon. John G.	491	Pierce, Hon. Franklin	705, 706, 707
New Hopkinton (Hopkinton)	533	Paper Mill v. and p. o. — Alstead	446	Piercy (Stark)	653
New Ipswich	599	Paper Mill v. — Exeter	492	Piermont	615
New London	600	Parker, Abel	704	Pike, Rev. James	649, 707
New Madison (Jackson)	534	Parker, Isaac, captured by Indians	488	Pike, Nicholas	660
New Marlborough (Marlborough)	672	Parker, James, killed by Indians	528	Pilot and Willard mountains	644
New Monadnock (Jaffrey)	536	Parker, James, killed by Indians	528	Pinckney, Charles C.	704
New Salem (Meredith)	575	Parker, Hon. Joel	391, 536,	Pine hill	468
Newbury	593	Parker, John	704	Pine river	611
Newcomb, Judge Daniel	540	Parker, Judge	626	Pinkham Grant	638
Newell, Rev. Gad	592	Parker Hill v. — Lyman	561	Piper, Rev. Asa	668
Newfound lake	510, 521	Parker's Hist. of Londonderry cited	578	Piscassic river	602, 662
Newfound pond	428, 508	Parker's Mills v. — Goffstown	504	Piscataqua Indians	401
Newfound river	429	Parkhurst, Phineas	705	Piscataqua river	376, 474, 512,
Newhall, Rev. Matthew	565	Parrott, Hon. John F.	706, 707	598, 626, 656	
Newichawannock pond	668	Parsons, Rev. Samuel	639	Piscataquog river	401, 418, 420,
Newichawannock river 380, 474, 636,	648, 660, 660.	Parsons, Rev. William	501, 652	465, 495, 504, 527, 598, 674	
(See also Salmon Falls river.)		Partridge, William	384, 707	Piscataquog v. — Manchester	420, 572
Newington	598	Paulsburgh (Milan)	580	Pitman, Rev. Benj. H.	503
Newmarket	601	Pawtuckaway mountain	464	Pitman, John	416
Newport, a shire town	602	Pawtuckaway river	631	Pittfield	617
Newspapers in the State	706	Pawtucket Indians	401	Place, Capt. David	624
Newton	603	Pawson, Rev. Edward	633	Plainfield	618
Newton (Alstead)	408	Payson, Rev. Seth	622, 623	Plaistow	619
Nichols, Hon. Moses	410	Peabody, Gen. Nathaniel	414, 708	Plauswa, an Indian	494, 642
Nickerson, Rev. Joshua	663	Peabody, Hon. Oliver	489, 704, 708	Plumer, Hon. John	684
Nistisaset (Hollis)	580	Peabody, Rev. Stephen	414	Plumer, Hon. William	485, 704, 706,
Nistisaset river	430, 531	Peabody river	505, 689	708	
Noble, Rev. Obadiah	600	Peaked mountain, Bethlehem	424	Plumer, Hon. William, jr.	707
Norris, Hon. Moses	706, 707	Feehle, Hon. Charles II.	707	Plymouth Company	378
North Eppingham (Freedom)	499	Feehle, Hon. Charles II.	707	Plymouth, a shire town	620
North Hampton	604	Feeling (Woodstock?)	702	Polk, James K., President	704
North Hill (North Hampton)	604	Fewgagget (see also Pequawket)	680	Pondicherry mountain	436
North river	608	Felice, Hon. Andrew	473	Pool, The	554
North Branch river	615	Felice, Hon. Joseph	707	Poor, Enoch	388
Northham (Dover)	467	Felham	611	Poor, Peter, killed by Indians	648
Northern Railroad	418, 426, 432	Fembroke	612	Poplin (Fremont)	499
456, 468, 485, 499, 507, 508,	551, 579, 603	Femigwasset river	412, 429, 431,	Port Royal	387
Northfield	604, 708, 710	499, 508, 522, 523, 554, 598	621,	Porter, Rev. Micaiah	619
Northumberland	605	642, 665	Portsmouth, county seat	889, 622	
Northwood	606	Fenacook (Concord)	449	" origin of name	626
Norton, Francis	378	Fenacook Indians	401, 445, 565	" harbor of	627
Notch of White Mountains	685	Fendexter, Hon. John	416, 704	" Annals of, cited	388
Nottingham	607	Penhallow's Ms. cited	380	Portsmouth & Concord Railroad	433, 457, 582, 579, 613, 631, 636
Nottingham West (Hudson)	533	Pequaquaukes, or Pequawkets	401	Post-Offices, additional	709
Noyes, Rev. Nathaniel	662	Pequawket (Conway)	458	Potter, Hon. C. E.	526
Noyes, William	413	Pequawket or Kearsarge mountain	417, 459	Potter, Rev. Isaiah	550
Number Two (Westmoreland)	671	Pequawket river	468	Potter, the necromancer	413
Number Four (Charlestown)	438	Perkins, Abraham Jr.	605	Potter's History of Manchester,	cited
Nutfield (Londonderry)	557	Perkins, Hon. Jared	707, 709	402	
O.		Perley, Rev. Samuel	510, 584	Pottersville v. and p. o.—Dublin	476
Oakcs's Gulf	691, 695	Perley, Stephen	705	Powers, Rev. Grant	520
Odell township	710	Perry, Rev. Baxter	561	Powers, Grant, History of the	
Odlin, Rev. John	490	Perry, Obadiah	661	Cool Country by, cited	520, 618,
Odlin, Rev. Woodbridge	490	Perry's mountain	667	621	
Oil-Stone quarry at Littleton	556	Perrystown (Sutton)	661	Powers, Capt. Peter	590, 531
Olcott, Hon. Simeon	441, 706	Peterborough	613	Powers, Rev. Peter	520
Old Man of the Mountain	496, 688	Peterborough Slip (Temple)	664	Powers, Rev. Walter	603
Old North Church	452	Peterborough and Shirley Railroad	527, 574	Popow river	482, 662
Oliverian v.—Haverhill	520	Peters, Obadiah, killed by Indians	450	Pratt, Rev. Allan	677
Orange	608	Pettingill, Hon. Thomas H.	642	Prentice, Rev. Josiah	606
Orford	608	Philip, the Indian	390, 669	Prescott, Madam Mary	594
Orr, Lieut. John	419, 420	Philip's war	886	Prescott v.—Jaffrey	537
Ossipee, a shire town	610, 710	Phillip's river	581	Pring, Martin	376, 622
Ossipee Indians	401, 585	Phillips, John	490	Profile House p. o.—Franconia	709
Ossipee lake	426, 499, 611	Phillips, Hon. Samuel	490	Protectworth (Springfield)	652
Ossipee mountain	436, 585, 611,	Phillips Academy	490	Provincial Government of N. H.	707
664		Phipps (or Phipps), William, murdered by Indians	677	Putnam, Rev. Israel W.	626
Ossipee river	483, 499, 611	Pickering, Hon. John	490, 626,	Putnam, John L.	705
Otsi, Christine	472	704, 708	Putnam, Seth	438	
Owl-head mountain	422	Pickpocket Falls	423	Putney, Samuel, captured by Indians	424, 532
Oyster river	481, 552	Pierce, Andrew, jr.	705	Q.	
Oyster river (Durham)	478	Pierce, Hon. Benj.	525, 705, 708	Quakerism at Dover	469
P.		Pierce, Col. B. K.	524	Quakers, persecution of	388, 429
Packersfield (Nelson)	592	Pierce, Ex-President	454, 525	Quarles, Samuel	704, 705
Page, Capt. Caleb	478			Queen Anne's war	386
Page, Rev. John	484			R.	
Page, Hon. John	707, 709			Raby (Brookline)	430
Page, Rev. Thomas	510			Ragged mountains	412, 522, 579
Paige, Rev. Christopher	617				
Paige, Rev. Reed	516				
Palme, Hon. Charles	491				

Rand, Rev. John	582	Salmon Falls v. and p. o. — Roi-	Spigget river	512
Randall, Rev. Benj.	593	linsford	Sprague, Rev. Edward	476
Randall, Miss	552	Salmon Falls river	Sprague, Hon. Peleg	540, 707
Randallsville v. — New Durham	597	480, 582, 583,	Springfield	662
Randolph	629	685, 688	Squam lake	487, 508, 580, 588, 646
Randolph hill	680	Saltonstall, Hon. Leverett	Squam mountain	646
Randolph, Edward	379	Sanbornton	Squamscott Indians	401
Ranney, Dr. T. S.	463	Sandown	Squamscott Patent	657
Rattlesnake hill	458, 674	Sandwich	Squamscott (Exeter) river	491, 644
Raymond	630	Sarah, Countess of Rumford	Stark	658
Raymond, Capt. Joel	633	Sargent, Rev. Benjamin	Archibald	478, 564
Raymond's Corner v. — Bradford	423	Sartwell, Obadiah, killed by In-	Stark, Caleb	420
Red hill	585	dians	Stark, Gen. John	386, 388, 418, 451,
Red hill river	645	Savage, James's, Ed. of Win-	432, 559, 567	
Red pond	681	throp's Hist. N. E., cited	Stark, William	387, 451, 478, 566,
Reding, Hon. John R.	707	Savage, Rev. Thomas	659	
Reed, Colonel	569	Saville (Sunapee)	Starkstown (Dunbarton)	478
Reed, George	388	Sawyer, Benjamin	State House	456
Reed, Gen. James	388, 494	Sawyer, Elijah	State Prison	399, 456
Reed's Ferry v. and p. o. —		Sawyer, Rev. John	521	
Merrimack	579	Sawyer, Rev. Moses	Stearns, Rev. Josiah	456
Reformation, house of, for juvenile and female offenders	399	Sawyer, Thomas M.	Steele, Hon. John H.	614, 749
Rice, Rev. Jacob	521	Sawyer's rock	Steele, Jonathan	704
Rich, Rev. Ezekiel	686	Scates, Rev. James	Stevens, Major Ebenezer	545
Richards, Jonathan, captured by Indians	634	Scammel, Alexander	Stevens, Enos	439
Richards, Joseph, killed by Indians	634	Scotch Irish	Stevens, Enos	709
Richardson, Joseph, killed by Indians	523	885, 557, 564	Stevens, Dea. Josiah	506
Richmond	631	Scott, John	Stevens, Capt. Phineas	428, 439
Ricker, George, killed by Indians	649	Scott, Winfield	Stewartstown	654
Ricker, Maturin, killed by Indians	649	Seabrook	Stickney, Thomas	388
Riddle, Isaac	420	Searl, Nathaniel	Stiles, Rev. Ezra	626
Rindge	632	Sharon	Stinson, William	478
Rindge, Daniel	628	Shaw, Rev. Jeremiah	Stoddard	655
Robbins, William, killed by Indians	528	Shaw, Rev. Naphthali	Storer, Hon. Clement	706, 707
Robinson, Goodman	488	Shaw, Hon. Tristram	Strafford	655, 709
Robinson, Rev. Isaac	655	Sheafe, Hon. James	Stratford county	656
Robinson, Rev. Otis	642	626, 706, 707, 708	Stratford	657, 709
Rochester	633	Sheelburne Addition (Gorham)	Stratford Peaks	657
Rockingham county	635	Shepherd, Gen. Amos	Stratham	657
Rogers, Rev. Daniel	490	Sherburne, Hon. J. S.	Strawberry Bank (Portsmouth)	628
Rogers, Rev. Nathaniel	626	Sherburne, Capt. Samuel, killed by Indians	Success	668
Roxbury	387, 451, 477	Sherburne, Judge	Sugar Hill v. & p. o. — Lisbon	566
Roxbury v. and p. o. —		Shurtliff, Bonni	Sugar river	447, 462, 505, 553, 602,
Hocksett	532, 709	Shute, Mrs. Fanuy	647	
Rowland, Rev. William F.	490	Shute, Samuel	Sullivan	658
Rowley-Canada (Rindge)	632	Silver Cascade	Sullivan county	659
Roxbury	637	886, 687	Sullivan Railroad	441, 448, 659
Rumford, Count and Countess	454	Silver Spring	Sullivan, Hon. George	706, 707
Rumford (Concord)	450	Sinclair, Col. Richard	Sullivan, John, Gen. and Gov.	388,
Rumford (Merrimack)	577	Smith, Rev. Ethan and John	389, 481, 595, 658, 704, 708	
Rumford and Bow, controversy between	451	Smith, Isaac W.'s Centennial	Summererville v. and p. o. — Dalton	640
Rumney	688	Address cited	Sumner, Col. Benjamin	462
Rush, Richard	704	Smith, James	Sumner, Dr. William	446
Russell, Josiah	705	Smith, Hon. Jedediah K.	Sunapee	659
Rust, Rev. Henry	658	411, 707	Sunapee lake	579, 594, 601, 659
Bye	633	Smith, Hon. Jeremiah	Sunapee mountains	427, 506, 659
" inhabitants of, proprietors of Warner	671	489, 490, 540,	Suncook (Pembroke)	612
S.		541, 707, 708	Suncook mountains	500
Sabatis, an Indian	424, 642	Smith, Joseph H.	Suncook river	407, 416, 445, 465,
Sabine, Lorenzo	506	Smith, Hon. Samuel	487, 579, 618, 618	
Sabine, L., Report of, on Fish-eries, cited	506	Smith, Capt. William	Suncook v. & p. o. — Epsom	487
Saco river	417, 458, 480, 508	Smith's river	Suncook p. o. — Pembroke	618
Saddleback mountain	465, 607, 608	407, 429, 463, 507,	Surry	660
Salem	640	702	Sutton	661
Salem-Canada (Lyndeborough)	502	Smith's v. — New Hampton	Swanzey	661
Salisbury	641, 709	598	Swett, Capt., killed by Indians	618
		600	Swift river, Carroll Co.	458, 664, 674
		648	Swift Water v. — Bath	418
		" Indian attack on 336	T.	
		445, 455, 560	Tamworth	668, 710
		Soucok v. — Loudon	Tappan, Hon. Mason W.	427, 707
		560	Tarleton, William	704
		Souhegan, East (Bedford)	Tash, Col. Thomas	596
		419, 577	Taylor, John	705
		Souhegan, East (Merrimack)	Taylor, Capt. Joseph	446
		419, 577	Taylor, Nathan	704
		401	Taylor, Zachary, President	706
		Souhegan river	Temple	664
		411, 527, 574, 578,	Tenney, Hon. Samuel	489, 707
		581, 600	Thompson, Benjamin (Count Rumford)	454
		Somersworth	Thompson, Hon. Daniel P.	454
		581, 600	" Gant Gurley" by	487
		Soule, Gideon L.	Thompson, David	877, 822
		South Hampton	Thompson, Hon. Ebenezer	481, 704
		662		

Thompson, Hon. Thomas W.	454	Wameet or Pawtucket Indians	401	White Mountains, description of	682-697
Thompson's Island	622	War, King William's	886	" first settlement of	683
Thorn mountain	459, 684	War, Queen Anne's	886	" routes to	684, 685
Thornton	665	Ward, Rev. Jeremiah	587	" valley of the Saco	685
Thornton, Andrew	665	Ward, Rev. Nathan	621	" Silver spring	685
Thornton, Hon. James B.	578	Ware, Hon. Asher	490	" Sawyer's rock	685
Thornton, Hon. Matthew	888, 474,	Warner	671	" Hart's ledge	685
	577, 578, 697	Warren river	681	" Nancy's brook	685
Thornton's Ferry v. and p. o. —		Warren, Simon	672	" Bemis's pond	685
Merrimack	579	Washburn, Governor's Hist.	705	" Willey house	685
Tilton, Sam	706	Leicester Academy cited	641	" Notch	685
Timber Lane (Hampstead)	612	Washington	673	destruction of Will-	
Tinkerville v. — Lyman	561	Washington, Gen.	889	ley family	685, 686
Tompkins, D. D.	704	Washington, George, Pres't	704	Silver cascade	686, 687
Toppin, Hon. Christopher	513	Waters, Rev. Cornelius	503	Mount Webster	682, 688
Towle, Caleb	605	Waterville	674	Mount Willard	688
Trask, Rev. Nathaniel	428	Waterville Gore	686	Devil's den	688
Trecothick (Ellsworth)	484	Waumbekketmethna, Indian		Valley of Ammono-	
Troy	666	name of White Mountains	679	suc	688, 691
True, Rev. Henry	512	Weare	674	Fabyan's	688
Tuck, Hon. Amos	707	Weare, Hon. Measebich	888, 515, 646,	Franconia Notch	688
Tucker, Rev. Jedediah	580	687, 674, 707, 708	Old Man	688	
Tucker's bridge	670	Weare, Nathaniel, father & son	646	Flume	688
Tuckerman's Ravine	688	Webber, Rev. John	644	Mt. Lafayette	682, 685
Tuftonborough	686	Webster	710	Echo lake	688
Tufts, Rev. Joshua	556	Webster, Hon. Daniel	890, 490,	Crawford house	688
Turkey river	427	497-499, 540, 626, 707	" Alpine house	688	
Turrell, Mrs. Jane	594	Webster, Capt. Ebenezer	497, 641	Glen house	688
Twin mountains	683	Webster, Ezekiel	498	Imp mountain	688
Twitchell, Benj., captured by		Webster, Samuel	706	Peabody river	688
Indians	540	Webster, Rev. Samuel	684	Tuckerman's ravine	688
Tyler, Rev. Bennett	618	Webster, William	704	Carter mountain	682,
Tyler, Jonathan	615	Weeks, Hon. John W.	706, 707		689, 695
Tyng, Jonathan	586	Weeks, Hon. Joseph	705, 707	" Ellis river	689
U.		Weeks, Major	389	Crystal falls	689
Umbagog lake	422, 430, 487	Weirs, The	575	Hermit lake	690
Uncanoonuc mountain	504, 527	Weir's Bridge p. o. — Laconia	709	Glen Ellis, or Pitch-	
Underhill, Capt. John	468	Welch, Samuel	426	er falls	690
Unity	666	Weld, Rev. Thomas	586, 589	Mount Clinton	682, 691
Upham, Hon. George B.	540, 704,	Well, John S.	709	Mount Pleasant	682, 691
	707	Wells, Hon. Samuel	707	Mount Franklin	682, 691
Upham, Hon. Nathaniel	707	Wendell (Sunapee)	680	Red pond	691
Upham, Timothy	708	Wendell, Isaac	651	Mount Monroe	682, 691
Upper Ammonoosuc river	422, 605	Wendell, John	680	Oakes's gulf	691, 695
Upper Ashuelot (Keene)	589	Wentworth	675	Lake of the Clouds	691
Upper Gilmanton	710	" destructive freshet		Mount Washington	400, 682-697
Usher, Hezekiah	686	at	676	" Mount Jefferson	682, 696
Usher, John	884, 707	Wentworth, Gov. Benning	885, 483	" Mount Madison	682, 696
Usher, Lieutenant-Governor	545	511, 625, 707	" Mount Clay	682, 696	
V.		Wentworth, Gov. John	389, 625,	" Mount Adams	682, 696
Van Buren, Martin, President	705	701, 707	" Mount Chocorus	695	
Vaughan, George	886, 707	Wentworth, John, killed by In-	634	" Mount Kearsarge	696
Vaughan, William	887, 626	dians	634	" Mount Carrigan	682, 696
Vose, Hon. John	421	Wentworth, Joshua	708	" Mount Moriah	682, 696
Vose, Hon. Roger	541, 707	Wentworth, Mark H.	477, 626, 701	Willey mountain	682
Vote, Presidential	704, 705	Wentworth, Col. Paul	650	" Mount Kinsman	682
Vote, Gubernatorial	708, 709	Wentworth, Sir Thomas	435	" Great Haystack	682
Votes, Electoral	704, 705	Wentworth, Elder William	648	" Jackson mountain	682
W.		Wentworth's Location p. o.	709	" Twin mountains	682
Wadleigh's Falls v. — Lea	552	West, Hon. Benjamin	441, 704	Zoological aspects	
Waite, Col. Joseph	446	West River mountain	444	698, 697	
Wakefield	687, 709	Westmoreland	677		
Walderne, or Waldron, Major		Wheelock, Rev. Eleaser	517, 518,	4. White, John H.	705, 709
Richard	886, 468, 471	561	White, Moss	704, 706	
Waldron, Col. John	472	Wheelock, Hon. John	518	Whitefield	678
Waldron, Isaac	706	Wheelwright, Rev. John	381, 487,	Whitefield, Rev. George	596, 624
Waldron, Richard	707	514	Whiton, Rev. John M.	414	
Walford, Goodwife	388	Wheelwright's pond	552	Whittemore, Rev. Aaron	618
Walford, Jane, tried for witch-		Whipple, Col. Joseph	588	Whitton, Thomas L.	706
craft	623	Whipple, Hon. Thomas	707	Wigggin, Andrew	688
Walker, Rev. Dr. James	490	Whipple, William	388, 625	Wigggin, Capt. Thomas	377, 468
Walker, Rev. James	493	White Horse Ledge	459	Wilcox, Hon. Jeduthun	707
Walker, Rev. John	509	White Island light	623	Wilcox, Hon. Leonard	706
Walker, Robert	421	White Mountain House p. o. —		Wild Ammonoosuc river	418, 422,
Walker, Hon. Timothy	454, 704, 708	White Mountains	709		648, 688
Walker, Rev. Timothy	454	White Mountain Railroad	424, 482,		
Wallace, Hon. Robert	521, 704	555, 557	Wilder, Hon. Marshall P.	688	
Wallingford, Hon. Thomas	650	White Mountains	678-697	Wilder, Samuel L.	688
Walpole	668	" extent of	678	Wilkins, Lieut. Robert B.	526
	Indian attack upon	" discovery of	678-680	Willard, Col. Josiah	528, 699
	669, 670	" geological formation	680-682	Willard, Rev. Joseph	647
Walton, Rev. Joseph	595	" heights of various	682	Willard mountain	544
Walton, Shadrach	595	summits	682	Willey, Rev. Benjamin G.	688
				Willey, Rev. Isaac	508
				Willey, Samuel, Jr., destruction	
				of family of	686, 688

Willey house	685	Windham	700	Wonnalanest, Indian chief	402
Williams, Doctor	682	Windsor	701	403, 418, 419	
Williams, Gov. Francis	278, 622	Wingate, Hon. Paine	706	Wood, Rev. Amos	674
Williams, Hon. Jared W.	706, 707, 709	Winnebewett Indians	401	Wood, Rev. Henry	508
Williams, Rev. Simon	700	Winnepeaukee Indians	401	Woodbridge, William	490
Williams, Rev. Simon F.	576	Winnepeaukee lake	400, 409, 421,	Woodbury, James	496
Wilmot	697		437, 575, 584, 686	Woodbury, Hon. Levi	495, 626, 706,
Wilmot, Doctor	697	"	679		706
Wilson, Hon. Henry	498	Winnepeaukee river	499, 501, 604	Woodman, Rev. James	643
Wilson, Gen. James	540, 707		643	Woodstock	703
Wilson, Hon. James	707	Winnicumet (Hampton)	381, 513	Woodsville v. — Haverhill	520
Wilson, James, Jr.	709	Winnicut river	605	Woodwell, —, and family	532
Wilson, Rev. John	415, 448	Winthrop's Journal or Hist. of		Woolson, Thomas	706
Wilton	698	New England cited	402, 678, 680	Worcester, Joseph E.	421
Wilton Railroad	527	Witchcraft delusion	388	Worcester, Rev. Noah	665
Winchester	699, 700	Wolfborough	701	Worcester and Nashua Railroad	521

